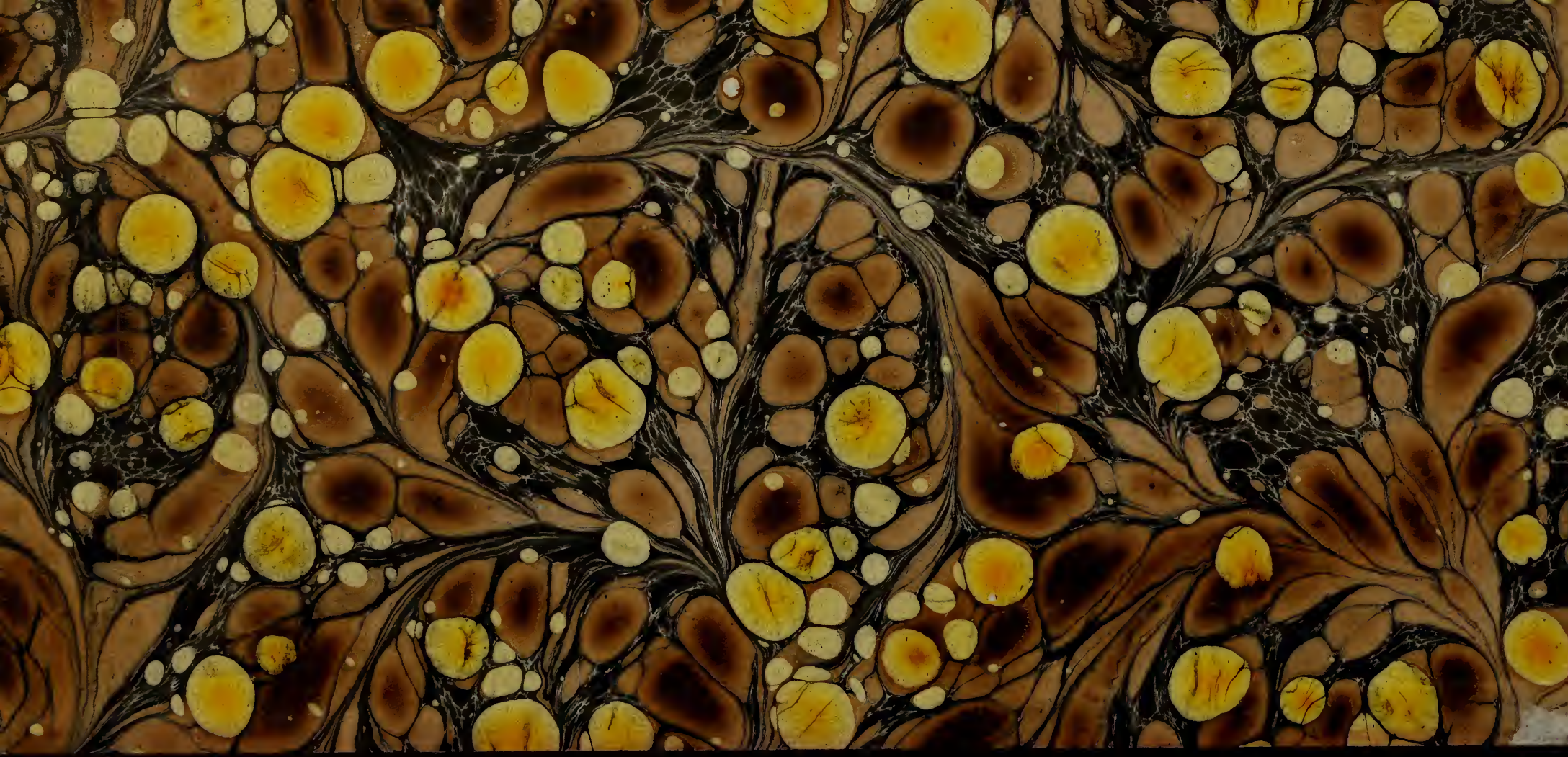
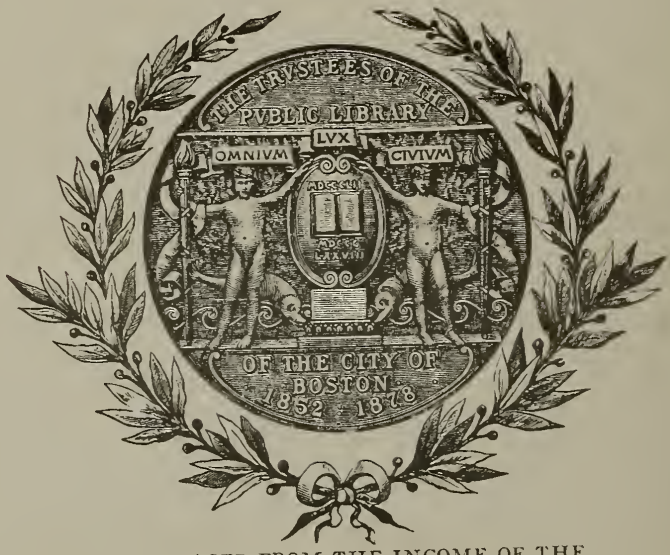


No.....



PURCHASED FROM THE INCOME OF THE

JOSIAH H. BENTON FUND

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

(In compliance with a resolution of the Senate)

Information relative to the operations of the United States squadron on the west coast of Africa, the condition of the American colonies there, and the commerce of the United States therewith.

FEBRUARY 26, 1845.
Read.
FEBRUARY 28, 1845.
Ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, I herewith transmit the information called for.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *February* 26, 1845.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *February* 10, 1845.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 3d instant, requesting the President of the United States "to communicate to the Senate any correspondence, or other information in the possession of the Government, relative to the operations of the United States squadron on the west coast of Africa; the growth, present condition, and influence, of the American colonies there; and the nature, extent, and progress, of the commerce of the United States with the same."

In compliance with the aforesaid resolution, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, several communications from Commodore Perry to this department, containing all the information it possesses on the subject. Fourteen of these communications are originals, which are sent for want of time to make copies; and it is respectfully requested that they may be restored to the files of the department after they shall have been used by the Senate. The others are duplicates, received at various times from Commodore Perry himself.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

E 396. M42
1845x

List of communications from Commodore M. C. Perry, commanding the United States naval forces on the coast of Africa, to the Secretary of the Navy, transmitted with a report, dated February 10, 1845, from the Navy Department to the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate passed February 3, 1845.

No.	Date, &c.	No. of enclosures.
—	Brooklyn, April 6, 1843—original	None.
—	Do April 13, 1843—original	None.
2	Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, June 29, 1843—quadruplicate	None.
3	Do July 4, 1843—original	One.
4	Do July 5, 1843—original	None.
5	Port Praya, July 18, 1843—triplicate	Two.
6	Do July 21, 1843—duplicate	None.
7	Do July 22, 1843—duplicate	None.
8	Mesurado Roads, August 3, 1843—duplicate	None.
9	Do August 4, 1843—triplicate	One.
10	Do August 4, 1843—duplicate	None.
12	Port Grand, September 4, 1843—duplicate	None.
14	Do September 5, 1843—duplicate	None.
15	Do September 10, 1843—duplicate	None.
18	Port Praya, October 10, 1843—duplicate	Four.
21	Do October 11, 1843—original	None.
22	Do October 12, 1843—duplicate	Two.
24	Mesurado Roads, November 22, 1843—duplicate	One.
26	Cape Palmas, December 21, 1843—original	Five.
27	Sinoe, December 26, 1843—original	Three.
28	At sea, January 12, 1844—duplicate	One.
30	Sierra Leone, January 15, 1844—duplicate	Two.
31	At sea, January 22, 1844—duplicate	None.
34	Port Praya, February 9, 1844—duplicate	One.
35	Do February 12, 1844—duplicate	One.
36	Do February 12, 1844—duplicate	None.
—	Goree, February 21, 1844—original	None.
38	Port Praya, March 1, 1844—duplicate	None.
39	Do March 1, 1844—duplicate	None.
44	Do March 2, 1844—duplicate	None.
46	Do March 2, 1844—duplicate	None.
47	Do March 5, 1844—duplicate	Three.
49	At sea, March 21, 1844—duplicate	None.
50	Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, April 14, 1844—duplicate	None.
51	Grand Canary, April 26, 1844—duplicate	Five.
52	At sea, May 10, 1844—duplicate	One.
58	Port Praya, May 17, 1844—duplicate	One.
59	Do May 18, 1844—duplicate	Four.
60	Do May 18, 1844—duplicate	One.
61	Do May 18, 1844—duplicate	One.
62	Do May 18, 1844—duplicate	Four.
63	Do May 21, 1844—duplicate	Five.
65	Mesurado Roads, June 13, 1844—triplicate	Five.
67	At sea, July 4, 1844—duplicate	None.
68	Port Praya, July 31, 1844—duplicate	None.
70	Do October 21, 1844—duplicate	One.
72	Do October 22, 1844—duplicate	One.
A 74	Do October 26, 1844—duplicate	Two.
75	Do October 29, 1844—duplicate	One.
76	At sea, November 18, 1844—original	One.
77	Do November 25, 1844—original	One.
78	Do November 25, 1844—original	One.
79	Port Praya, November 28, 1844—original	None.
80	Do November 30, 1844—original	One.
83	Do December 2, 1844—original	Three.

BROOKLYN, *April* 6, 1843.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your general instructions, addressed to me as commander of the naval forces destined for the coast of Africa, and beg leave to state, that it will be my constant study to carry out, to the best of my ability, the views of the department in regard to this command.

Commander Tattnall informed me, three days since, that the Saratoga might be expected in New York by the 25th instant; after which, if not detained for want of men, she may sail in a few days.

In this vessel I propose to embark, unless otherwise directed by the department.

The Macedonian and other vessels destined for the station can follow as soon as ready.

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g the Naval Forces destined for the Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. UPSHUR,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

BROOKLYN, *April* 13, 1843.

SIR: The department is aware of a practice long prevailing upon the coast of Africa, for all vessels, whether public or private, but especially vessels of war, to employ while cruising on the coast a certain number of native negroes, called Kroomen.

These men are employed as messengers, interpreters, boatmen, and in communicating with the shore, in bringing off provisions, wood, water, &c., and in all those services of exposure to the climate which the constitution of the white man is incapable of bearing.

The services of these men are considered indispensable to the preservation of the health and efficiency of all white crews, and in all instances vessels of war employ them.

As, however, the establishment on the coast of Africa of the command which has been intrusted to me will be the first permanent American naval force engaged on that station, and as the employment of Kroomen for all the vessels will involve an item of considerable expense, I have deemed it right and proper that I should submit the matter to the department, in order that some general rule may be adopted authorizing the arrangement.

When cruising in the sloop of war Cyane, in 1820, on that coast, that vessel had sixteen Kroomen permanently attached to her. On some occasions, more were required. The schooner Shark had about ten.

These men were then paid about $6 per month, but I understand that a regular tariff of wages to the Kroomen has been established at the different settlements.

So far as I am able to judge, I should think that the following numbers should be respectively authorized for each class of vessels:

Frigates, any number not less than	20
nor more than	30
Sloops of war, not less than	16
nor more than	20

Brigs, not less than - - - - - -	10
nor more than - - - - - -	15
Smaller vessels, not less than - - - - -	6
nor more than - - - - -	10

It may be necessary, though very rarely, to engage the temporary services of a greater number, but for a short time only.

Respectfully requesting instructions on this subject, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g the Naval Forces destined for the Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. UPSHUR,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 2.

[Quadruplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,
Santa Cruz, Island of Teneriffe, June 29, 1843.

SIR: A Spanish vessel from Cadiz has this moment hove to off the harbor; and as she departs in an hour for Havana, I write a line to inform the department of the arrival of the Saratoga at this anchorage, in 19 days from New York.

Being anxious to reach the coast, I did not touch at Madeira, but, unfortunately, the regulations of these islands quarantine for a few days vessels arriving from the United States, and consequently we have not yet had communication with the shore, and I have not been able to ascertain what facilities may be afforded here to vessels of the African squadron.

The ship will be admitted to pratique the day after to-morrow, when I shall hasten my business, and proceed forthwith to the coast, via the Cape de Verdes.

Our detention has been rather an advantage, as it has given time to break out and cleanse the hold of the ship, which was thought to be necessary.

There has been considerable sickness on board, owing, as it is supposed, to causes arising from exposure and dampness of the ship before reaching New York; the crew are now, however, convalescent.

One man, Ezra B. Smith, seaman, died on the passage out.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. UPSHUR,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,
Santa Cruz Roads, Island of Teneriffe, July 4, 1843.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the purser of this ship, Mr. Bridge, furnishing information in regard to the

facilities of obtaining, at this place, money for the use of the African squadron; and I may further add, that, from inquiries made by me, this is the only place within the scope of my command where money can be advantageously obtained, and that most favorably by drafts on London.

As neither myself nor Mr. Bridge have received instructions as to the manner of drawing money, I have thought it advisable to bring the subject to the notice of the department, in order that directions may be given for my government in this respect.

The rate of exchange with London being at this time in favor of the United States, and against these islands, money can be placed in the hands of the pursers here, through the agents of the United States at London, at a saving of ten or twelve per cent.

Duplicates and triplicates of letters from the department, addressed to this squadron, under cover to the consul at Teneriffe or at Port Praya, will reach their destination if forwarded by the way of London or Cadiz.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

[Copy.]

United States Ship Saratoga,

Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, July 4, 1843.

Sir: In compliance with your directions, I have made inquiries of the United States consul and other gentlemen of respectability here, as to the facilities of procuring money for the use of the African squadron, and have been informed that bills of exchange on London are always in demand and usually at a premium of eight to ten per cent., while bills on the United States are not wanted, and are only to be sold at a considerable discount.

As we have no navy agent for this station, it will be necessary to draw for such sums as may be wanted from time to time.

I may add, that I have received no instructions from the department as to the manner of procuring money for the use of this ship.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BRIDGE, *Purser.*

Commodore M. C. Perry,

Commander-in-chief of the African Squadron,

Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.

No. 4.

United States Ship Saratoga,

Santa Cruz Roads, Island of Teneriffe, July 5, 1843.

Sir: I had the honor of addressing the department on the 29th ultimo, (letter No. 2,*) stating the arrival of the Saratoga at this port, and of the quarantine to which she has been subjected.

* Sent by the way of Havana.

Advantage has, however, been taken of the short delay to break out and cleanse the hold of the ship; and, since we have obtained pratique, the whole crew have been permitted to visit the shore—an indulgence which, I think, will contribute much to their health and spirits during the cruise.

We sail this evening.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 5.

[Triplicate.]

United States Ship Saratoga,

Port Praya, Island of St. Jago, July 18, 1843.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith triplicates of letters addressed by me to the department from Santa Cruz, island of Teneriffe, as also a copy of a statement furnished by the United States consul for the Canary islands, showing the expense which would, under the present regulations of the port of Santa Cruz, be incurred in landing and storing provisions for the use of the African squadron.

It is thought that even this small duty, of about eight cents per barrel, would be remitted, if application were made to that end by the American minister at Madrid; but, in considering that the custom-house authorities of Santa Cruz would be subjected to considerable trouble in attending upon the landing, safe keeping, and reshipment of the articles, I am of opinion that the proposed charges would be nothing more than a fair equivalent for services thus rendered.

From these papers it will be seen that almost every convenience for the refreshment and supply of the vessels of the African squadron can be had at the Canary islands. The only exception may be found in the unfair and invidious regulation imposing quarantine upon all vessels sailing direct from ports in the United States, from the 1st of June to the 1st of September, whilst vessels arriving from almost every other part of the world, including the ports of Europe, are exempt from this expensive and vexatious delay.

I thought it my duty to remonstrate in strong terms against a regulation which bears so unfairly upon American trade, and am inclined to think that it will either be rescinded or considerably modified.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

SANTA CRUZ, TENERIFFE, *July* 5, 1843.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you, enclosed, the answers I have received to my official notes on the subject of your letter dated the 3d instant, from the governor general, the intendente, and the gefe politico, with estimate of duties, charges, &c., on the goods therein specified that may be landed in depot, for your information.

On representing to our minister at Madrid the injurious effects of the sanitary regulations, as regards vessels arriving from the Northern ports of the United States, I have no doubt this abuse will be immediately remedied.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH CULLEN.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,
Commanding the U. S. Naval Forces on the Coast of Africa.

I certify the above to be a true copy from the original.

WILLIAM P. RODGERS,
Commodore's Secretary.

—

SANTA CRUZ, TENERIFFE, *July* 5, 1843.

The expenses of landing and storing of provisions, &c., in depot, are as follows:

The charge for a lighter that will discharge from 8 to 10 tons, two dollars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$2	00
Porters, for landing each boat load on the mole, sixty-five cents	-								65
Hire of the crane for landing, two cents per barrel	-	-							2
Carriage to the stores, four cents per barrel	-	-	-						4
Porters employed in storing are paid, by the day, thirty-seven and a half cents each	-	-	-	-	-	-			37
Rent of a store that will hold one hundred and fifty tons, per month, eight dollars	-	-	-	-	-	-		8	00
Duties on landing, one-half per cent.; on reshipping, one-half per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 pr.	ct.
Duties on the tariff valuations, say—									
Beef, valued at 160 reals vellon per barrel, or	-	-	-					8	00
Pork, do 240 do do	-	-	-					12	00
Flour, do 130 do do	-	-	-					6	50
Rice, do 90 do per quintal	-	-	-					4	50
Cordage, do 400 do do	-	-	-					20	00
Bread, do 120 do do	-	-	-					6	00
Pitch and tar, 52 do do	-	-	-					2	60
For instance, the duties on a barrel of beef, valued per tariff at 160 reals vellon, would pay eight cents duties.	-	-							8

JOSEPH CULLEN.

I certify the above to be a true copy from the original.

WILLIAM P. RODGERS,
Commodore's Secretary.

No. 6.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,

Harbor of Port Praya, Cape de Verdes, July 21, 1843.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a duplicate of a letter (No. 5) addressed to the department from this place, as also quadruplicates of others (Nos. 2, 3, and 4) of previous date. Copies are thus multiplied, for the reason that it is most frequently necessary to transmit papers from this station through circuitous and uncertain channels.

I learn from Mr. Gardner, the United States consul for these islands, that he has communicated fully, to the department, all necessary information respecting the conveniences and expense of landing provisions and stores at this place; from which it will be seen that the authorities here are disposed to render every facility, and at a small charge.

Still, I am more and more impressed with the expediency of having a storeship permanently attached to this squadron, to serve as well for the stowage of provisions, stores, and munitions, as for the accommodation of the sick and convalescent of the several vessels.

This arrangement would be the most convenient, and by far the most economical, especially if the vessel is fitted as well for a hospital as a store ship. In case of unhealthiness at one port, she could be removed to another—a precaution strictly necessary in regard to this port, as it is considered quite sickly during the rainy season, embracing the months of August, September, and October; so much so, indeed, as to induce the Governor, and all Europeans who *can* leave, to do so during those months.

Sick quarters ashore, for the officers and men, would be expensive, and by no means comfortable; nor could the men be easily kept from indulging in drunken and other vicious practices, tending rather to aggravate than to cure their complaints.

I have been obliged, on recommendation of Surgeon Glentworth, to put two of the crew of this vessel at sick quarters ashore, in charge of the consul—one with a dislocated hip, the other with inflammatory rheumatism; but the alternative is by no means a desirable one, however unavoidable.

Should the department be pleased to attach to this squadron a vessel as escribed above, I would respectfully recommend that she be well provided dwith ground tackle, awnings, water casks, and with large cooking apparatus; and in reference to the medical department, with a surgeon and two assistants.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. UPSHUR,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 7.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,

Port Praya, Cape de Verdes, July 22, 1843.

SIR: My previous letters, numbered from 1 to 6, inclusive, will have informed you of the movements of this vessel since her departure from New York; and I now have the honor to inform the department that, having completed my immediate business at these islands, I shall sail to-day for the American settlements on the coast, in the expectation of returning to the port by the 5th of September, to meet the Macedonian and other vessels that may be expected by that time, and to make the final arrangement for the safe and convenient deposite, either here or elsewhere, of the provisions and stores which may be sent from the United States for the use of the African squadron.

The Porpoise, in command of Lieutenant Stellwagen, is now on the coast, in obedience to instructions transmitted by me from New York to Lieutenant Arthur Lewes, whose extraordinary abandonment of his command has not been satisfactorily explained; and I shall refrain from addressing the department particularly on the subject, until I can fully investigate the matter after falling in with the Porpoise. But I am pained and mortified to say that, from what I have already learned, Lieutenant Lewes will find it difficult to establish the least shadow of justification for the unfortunate step taken by him.

There is nothing new here from the coast. I have received a communication from the senior British naval officer on the African station, expressing a desire to co-operate with the American squadron as "friends," in regard to mutual signals, &c. To this letter I shall reply by the earliest opportunity, but I cannot expect to meet him for some months, as he has gone to Ascension and St. Helena, to recruit and refresh his crew.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. UPSHUR,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 8.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,

Mesurado Roads, Monrovia, August 3, 1843.

SIR: I have already, since leaving the United States, addressed several letters to the department, transmitting every information in reference to the movements of this vessel; and I now have the honor to report my arrival at this place on the 1st instant, where I found, according to appointment, the Porpoise, Lieutenant Stellwagen.

Every thing is quiet at the American settlements; and so far as I can learn, by diligent inquiry, the American flag has not been used, within two

years, on this part of the coast, by any vessel engaged in the slave trade. But on this and other points connected with the duties of my command, I shall be better prepared to communicate with the department after having been longer on the coast.

Arrangements are in progress for chastising the natives of Berriby and Sinoe for the murder of the master of the schooner Mary Carver, and mate of the schooner Edward Burley; but I learn, from the authorities at Monrovia and Cape Palmas, that, to secure the surviving ringleaders, (two of the culprits engaged in the murder at Berriby having since died,) it will be necessary to proceed by stratagem and with great caution.

I found at Monrovia a chief man of the people of Sinoe, sent here expressly to meet me, and to request me to appoint a palaver (conference) with all the chiefs, in order to arrange the affair of the murder of the mate of the Edward Burley. Accordingly, after consulting Governor Roberts, I have appointed the early part of November for the palaver—a season more favorable for communication with the shore. During the present, (the rainy season,) owing to the constantly prevailing strong winds and heavy surf, there is much uncertainty in communicating on shore; and to make any attempt effectual, it must be certain, as a failure would render matters worse.

Though the smallest description of armed vessel would be of sufficient force to chastise these people, Governor Roberts is of opinion that an imposing force before the towns and along the neighboring coast would have a salutary influence in impressing upon the natives greater awe of the American flag. Hence another advantage in deferring the palaver until the arrival of the Macedonian, when it is my purpose to communicate with all the various tribes along the coast, and to admonish them of the necessity of receiving and treating the American trading vessels in a friendly manner.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 9.

[Triplicate.]

United States Ship Saratoga,

Mesurado Roads, Monrovia, August 4, 1843.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the instructions given by me to the commanders of vessels of this squadron.

The department will perceive that they are very explicit. I have thought it the simplest and wisest course to bring the question at once to an issue, if the British cruisers on this station make the attempt to enforce their imperious claim to the right of visiting and detaining, under any circumstances, vessels wearing the American flag.

I can hardly think, however, that such will be the case; but, should the issue arise, I trust there will be no vessel under my command, whatever

may be her force as compared with her opponent, that will do discredit to the service to which she belongs.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. UPSHUR,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,
Mesurado Roads, West Coast of Africa, August 1, 1843.

SIR: I enclose herewith general instructions, by which you are to be governed while employed in command of a United States vessel of war on the African station.

These instructions form a part of those addressed to me, for my government, by the honorable Secretary of the Navy; and I prefer to adopt them, as being infinitely more lucid and comprehensive than any I could prepare.

It is only necessary for me to add, that under no circumstances are you to permit, without resistance *to the extent of your means*, any foreign vessel of war, of whatever *force* or *nation*, in the exercise of any assumed *right* of *search* or visitation, to board in your presence (you having first forbidden it) any vessel having the American flag displayed. But you are to use every vigilance in examining, with your own officers, the vessel so displaying the American flag, and, if it shall be found that she has unauthorizedly hoisted such flag, you will, if there be no cause for her detention by yourself, immediately give notice to any vessel of war in sight that she (the vessel examined by you) has no rightful claim to your interference or protection. And while thus maintaining inviolate the American flag, I hardly need enjoin upon you the propriety of exercising towards all vessels, whether armed or otherwise, the utmost suavity of deportment, never to detain American vessels (those only you are authorized to detain) longer than is necessary to their examination, and to instruct the boarding officer (always to be either the first or second lieutenant of your vessel) to conciliate, by politeness and tenders of service, the friendly respect of all, of any nation, with whom you or they may have intercourse.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Coast of Africa.

To the COMMANDERS *of U. S. vessels of war attached to the African Squadron.*

I certify the above to be a true copy.

WILLIAM P. RODGERS,
Commodore's Secretary.

No. 10.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,
Mesurado Roads, Monrovia, August 4, 1843.

SIR: That I may proceed advisedly in my intercourse with the authorities of the American settlements on this coast, may I request of the depart-

ment information and instructions as to the relative duties (as connected with the General Government) of the Governors of the respective settlements of Monrovia and Cape Palmas, and of the relative duties also of Dr. J. L. Day, who describes himself as United States agent?

I learn that some difficulties have arisen with foreign merchant vessels in the collection of duties imposed by the authorities at the American settlements, and would therefore also ask to know whether it will be my duty to interfere in these matters. It would certainly add very much to the stability and prosperity of the settlements, if the citizens were recognised as being under the unequivocal protection of the American laws.

Until I shall receive specific instructions, I shall, for salutary purposes, hold out merely the *appearance* of a recognition of these settlements as belonging to the United States, though I shall be careful not to take any step which may be construed into a deviation from the settled policy of the nation not to hold colonies abroad.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 12.

[Duplicate.]

United States Ship Saratoga,
Port Grand, Island of St. Vincent, (one of the Cape de Verdes,)
September 4, 1843.

Sir: I have now the honor to inform you of my arrival at this port from as long a cruise upon the coast as the supply of provisions of this ship, and the necessity of my returning to meet the Macedonian, seemed to authorize. An unusually short passage brought us to Port Praya several days earlier than was anticipated; and, as that harbor is not only sickly, but unsafe at this season, I proceeded to this port, the only good harbor within the whole range of my cruising ground, excepting those offered by two or three rivers of the coast, which are never entered by vessels of war, unless from necessity, on account of their unhealthiness.

I had appointed the 5th (to-morrow) to meet the Macedonian off Port Praya, and have left orders for her to join us here. Should she not shortly make her appearance, I shall return to Port Praya to prepare this vessel for another cruise to the coast, in order that she may be despatched, without unnecessary delay, to relieve the Porpoise; which vessel, having been supplied with provisions from this ship, was left with instructions to watch closely after the American interests during my absence.

So soon as I can make the requisite arrangements for the establishment of the storekeeper, I shall proceed with the Macedonian to the coast, when the operations of the squadron will become more general, though it will be difficult to establish the series of successive reliefs so absolutely necessary, and which are pointed out in the general instructions of the department, until other vessels join the squadron.

The entire wreck of the store ship Renown, in the harbor of Port Praya, during our cruise to the coast, and the consequent loss of a portion of the provisions and stores shipped by that vessel, the risk and expense of landing articles through the surf, there being no wharves at any of these islands, the duties and charges exacted by the authorities, added to other considerations, all go to strengthen the argument in favor of the establishment at Port Praya of a permanent store vessel, to be removed in the sickly season to this harbor, which is considered comparatively healthy.

Although there has been no fatal case of fever on board this vessel, the effects of the climate are already very evident. The surgeon reports as many as ten officers and men, two of whom came from the Porpoise, who will be unfit, from sickness, to return to the coast; these must be left in the most comfortable quarters I can provide for them, until an opportunity offers of sending them to the United States.

I would respectfully suggest the expediency of sending to this station an extra number of assistant surgeons.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 14.

[Duplicate.]

United States Ship Saratoga,

Port Grand, Island of St. Vincent, September 5, 1843.

Sir: Referring to my letter dated Brooklyn, the 7th of April last, I beg leave to observe to the department, that, since my arrival on the station, I am the more convinced that the services of a small vessel, such as is there mentioned, are almost indispensable in visiting trading places of difficult and shallow navigation, and for other purposes.

If a vessel of this class cannot be spared, then one of the smallest of the ten-gun brigs would be desirable. With this number, five vessels, I shall be able to keep up the regular relief upon the coast, which is so necessary to the efficiency of the vessels, and the health of their officers and crews.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 15.

[Duplicate.]

United States Ship Saratoga,

Port Grand, St. Vincent, September 10, 1843.

Sir: I am happy to inform the department, that, on leaving this port yesterday with the Saratoga, I met the Macedonian, Captain Mayo, stand-

ing in; both vessels anchored. I shall now despatch the Saratoga immediately back to the coast, and shall follow soon after with this ship and the Decatur, which vessel may be hourly expected.

The officers and crew of the Macedonian are in good health.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 18.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

Port Praya, October 10, 1843.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the revision of the department, copies of orders and instructions issued by me to the naval storekeeper and pursers of this squadron, for their government in disposing in such manner of the public stores as may best subserve economy.

If a store vessel is established at this port, the duties of the storekeeper will be greatly simplified. The risk of landing articles under the present system will, I fear, present more objections and difficulties than were at first anticipated. I shall, however, cause every care and vigilance to be exercised by all persons concerned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

General instructions for the navy storekeeper for the United States African squadron.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

Port Praya, October 7, 1843.

He shall reside at the place appointed as the general depot of stores for the squadron.

He shall take charge of and receipt for all public property placed by authority in depot.

He will therefore, under the direction of the commander of the squadron, have charge of the keys of all store rooms, store houses, or buildings containing articles for which he is responsible.

He shall make requisitions upon the respective bureaus for all articles which may be wanted, whenever he may be directed by the commander of the squadron, and present the same for his approval; such requisitions

must always specify the appropriation for which the articles are required, and separate requisitions must be made under each appropriation.

All articles whatever, which may be received into store for public service, or which may be placed in the storekeeper's charge by the orders of the commander of the squadron, shall be immediately entered by the storekeeper in his books, under the respective appropriation to which they may belong.

He shall never deliver articles for any other object than that for which they were received, except by the written order or requisition of the commander of the squadron, whose order or requisition he must produce as his authority.

All receipts for articles delivered must be annexed to the requisitions, and he shall give credit to the proper objects, and charge himself with all surplus stores that may have been required, and returned to him as not wanted.

He will notify the commander of the squadron, as also the respective bureaus, whenever any article of stores may be nearly expended; and he will also notify the commander of the squadron when any additional measures may be necessary for the proper preservation of the articles in his charge.

He shall, under the direction of the commander of the squadron, have charge of the transportation of all stores which are intended to be or have been in his charge.

All articles sent from the depot must be accompanied by a bill or invoice, stating the particular contents of each package, the cost of the separate articles, and the appropriation to which they may belong.

In the absence of the commander of the squadron, he will, in emergencies, adopt any measures which may be found requisite for the better preservation of the public property.

He will make monthly reports to me of the articles on hand, and as much oftener, when I am absent from the depot, as opportunities may offer for transmitting communications to me.

Whenever it can be had, my signature will be necessary to every requisition for stores; but commanders of vessels of the squadron, in immediate need of stores, can draw them upon their own requisitions. They are not, however, to require more of one article than may be absolutely necessary for a reasonable supply, if there should be only a small stock of the particular article on hand.

In speaking of stores, every article intrusted to the charge of the storekeeper is meant.

The storekeeper is authorized to call upon commanders of vessels of the squadron for assistance in transporting or preserving stores; and all commanders are hereby required to furnish boats, men, and mechanics, to contribute to such purposes.

The above instructions may be, from time to time, amended as occasion may require, but in no way are they to interfere with or render void any instructions which the storekeeper may receive from the department or the chiefs of the bureaus at home. Copies of all such instructions are to be furnished to me.

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, October 7, 1843.

SIR: As in this climate it may be expected that some of the provisions and stores provided for the use of the African squadron may become spoiled, it is proper that they should be disposed of in a manner most conducive to the public interest.

I have therefore to direct that all such as may be rejected as bad will be set aside and marked for survey, and on my return to the depot you will apply to me to direct them to be surveyed according to the usual form.

If, however, they should be in such a state as not to admit of the delay of waiting for my arrival, then you will call upon any commanding officer of the squadron to direct a survey to be held; and such as shall be condemned, that may be of a rapidly decaying nature, will be sold immediately at public auction to the highest bidder, in conformity with instructions contained in another communication addressed to you. Triplicate accounts of these auction sales will be prepared by the storekeeper, each item under its respective appropriation—one of these accounts to be sent to the Navy Department, and the other two to me.

Commanding officers of vessels of the squadron are required, in cases of emergencies, mentioned above, to direct surveys when called upon by the storekeeper.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

FLOYD WAGGAMAN, Esq.,
Naval Storekeeper to U. S. African Squadron.

—

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, October 7, 1843.

SIR: In order to prevent as little loss as possible to the department from the condemnation of public stores placed in depot for the use of the African squadron, I have to direct that all such as may be regularly condemned as unfit for any use in the squadron shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. At these sales, all empty packages not wanted for public use shall also be sold.

These sales shall be made by a person appointed by the municipal authorities of the place, who will be compensated for his services according to the custom of the country, to be previously ascertained and determined. Notice will be given of the time and place of sale, and the sales shall be conducted under the immediate direction of the storekeeper, assisted by one or more of the pursers of the squadron, and, if practicable, by the United States consul.

The proceeds of sales, after deducting expenses, are to be turned over to the purser of the flag ship, who will give triplicate receipts for the same, and account to the department for the several sums under their respective heads of appropriation; one of each set of receipts is to be sent to me.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient rervant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

FLOYD WAGGAMAN, Esq.,
Naval Storekeeper to U. S. African Squadron.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, October 7, 1843.

SIR: I enclose, herewith, a copy of a circular addressed to the pursers of this squadron, and have to request that you will receive into store and receipt for all empty packages which may be turned over from the respective vessels; and such as may not be required for public use are to be sold at the auction sales of condemned provisions.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

FLOYD WAGGAMAN, Esq.,
Naval Storekeeper to U. S. African Squadron.

CIRCULAR.

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,
Port Grand, Island of St. Vincent, August 30, 1843.

SIR: As the packages containing the provisions, stores, and clothing, sent from the United States for the use of this squadron, are of some value, a due regard to economy renders it proper that they should be duly accounted for by the several pursers receiving articles from the storekeeper. I have therefore to direct that each purser of the squadron keep a receipt and expenditure book, in which shall be entered the receipt and expenditure of every package, however small, and of every kind and description, including provision barrels.

These packages are to be disposed of in the following manner: All that can be disposed of at auction will be returned to the storekeeper, who will give triplicate receipts for the same.

Those that can be converted to use in the ship will be transferred to the master, and similar receipts taken from him. Nothing is to be thrown overboard; and if a portion of these packages can be converted to no other use, they will answer as fuel.

The pursers will make quarterly returns to me, in triplicate, of the receipt and expenditure of packages, in conformity with the above directions.

The duplicates and triplicates of all receipts of packages to be forwarded to me.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

To the PURSERS OF U. S. VESSELS
Attached to the African Squadron.

No. 21.

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, October 11, 1843.

SIR: So long as the provisions and stores provided for this squadron are placed in depot, the storekeeper will be constantly called upon to defray expenses of labor, transportation, &c.

Hitherto, these bills have been paid by the pursers of the vessels; but, in the absence of the vessels from port, the storekeeper would be obliged to provide for their payment. I therefore respectfully ask of the department, whether the purser of this ship shall furnish the storekeeper with funds for this purpose.

The establishment of a permanent store vessel would render this arrangement unnecessary, as, in such case, there would be no expenses of this kind.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 22.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, October 12, 1843.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this ship and the Decatur will this day have completed taking on board four months' provisions, and I propose to sail with both vessels to-night for the coast. The Saratoga has already preceded us. The Porpoise is on her way from the coast, where she has been since June. She will proceed to the Canary islands to recruit her officers and crew, and return immediately south, touching on her way at the settlements lying between Cape de Verde and Sierra Leone, with a view of looking after the American trade in that quarter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, October 12, 1843.

SIR: Since the arrival of the United States squadron, under the command of Commodore Perry, to this station, the officers and crews of the various vessels have enjoyed very good health. The climate, however, is such as to debilitate both officers and men, after they shall have been exposed to it for any length of time, and I deem it will be necessary to establish a depot for the sick at some healthy port.

I do not think a hospital on shore will be of as much benefit as a floating one, because this latter may be moved from place to place, and thereby change the air for the sick—a very desirable object—and remove a great objection to the former mode. In a hospital afloat, the men are entirely under the control of the officers; while on shore, they could not be

watched sufficiently to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors among them—a circumstance to be avoided, especially when sick and under treatment.

With the utmost precaution that may be used to keep our vessels healthy, yet it is very possible fevers may break out in a ship when least it is expected; and when this event occurs, the sooner the sick are removed the better, and no delay should be allowed in their removal.

A large store ship, with a roomy deck, unencumbered with guns, would make an excellent hospital ship.

Our medical force on this station is entirely inadequate to perform all the duties that may devolve upon it, and I respectfully request more surgeons and assistants may be sent out.

With these hasty suggestions, most respectfully thrown out, I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDMUND L. DU BARRY,
Fleet Surgeon of the African Squadron.

Hon. D. Henshaw,
Secretary of the Navy.

—

Frigate Macedonian,
Port Praya, October 11, 1843.

Sir: Doctor Du Barry, surgeon of this ship, and fleet surgeon of the African squadron, informs me that it will be necessary, before leaving this port, to procure medicines, or hospital stores, for the medical department of this ship, the bills for which will be sent to me for payment.

It is therefore my duty to apprize you that I have no funds for the purchase of medicines or hospital stores. My requisitions, made on the bureau of Medicine and Surgery before leaving the United States, were not answered, and this ship left home without a dollar for this object. I am not aware that funds for this purpose have been allowed to any of the vessels of this squadron.

Having made known these facts to you, I respectfully ask, whether I am to pay for medicines or medical stores which may now or hereafter be purchased for this ship; and if so, from what appropriation?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY ETTING, *Purser.*

Captain Isaac Mayo,
Commanding United States Ship Macedonian.

Respectfully referred, for the consideration and instructions of the department.

M. C. PERRY,
Commanding African Squadron.

No. 24.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

Mesurado Roads, November 22, 1843.

SIR: This ship, with the Saratoga and Decatur, have been on the coast some time, but light winds and contrary currents have detained us to windward. Having replenished our wood and water, we shall sail to-night, in company with the Decatur, for Sinoe, to demand reparation for the alleged murder of the mate of the American schooner Edward Burley. The Saratoga has already preceded us.

From Sinoe we shall proceed to Settra Kroo, the people of which place are charged with having beaten the master of an American merchant vessel.

From Settra Kroo we go to Berriby, stopping at Cape Palmas. At Berriby, the natives are to be punished for the cruel murder of Captain Farewell. In these delicate and responsible duties I shall endeavor to do that which may be for the best, Governor Roberts accompanying me to Sinoe and Settra Kroo.

From Berriby I propose to proceed as far south as the provisions will allow, touching at the slave-trading places, with a double view of intimidating the natives and conciliating those who are inclined to be friendly. For this reason, I have thought it advisable to keep the three ships together for a short time. The Porpoise is to windward.

I can hear of no recent difficulties with American vessels, nor of an American vessel or citizen being engaged in the slave trade. American trade, in its limited extent on this coast is prosperous; it is, I think, susceptible of much increase.

I enclose the fleet surgeon's report of the state of health of this squadron.

The ships are already running out of certain parts of the ration; and, as nothing of any importance can be procured nearer than the Canary islands, we must depend altogether for regular supplies from the United States.

I have suggested to the chief of the bureau of Provisions and Clothing, in a letter of this date, the importance of having a small supply of provisions in depot at this place, in order that vessels running short may replenish; I think it doubtful whether dry provisions will keep long in this climate, but the experiment can be made in a small way.

Enclosed is a return of the provisions on hand in each vessel on the —— instant; since when, the Saratoga has received from an American vessel beef and bread sufficient to make her supply of those articles equal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

P. S. Lieutenant Commandant Stellwagen, recently in command of the Porpoise, while executing my orders, succeeded in seizing by stratagem six of the natives of Berriby. The possession of these people will essentially facilitate the business which takes the ship to Berriby.

M. C. P.

United States Frigate Macedonian,

Off Mesurado Cape, November 22, 1843.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the past and present condition of the health of the squadron under your command on this coast.

By a verbal report made to me by the surgeon of the United States ship Saratoga, (Doctor Glentworth,) it appears that the crew of that vessel has not been very healthy, their average sick list being quite large. He moreover reported that he had some cases of fever which were manageable, but left the patient very much debilitated, and the convalescence very protracted.

The verbal report of Surgeon Wolfley, of the Decutur, is more satisfactory. The officers and crew, generally, have been well, only a few cases being daily reported. No case of fever has yet appeared on board of that ship.

This ship (the Macedonian) is, with but few exceptions, healthy. No case of fever has yet appeared, the principal diseases being catarrhs and rheumatic affections. Those affected with ulcers are very slow to recover, especially when of a venereal taint. This condition I consider owing to the enervating and relaxing state of the climate. The crew is also predisposed to scorbutic affections, manifesting itself in eruptions over the whole body, and a tumid state of the gums.

The difficulty, I would say the impossibility, of procuring fresh provisions on this coast is a very great impediment towards keeping up a healthy condition among men who have none other than salt provisions. I would therefore respectfully urge the great necessity of your suggesting the propriety, nay, the indispensable propriety, of sending such stores to this squadron as will correct and prevent this scorbutic predisposition.

Lemon sirups, tamarinds, and such acid and refreshing drinks and diet, should be sent at any cost. The chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery should also be instructed to send supplies of medicines to this station, as but very few, if any, are to be procured, and, when obtained at a very high price.

The debilitating effects of this climate are such as to make any prospective view of the condition of the officers and crews of the vessels of this squadron, should their stay on the station be protracted over a year or thereabouts, very cheerless.

A constant drain upon the system, and no exciting cause to create reaction, will debilitate the most robust; and my candid opinion is, judging from the present influence of this climate on all, that, should the fever attack us in such a condition of the system, it would be very fatal. To obviate this, I think no vessel should long be kept on this station, but continually change with others.

My time for making this report has been too limited to enter more at large upon the subject of the prospective state of the health on this station. The crude notions, hastily thrown out, arise from a firm and decided conviction of the truth of the position and views I have taken.

Those who trade on this coast may very readily return to it, because they become braced up, by retiring, after a short stay here, to a colder and more invigorating climate, and are better able to bear the drain upon their constitutions.

I have no doubt that your strict regulations with regard to visiting the shore will protract the evil day; but rest assured, sir, that no care or caution can prevent disease in this climate, when the system becomes debilitated and enervated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND L. DU BARRY,

Fleet Surgeon of the Squadron, West Coast of Africa.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, West Coast of Africa.

No. 26.

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,

Cape Palmas, Western Africa, December 21, 1843.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, various papers, numbered from 1 to 5, inclusive, giving detailed accounts of the proceedings of the squadron under my command, in relation to the arrangement of the difficulties which have so long existed with many of the native tribes inhabiting that part of the coast of Africa lying between Cape Mesurado and Cape Tahou.

From the delay in punishing the people of Little Berriby for the murder of Captain Farewell and his crew, and the entire destruction of his vessel, they had been led to believe that the occurrence would be passed over without further notice, and this had emboldened them to greater insolence. Hence, punishment came upon them when least expected.

In regard to the amount of punishment visited upon these people, there is but one opinion on board ship and on shore—that it was far short of what they deserved; but my instructions enjoined measures of reasonable lenity, and I was myself disposed to such course. The shedding of blood in the affair was unpremeditated and accidental. The natives commenced the fire, and it is fortunate that no more of them fell.

In the melée, King Ben Cracow and his interpreter were killed; and this would seem a providential result, as both these persons unquestionably took an active part in the massacre of Captain Farewell and his crew.

The known fierceness and treachery of most of the African tribes made it a measure of necessary prudence to land with a considerable armed force; and the result has shown the propriety of such precaution, as at almost every place we were received by strong bodies of well-armed natives, while we noticed great numbers lurking in the skirts of the neighboring woods.

My orders were in all cases to avoid the effusion of blood, and to fire only in self-defence.

This act of retributive justice upon the Little Berriby tribe will furnish an impressive lesson to the people of other towns suspected of piratical acts, while the friendly demonstrations made by me to those tribes not implicated will go far to show that the American Government greatly prefers a pacific intercourse with all nations, however insignificant, to one of strife.

I am happy in believing that the measures detailed in the accompanying papers will have the effect of establishing, upon a firm and durable basis, a good understanding with all the tribes along the whole coast, from Cape Verde to the equator; and that confidence between the lawful trader and

the people, at one time suspected of participation in the piracies at Little Berriby, will be restored; and trade, which has been almost entirely suspended, again fall into its former train of profitable results.

It is proper to repeat here, what has been more fully mentioned in the documents, that, in all my intercourse with the kings and chiefs, I have endeavored to convince them that the American Government will be as ready to notice any wrongs committed upon the natives by persons sailing under the American flag, as in demanding redress for the aggressions of the natives upon such Americans.

The ships employed on this service, the Macedonian, Saratoga, and Decatur, compose a force rarely seen concentrated upon this part of the coast; and when its avowed object in visiting the various towns was to punish those who committed outrages upon the American citizen, and to cultivate a good understanding with those who were disposed to be friendly, the natural conviction of the natives has been, that the American Government has gone to unexampled trouble and expense in carrying out its determination to protect the rights of its citizens in this quarter of the world.

In all these measures, of no little responsibility and solicitude, I have received the most prompt and efficient aid from Captain Mayo and Commanders Tattnall and Abbot, commanding the ships at present in company. And to Governors Roberts and Russwurm I am also much indebted for advice and counsel; particularly am I obliged to Governor Roberts, who accompanied me in this ship during her late cruise, and took part in all the deliberations.

The absolute necessity of the sailing of the Saratoga to-night for Port Praya, to replenish her provisions, has obliged me to prepare this communication and the accompanying documents in a very hasty manner, in order that they may be sent by her. But I shall take the earliest occasion to transmit duplicates, with some additional information, including a chart of that part of the coast recently visited by the squadron.

Enclosed is a report of the fleet surgeon on the health of the officers and crew of the squadron.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, W. Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Notes of the proceedings of a council held on board the United States frigate Macedonian, in the harbor of Sinoe, west coast of Africa, November 29, 1843.

Present: Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commanding United States naval forces, western coast of Africa; Captain Isaac Mayo, commanding United States ship Macedonian; Commander J. Tattnall, commanding United States ship Saratoga; Commander J. Abbot, commanding United States ship Decatur; J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia; Dr. J. L. Day, late United States agent.

William P. Rodgers, secretary.

The instructions of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to Commodore M.

C. Perry, in reference to the demanding of redress from the Berriby people, and all other tribes, for outrages committed upon the persons and property of American citizens, having been read—

The case of the murder of the mate and cook of the American schooner Edward Burley, by the Fish people of Sinoe, was taken up.

After reading the deposition of Charles Freeman, who was one of the party engaged in the affair, and referring to the evidence taken yesterday at the palaver, the question was put, respectively, to the members of the council, whether they considered the putting to death of the mate and cook of said schooner to be wilful murder.

The question being first put to Commander Abbot, as the junior naval officer present, he answered, that he thought the event proceeded more from a spirit of self-defence than from a disposition to commit wilful murder. He should therefore acquit them of wilful murder; and he considered Captain Burke to have been the aggressor in the case.

Commander J. Tattnall confirmed the opinion expressed by Commander Abbot.

Captain Mayo was of opinion that the seizure of the boat of Captain Burke was the first assault by the natives. Captain Burke appeared to have seized upon the canoes by way of reprisal, in which act two of his men were wilfully killed by the natives, which Captain Mayo considered murder, as the number of men surrounding the boat was quite sufficient to have captured them without bloodshed.

Commodore Perry confirmed the opinion expressed by Commander Abbot.

Governor Roberts and Dr. Day, being present at the council, and familiar with all the circumstances, were asked if they express their opinions in reference to the question under consideration.

Governor Roberts was of opinion that it was murder in the second degree, or manslaughter. He considered Captain Burke to have been the aggressor.

The opinion of Dr. Day was, that Captain Burke was the aggressor, but that there was no actual necessity for the putting to death of the mate and cook, and he considered the crime to have been manslaughter.

Upon a subsequent call of Commodore Perry upon the individuals composing the council, for their written opinions upon the case of the putting to death of the mate and cook of the Edward Burley, the gentlemen, respectively, handed in the papers hereto appended.

M. C. PERRY.
J. MAYO, *Captain.*
JOSIAH TATTNALL, *Commander.*
JOEL ABBOT, *Commander.*
J. J. ROBERTS, *Governor of Liberia.*

WILLIAM P. RODGERS, *Secretary.*

Copy of the written opinion of Commander J. Abbot.

The question being first put to Commander Abbot, as junior member of the council, he answered, that he thought the event proceeded more from a spirit of self-defence than from a disposition to commit wilful murder.

He should therefore acquit them of wilful murder; and he considered Captain Burke to have been the aggressor in the case.

Commander Abbot further says, the foregoing opinion is predicated upon the following facts and circumstances, elicited by the testimony in the case:

It appears that Captain Burke, of the schooner Edward Burley, employed a man by name of Jack Dandy, a native, who violated his engagements by deserting the vessel while in debt to Captain Burke, for advance pay, to the amount of four dollars. For this, threats were made by the captain to have it out of the natives in some way or other; in consequence of which, some of the natives having money due them, fearing the captain would sail without paying them their dues, seized the schooner's boat on shore, and detained it over night, but, in the morning, being relieved of their fears as to the payment of their dues, they released the boat and crew, which returned to the vessel. Subsequently to all this, it appears, Captain Burke sent out and captured two of their fishing canoes, and had them brought to his vessel, and the fishermen belonging to them made prisoners or detained on board; after which, an attempt was made to capture a third canoe, but which escaped, and gave information to the fishermen on shore, who immediately rallied their forces, and seized and bound the person who had attempted to capture the canoe chased on shore. It further appears, that the mate on board, perceiving what had taken place, armed himself with pistols, and, assisted by the cook of the vessel, pulled for the shore, which the natives perceiving, launched their war canoe, and, with a large force, engaged the boat; the result of which was, the massacre of both mate and cook.

Considering all these circumstances, I am of opinion that the killing of the mate and cook of the Edward Burley by the natives of Sinoe cannot in justice be considered an act of wilful murder on their part; but I am of opinion that their sanguinary defence, considering their large force, was unnecessary, and may be deserving of chastisement; but, from the circumstances of the case, it should be tempered with much consideration and mercy.

The above is a correct copy.

JOEL ABBOT, *Commander.*

—

Written opinion of Commander J. Tattnall.

The opinion of Commander Tattnall was, that Captain Burke, of the Edward Burley, was the aggressor, and that it could not be considered a case of murder, but of retaliation, not justifiable, but still not requiring retaliatory measures on our part.

Captain Tattnall founded his opinion on the following view of the case:

Captain Burke had hired one of the tribe to trade for him, and had advanced him goods to a trifling amount, with which he had absconded. He (Burke) demanded restitution from the tribe, and, on their refusing to make it, threatened "to take it out of them in some way." This was a threat of aggression, as the tribe had no agency in his employment of the man, and could not therefore be accountable for his honesty.

Subsequently, Captain Burke had hired another of the tribe, and sent

him on shore in the schooner's boat without payment for his services, much against the man's will, who suspected Captain Burke of intending to sail the next day without paying him. The schooner's boat was detained by the natives in consequence, but returned on the following day.

So far, nothing serious had transpired; when Captain Burke, who was about to sail, and intended (it seems) to carry out his threat, to take it out of them in some way, seized two of their fishing canoes with several men, and despatched his mate and cook to seize a third. The alarm had in the interval reached the natives, that Captain Burke was seizing their people, intending to carry them away. A war canoe was despatched to their aid, which encountered the schooner's boat, and the mate and cook were slain.

The killing of these men was certainly unjustifiable, because unnecessary, as the natives had overpowered and could have held them alive as hostages; but when uncivilized men are maddened by aggression, they are apt to take extreme revenge, and those who have the advantage of more cultivated morals should not judge of them too harshly.

JOSIAH TATTNALL,
Commanding Saratoga.

Correct copy:

JOSIAH TATNALL,
Commander.

—

Written opinion of Captain Isaac Mayo.

Captain Mayo is of opinion that the seizure of the boat of Captain Burke was the first assault by the natives.

Captain Burke appears to have seized upon the canoes by way of reprisal, in which act two of his men were wilfully killed by the natives, which Captain Mayo considers murder, as the number of men surrounding the boat was quite sufficient to have captured them without putting them to death.

The above is my opinion, being made up from the testimony read to me in the case.

ISAAC MAYO, *Captain.*

—

Written opinion of Commodore M. C. Perry.

Commodore Perry stated, in writing, that, as the details of the case had been so fully stated by Commanders Tattnall and Abbot, he should confine his remarks to a simple statement of his opinion as to the degree of guilt which might justly be fastened upon the persons who put the mate and cook of the Edward Burley to death.

In his opinion, the first breach of faith was committed by Jack Dandy, in not complying with his contract with Captain Burke; and the second, in seizing the boat of the Edward Burley; but Captain Burke acted wrongly, and without authority, in seizing and detaining the fish canoes, with those conducting them, especially as the boat of the schooner had

been returned to him; and he was still more to blame in sending his man Freeman a second time to seize a third canoe.

That the natives could not be blamed for defending themselves against the unauthorized attack of Freeman, and in securing him.

The struggle of Freeman with the natives was noticed from the shore as well as from the vessel, and caused assistance to be sent to either party; and when these last came in conflict, the mate and cook were killed.

Drawing his deductions from these facts, Commodore Perry is of opinion that the natives cannot be charged with premeditated murder, though the putting to death of the Americans was an act cruel and altogether unjustifiable, as the natives might easily have overcome and secured them without serious injury to their persons.

A correct copy:

M. C. PERRY.

—

Written opinion of J. J. Roberts.

Governor Roberts is of opinion that the putting to death of the mate and cook of the American schooner Edward Burley, by the fishermen resident at Sinoe and Blue Barra, was, notwithstanding the unauthorized attack of Captain Burke, unjustifiable, inasmuch as they had sufficient force to repel the assault without the necessity of resorting to such extreme measures, and therefore held by him to be manslaughter, and deserving of punishment. In the mean time, considering all the circumstances connected with the affair, as have been stated by Commanders Tattnall and Abbot, he hopes that a degree of mercy will be extended, only punishing them in such manner as will most likely prevent future acts of the same kind.

J. J. ROBERTS.

—

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Notes of a palaver, held at Sinoe, on Wednesday, the 29th of November, 1843, between Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commanding United States naval forces on the western coast of Africa, assisted by Captain Isaac Mayo, commanding United States ship Macedonian; Commander J. Tattnall, commanding United States ship Saratoga; Commander J. Abbot, commanding United States ship Decatur; J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia; and Dr. J. Lawrence Day, late United States agent—of the one part: and King George, King Davis, Governor King Soldier, Governor William, Kemah, (chief,) Peter, (chief,) and a chief man, of the Sinoe tribe; King John Smith and Prince John Smith, of the Fish tribe; King Freeman, of Middle Bouta; and King Frazier, of Grand Bouta—all of the second part:

It is necessary to premise, that, on the appearance in the offing of the American squadron, most of the Fishmen, occupying several villages on

both sides of the river Sinoe, being doubtless conscious of their participation or connivance in the murder of the mate and cook of the Edward Burley, had abandoned their houses and fled to the neighboring woods.

After some preliminary remarks, Commodore Perry, through the interpretation of Governor Roberts, stated that he had been ordered by his Government to proceed to the coast of Africa, to demand and take redress for all outrages committed by the natives upon American vessels and their crews, and especially for the putting to death of the mate and cook of the schooner Edward Burley, by the Fish people of Sinoe; that the President of the United States, the great father of the American nation, had expressed his determination to punish in the most signal manner all who might maltreat American citizens, however far removed the scene of outrage might be from America; that he had plenty of ships to send for that purpose; and while he was determined not to overlook the slightest wrong done to an American vessel, or any of her crew, he was disposed to foster a friendly feeling with all nations and all tribes; and that the President of the United States had directed him, (Commodore Perry,) through the Secretary of the Navy, to say, that those who might show friendship and kindness to Americans; would be considered friends of the United States, while those who acted otherwise, would be looked upon as enemies.

The Commodore then asked the kings and representatives assembled, if they had any thing to say in palliation of the killing of the mate and cook of the Edward Burley, or if they had come to any arrangement by which retribution should be visited upon those concerned in the murder, and indemnification (inadequate as it must be) be made to the heirs of the deceased?

The answer of King George was, that Fishmen were unwelcome intruders upon his territory, and that his people had not even the power to protect themselves from their thefts and outrages; that they did not in any manner aid or assist the Fishmen in their attack upon the boat of the Edward Burley, and they would be very willing to join with the American settlers and the Blue Barra people in driving them away; that when once removed from their present habitations, they should not, so far as they could prevent it, be permitted to return. The replies of the kings of Grand and Middle Bouta were to the same purport.

Governor Roberts then addressed the kings and chiefs in special reference to the interests of the Commonwealth of Liberia. He remarked, that, a long while since, they had sold a large tract of land to the Colonization Society; that certain portions of this land, on each side of the river, were now occupied by marauders called Fishmen, to the great inconvenience of the settlers; that these Fishmen prowled about the settlements, pilfering from the inhabitants, often maltreating and sometimes killing them; that the produce of the interior, which rightly should pass through the hands of the proprietors of the adjacent sea coast, was monopolized by the Fishmen, who equally wronged the settlers and native tribes by this diversion of trade; that the scandal of outrages inflicted on trading vessels by Fishmen fell upon the native towns, and deterred others from resorting there; that the occupation of the colonial territory by these Fishmen in every way greatly retarded the growth of the settlement, and injured the interests of the native tribes. The Governor observed, that the connivance of the native tribes at this intrusion of the Fishmen was an infringement of the original

contract of sale on the part of the native tribes: that every day they countenanced this instrusion they deepened the injury, and added to the difficulties of repairing it. He concluded by demanding an explanation of this conduct.

The reply of the kings and chiefs was the same as that made to Commodore Perry.

John Smith, prince of the Sinoe Fish towns, came forward and desired to speak, but was told that the presence of his father, the king, would be necessary. He accordingly brought in his father, a very aged man, and proceeded to speak for him. John Smith, after some hesitation, acknowledged that some of his father's people had killed the mate and cook aforesaid, but declared that he did not know who they were, and that the poverty of his tribe was such as to render it impossible to make any indemnification. The name of the head man of war of the tribe was mentioned, and he was asked if he did not know that the man thus mentioned had taken an active part in the murder. Smith, after some evasion, acknowledged that he did know such to be the fact; but that Jem Nippio (the head man of war spoken of) had gone into the country, and it would be impossible to find him. He was then told that he and his father became accessaries in guilt by harboring the murderers, and, until they were produced, he and his father would be detained prisoners. He then pretended to send a message to Nippio, who, of course, did not appear. After waiting some time, Smith said, if he might be permitted to go to his town, he thought he could prevail on Nippio to come in; whereupon, he was allowed to go, attended by an escort of two officers and two marines, to prevent his escape, and aid, if necessary, in the capture of the criminal. When he reached the centre of his village, he cried out for help, and he and his escort were immediately surrounded by large numbers of his tribe, armed, and bent on his rescue. The officer of the escort gave the alarm, and the marines went down in force to disperse the natives; this their appearance effected. Smith was brought back, and, on the reopening of the palaver, it was found that old Smith had taken advantage of the confusion to make his escape. John Smith, the son, was then made prisoner; at the same time, Juma, another of the Fishmen engaged in the murder, was also made prisoner.

The palaver adjourned until next day, to await the assemblage of the chiefs of the Blue Barra people, living on the opposite side of the river, and to give time to the kings and chiefs to consult among themselves on the subject of atonement for the outrages on American citizens.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, November 30, 1843.

Present, officers as yesterday. King George and King Davis, of Sinoe tribe; King Freeman, King Jack West, King Grand, King Black Will, Ben Hughes, (chief,) Shocco, (chief,) and War Man Walker, of Blue Barra.

It appeared that, during the night, the few Fishmen who remained had, probably from fear of punishment by the squadron, entirely deserted their villages; and none of the chiefs of that tribe were present on the second day of the palaver. On this occasion, the kings and chiefs of the Blue Barra tribe declared that they would cheerfully enter into compact with the Sinoe tribe and American settlers, to keep away, even by force if

necessary, the Fishmen from their territory, which was the more easy now that the Fishmen had of their own accord evacuated their towns on both sides of the river.

The Commodore had been informed by the settlers that there was serving on board the United States ship Saratoga a Fishman named Mateo, alias Drawbucket, who was generally suspected of having been in the war canoe at the time the murder was committed. This man was brought to the palaver house, and confronted by Charles Freeman, one of the seamen of the Edward Burley, and a brother of the murdered cook of that vessel. Freeman at once recognised Mateo, made oath to his identity, and Mateo was made prisoner.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Commodore Perry, with most of the officers of the squadron, accompanied by Governor Roberts and Dr. J. L. Day, after having first assembled at Sinoe, crossed the river by special invitation, and had a short palaver at the principal towns of the Blue Barra people. On this occasion, the compact was finally agreed to, that the Sinoe and Blue Barra people should aid and assist the American settlers in protecting themselves against the Fishmen and all other marauders; and that all American vessels, or American citizens visiting this part of the coast, should be received with friendship and kindness.

WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Commodore's Secretary, U. S. Ship Macedonian.

DECEMBER 5, 1843.

Approved.

M. C. PERRY,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.
I. MAYO,
Captain United States Navy.
JOSIAH TATTNALL, *Commander.*
JOEL ABBOT, *Commander.*
J. J. ROBERTS, *Governor.*

—

Notes of a palaver held at Settra Kroo, on Monday the 4th of December, 1843, between Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commanding United States naval forces on the western coast of Africa, assisted by Captain Isaac Mayo, commanding United States ship Macedonian; Commander Abbot, commanding United States ship Decatur; Governor J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia; and Doctor J. Lawrence Day, late United States agent—of the one part:* and King John, King Peter, Governor Bob, John Brown, Ben Coffee, Half-King Tom, and Soldier King, of Settra Kroo—of the second part:

Commodore Perry stated to the assembled kings and chiefs, that he had come to their country to demand an apology and suitable reparation for

* Commander Tattnall absent, from indisposition.

the outrage committed upon the person of Captain J. R. Brown, of the American brigantine Atalanta, who had been unprovokedly beaten by one of the Settra Kroo people while he was engaged in his lawful business.

The Commodore observed, that the President of the United States, the great father of the American nation, had directed him, through the Secretary of the Navy, to call to account all who should on this coast maltreat or in any wise injure an American citizen; and while the President was desirous of keeping up a friendly understanding with all nations and all tribes, he was determined to have redress for every insult offered the American flag, and for every encroachment on the rights of American citizens. Commodore Perry therefore demanded what the kings and chiefs had to say in palliation of their attack upon Captain Brown.

They replied, that the guilty person had left the country, and was no longer within their reach; that they sincerely regretted the unfortunate circumstances, and were willing to make any atonement in their power. They concluded by asking the Commodore what reparation would be considered satisfactory.

The Commodore said, that as this was the first instance of their having maltreated an American citizen, and as they had been generally friendly to the American mission established among them, he was inclined to be very lenient with them. He therefore demanded that they should sign a written apology for their bad conduct, and, at the same time, pledge themselves to send a deputation to apologize in person to Captain Brown when he should next visit their town; to continue their friendship to the American mission; and, as a small indemnification to Captain Brown, they should supply for the use of the squadron (the value to be paid over to Captain B.) ten bullocks, four sheep, and five goats.

To this proposition they agreed, and the necessary written instruments were prepared and signed by all the kings and chiefs.

WILLIAM P. RODGERS,
Commodore's Secretary.

Approved.

M. C. PERRY.
JOEL ABBOTT, *Commander.*
J. MAYO, *Captain.*
J. J. ROBERTS, *Governor.*

The agreement to furnish the bullocks, sheep, and goats, was verbal, and not contained in the written compact.

Notes of events which transpired at Cape Palmas, in reference to the difficulties between the American settlers and the surrounding native tribes, in December, 1843.

On anchoring at Cape Palmas with the American squadron on the afternoon of the 6th of December, 1843, Commodore Perry received, by the Rev. Mr. Hazlehurst, (Episcopal missionary,) a letter from Governor J. B. Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, of which the following is a copy. At the same time Mr. Hazlehurst informed Commodore Perry, that, in consequence of the hostile bearing of the natives, he was apprehensive that the lives of

the Rev. Mr. Payne and his family, who occupied a mission station at Half Cavally, about twelve miles from the Cape, were in great danger; that the natives had cut off all his supplies, forcibly broken up his school; and unless Mr. P. and his family were rescued, he knew not what might be the consequence.

The Decatur had not yet anchored; and the Commodore immediately sent for Commander Abbot, of that vessel, and directed him to proceed with all despatch down the coast, and to act in the emergency at his best discretion.

Letter of Governor J. B. Russwurm.

AGENCY HOUSE,

Cape Palmas, December 6, 1843.

DEAR SIR: I am happy to hear of the arrival of your squadron. You will find us on landing in the midst of a palaver with King Freeman, which arose from the following event:

Freeman lately called a convention of all the Beach kings and headmen from Fish town to Cavally river, under the ostensible purpose of settling all differences in the country; but before separating they laid an embargo on all trade from Bush or elsewhere, prohibited all natives from working for us, or even carrying a note on board a vessel, under a fine of ten bullocks; raised the price of rice, palm oil, and fowls, to such high rates as are paid no where else; in fact, they wish to extort from us the most extravagant rates for every thing whenever they like.

As matters now stand, we have the Greybo tribe united against us. Heretofore, there have been two parties, independent and jealous of each other. Our most reasonable men have concluded that we can no longer live in amity so close together; and as, according to our treaty of purchase, they own their town sites. The next important query is, what assistance can be rendered us by your squadron, consistent with your instructions, in case they refuse to remove for a reasonable compensation, and we be compelled to use violent measures?

From Rev. Mr. Hazlehurst, who will visit you before you can land, you will be able to learn more particulars of this palaver, which seems to reach almost our whole extent of sea coast.

I have a bag of despatches for the squadron, but hardly deem it prudent to send them off in a canoe.

Your message has been communicated to Freeman, and he has promised to send the news along the beach and into the interior.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. RUSSWURM.

Early the following morning, (the 1st instant,) Lieutenant Poor was despatched with a message from Commodore Perry to King Freeman; which, to prevent mistake, was written out the night previous.

The following is a copy:

Memorandum for Lieutenant Poor.

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Cape Palmas, December 6, 1843.

Lieutenant Poor will, on landing, first call on Governor Russwurm, and say to him, that I have directed him (Lieutenant Poor) to call on King Freeman, with a message from me, expressing my regret that any thing should have occurred since my last visit to Cape Palmas to disturb the friendly intercourse between King Freeman and the American settlers; that I propose, in company with some of the officers of the squadron and Governors Russwurm and Roberts, to meet King Freemen and his associate kings and chiefs in palaver, on shore, to morrow at 10 o'clock, in the hope of adjusting all matters in dispute on amicable terms—a result the more desired by me, as it will render unnecessary any resort to the exercise of force, with which I am amply provided.

After relating this message to Governor Russwurm, Lieutenant Poor will, unless the Governor makes objections, proceed to deliver it to King Freeman at his residence. If objections are made by Governor Russwurm, Lieutenant Poor will return on board for further orders.

M. C. PERRY,
Commanding African Squadron.

—

Report of Lieutenant Poor.

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Off Cape Palmas, December 7, 1843.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 6th instant, I called upon Governor Russwurm, and submitted the proposal therein contained. The Governor not objecting, I proceeded to deliver to King Freeman (through the interpreter, Yellow Will) the expressions of your regret at the difficulties which had occurred, since your last visit to the Cape, between the natives, settlers, and missionaries; and, further, that it was your intention to meet him and all the neighboring kings in palaver at 10 o'clock this day, (it being then about 8 A. M.,) in the hope of adjusting all matters amicaby, rather than resort to the force with which you were amply provided.

King Freeman said, in answer, that he was ready and willing to meet the Commodore, but that, owing to the distance at which some of the kings interested lived, it would be impossible to summon them before the next day, 8th instant, at 10 A. M.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. POOR, *Lieutenant.*

Com. M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

—

Notes of a palaver held at Cape Palmas on the 8th of December, 1843, *and proceedings preliminary thereto.*

In an interview with Governor Russwurm on the morning of the 7th, the Commodore was told by him that the native tribes around the Cape had combined against the settlers, to force them to pay higher prices for rice

and palm oil than could be exacted by the terms of compact made at the time of settlement; that this object, together with pique at a message sent in reply to their exorbitant demands, had induced the natives to close up all the paths and cut off supplies, both by sea and land; that the settlers were in constant fear of some sudden attack, and consequently were under arms.

Commodore Perry replied, that the colony received its corporate existence from the State of Maryland; and that he, as an officer of the General Government, was not authorized to interfere except where the lives and property of American citizens were endangered; that the private bargains and contracts between the settlers and natives were beyond his cognizance; he would cheerfully render any assistance in their *defence* against natives, but could not take any *offensive* measures.

The Commodore also observed that he was quite certain that all matters might be amicably arranged at the palaver appointed for the following day, though, to show the natives what might be the consequence of their persisting in warlike demonstrations, he had ordered several armed boats ashore, with a considerable detachment of marines.

Commodore Perry then sent for King Freeman, of Cape Palmas, and told him that he, (Commodore Perry,) when last at Cape Palmas, received from King Freeman the strongest assurances of friendship for the Americans, and now he found him at open rupture with them. The king replied, that he had been coerced into the measure; that he disapproved it, and would use his influence to have the embargo removed.

About 3 o'clock, a messenger, from one of the outposts of the settlement, came up to the Cape with a note from the commandant of the post, reporting that a large body of armed natives had attempted to pass the guard; that the guard fired, and killed three of them; upon which, the others precipitately retreated. The commandant also reported that he expected every moment an attack, and asked for reinforcement; whereupon, all the armed colonists that could be spared were sent to the post, and, at the request of the Governor, the Commodore directed a detachment of marines to march towards the spot, and accompanied them himself, together with Captain Mayo and others. On the way out, the wives of the colonists were seen proceeding, with their children and most valuable effects, either to the Cape or to the stockade, for safety. Learning, after having arrived within a short distance of the outpost, that the natives had retired into the Bush, the Commodore ordered the marines back to the boats.

During the night, the Decatur returned from Half Cavally, having Mr. Payne, his family and effects, on board.

The following is the report of Commander Abbot, delivered to Commodore Perry, by an officer despatched from the Decatur previous to her anchoring:

UNITED STATES SHIP DECATUR,

Off Cavally, December 7, 1843—*at noon.*

SIR: In pursuance of your orders, I repaired to this place, anchored between eight and nine last evening, in ten fathoms water. I immediately wrote, and despatched by my head Krooman, piloted by one of the shore canoes, a communication to Rev. Mr. Payne, a copy of which is enclosed, and at one o'clock this morning received a letter from Mr. Payne, which is also enclosed. In accordance with his views, despatched an armed force, con-

sisting of all the marines, in the launch, 1st and 2d cutters, and gig, in which I went myself. We left the ship at a little past 6*h.* 30*m.*, after taking breakfast on board, and were at the mission house a little past eight, although the surf was high, and the landing difficult and bad. Before ten o'clock, the king and chief men of the place were assembled, and we had a grand palaver talk, which I am sorry to say broke up with an unfriendly aspect. They admilted that they had gone contrary to their agreement with the missionary. But what they had done was by King Freeman's instructions. They said they did not wish war, but must be governed by King Freeman. Their whole bearing seemed to show that they are instigated by King Freeman at Cape Palmas to produce a rupture, and that there is an extensive effort making for a general and combined resistance and warfare against the Americans.

Mr. Payne thought the aspect of things such as to make it advisable and prudent, if not absolutely necessary, for his immediate embarkation on board the Decatur, with his family and the most valuable of his effects, and leave the rest to chance, locked up in his house; in which I and my officers coincided, and the boats are now effecting it. As soon as it is accomplished, I shall hasten to join you at the Cape, only heaving to about three miles on the way, to take off the family of one of his teachers.

This communication will be despatched from the shore in the canoe, as soon as the use of the canoe can be dispensed with.

My statement and talk at the palaver [conference] was such as I believe will meet your approbation, but I have no time to state it in this communication; for I am, in great haste, but most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL ABBOT, *Commander.*

Com. M. C. Perry,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

P. S.—3 *o'clock P. M.*—In consequence of your canoe leaving us improperly, without coming alongside from the shore, I despatched one of my boats in haste. Mrs. Payne is on board, but the embarkation is not yet complete. It is possible I may not get up until to-morrow some time.

J. A.

United States Ship Macedonian,
Off Cape Palmas, December 9, 1843.

Notes of a palaver, held at Cape Palmas on the 8th of December, 1843, between Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commanding United States naval forces on the western coast of Africa, assisted by Captain Isaac Mayo, commanding United States ship Macedonian; Commander J. Tattnall, commanding United States ship Saratoga; Governor J. B. Russwurm, Governor of the colony at Cape Palmas; and Governor J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia—of the one part: and King Freeman, of Cape Palmas; William Davis, (king's brother,) of Cape Palmas; Ex-King Yellow Will, Half Cavally; Headman Jack Hughes, Rock town; Headman Old Tom, Fish town; Headman Néh, Grahway; Headman Karrah, river Cavally; Paéh, river Cavally's mouth; Boawah, Middle

town, between Fish and Rock towns; Wéah, Half Grahway—of the second part. William P. Rodgers, secretary.

The Commodore stated that he came to hear the matters in dispute between the settlers and natives, and with a view of reconciling them.

Governor Russwurm interpreted the remarks of the Commodore, and proceeded to mention what would be essential to a reconciliation on his part. He required, firstly, that the embargo laid on trade should be taken off; and he justified the demand on the ground that the embargo was a direct violation of the treaty made at the time of settlement, and was in itself essentially injurious and unjust: secondly, that King Freeman should promise not to enter again into any combination against the settlers, and no longer hinder natives who wished to hire themselves to the settlers from doing so. Governor Russwurm stated that time had shown it to be impossible for the settlers and natives to dwell in such proximity; their habits and objects were too dissimilar for them to live harmoniously together; and, as the only means of securing a lasting peace, he proposed, thirdly, that King Freeman should sell the land on which his town stood, and he and his people remove to a neighboring site equally good on the other side of the river; and that, in addition to assigning this land for his residence, he, (Gov. R.,) in behalf of the Colonization Society, would pay King Freeman such sums of money, in five annual instalments, as might be mutually agreed upon. Governor Russwurm declared, that unless the natives left the Cape, the settlers must. King Freeman had broken his word three times, and he could no longer trust to his promises of friendship and peace.

King Freeman acknowledged having assented to the law complained of, but denied having broken his promises, and said the settlers must answer for the first breach of faith. King Freeman said there was an article in the deed of sale of the Cape, which made it obligatory on each party to punish with death any of its members who might murder a member of the other; that Mr. Parker, a trader, having shot two Bushmen, was not punished with death according to the compact, and, in consequence, his (Freeman's) town was set on fire in the night by a party of Bushmen, who, at the same time, proceeded to the house of Mr. Parker, and, in revenge, murdered him and his family.

The embargo was caused partly by the Governor himself, who had expressed his determination not to pay more than a stipulated price for the productions of the country, and at the same time declared that he would sooner "eat grass" than comply with their demands. This expression had irritated the natives, and caused the interdiction of trade. Freeman said that Governor Russwurm would, on very slight occasions, prepare for war, and make hostile demonstrations when the natives desired to keep the peace. He believed the Governor individually to be friendly, but that he was under bad influences; that the day previous three Bushmen had been killed by the settlers, and the friends of the slain looked to him for redress. King Freeman concluded by acknowledging the embargo to be wrong, but pleaded in extenuation that his people had been incensed by the language of Governor Russwurm.

Commodore Perry told Freeman that he and his people had a right to do what they chose with their own goods, but that it was very improper to close up all the paths, and shut out the trade of other people.

King Freeman confessed he was wrong, and acquiesced in a proposition

of the Commodore to take off the restriction, and let the market hereafter remain open, the articles of trade to be considered worth what they would bring. He further promised, that there should not again be any difficulty of a similar nature.

The kings and chiefs having each separately expressed their wishes to have the restriction on trade removed, and to be friends again with the settlers, the Commodore recommended them to forget all their old disputes, shake hands, and commence anew.

The Governor then proposed the purchase of the land on which King Freeman's town stands; but, as the Commodore expressed his determination not to interfere in any question of civil compact unless as mediator, and as King Freeman wanted time, the subject was not further agitated.

Commodore Perry then said he wished to speak to the chiefs assembled, in regard to the American missionories, as well as all Americans resorting to or living in Africa. He told them that the President and people of America were kindly disposed towards the tribes on the coast; that the Americans did not wish to take advantage of or oppress the natives, but desired to trade on fair and equal terms; but, while the President cherished this friendship for the African, he would not allow his own countrymen to be treated unjustly or cruelly; that there would always be an American squadron on the coast, to protect American citizens, and chastise any who should injure them; he had instructions to use the force under his command to that effect, and he should most certainly obey them.

The Commodore explained the object and duties of the missionary; he told the assembled chiefs that the missionaries were good men, sent to Africa by private societies of religious persons, to benefit and enlighten the natives; that these missionaries incurred great labor and expense, braved hardships and death, and the only reward expected for this sacrifice was the gratitude of the native; that the missionary society in America had expended very large sums of money, and for all their pains and expenses had received, in many instances, nothing but ingratitude and insult; that, the day previous, he had been obliged to send a ship of war to Half Cavally, to remove Mr. Payne, his family, and effects, beyond the reach of the ungrateful natives; that the Cape Palmas people had also displayed a hostile disposition towards the missionaries residing near them. The Commodore asked the kings if they had any excuse for this behaviour.

King Freeman replied, that he had amicably arranged all matters with the American settlers, and did not wish to have them reopened; he promised to be friendly to the missionaries, and to allow his boys and girls to return to them for instruction.*

Commodore Perry then called upon Yellow Will, king of Half Cavally, for explanation, why he had treated Mr. Payne and his family so badly. Commodore Perry remarked to Yellow Will, that he had heard, from good authority, that Mr. Payne had settled among them at their own request, and for their own advantage, under a solemn promise of protection and kind treatment; that they had delivered to his charge many children for education, and now had broken up his schools, and threatened the lives of Mr. Payne and his family.

Yellow Will, evidently under much apprehension, acknowledged that

* At the commencement of the difficulties between the natives and settlers, the former had withdrawn their children from the missionaries, to whom they were apprenticed for instruction.

he and his people had been wrong; that, when Mr. Payne was coming away, he begged him to remain, but that gentleman said he was determined not to stay. He said he was willing to apologize to Mr. Payne, beg his pardon, assist him to re-establish himself at Half Cavally, and promise not to molest him again. Upon the demand of Commodore Perry, he agreed to be answerable for the safety of the mission house and property during the absence of Mr. Payne.

Commodore Perry told him that it would be a just punishment if Mr. Payne should decline returning; he explained the nature of a missionary's appointment; that if one ever behaved improperly, on representation of his conduct to the society which employed him, he would be removed; that he (the Commodore) would forward any authentic report to the United States; he reminded them that the missionaries always established themselves amongst the natives with their free consent, and often by invitation; and that timely objection would prevent the settlement of the missionaries.

Commodore Perry told the kings that the President and Secretary of the Navy were kind men; and that he, (Commodore Perry,) as well to please them as to indulge his own feelings, was disposed to settle these matters with as much lenity as was consistent with his duty; but that hereafter there would be ships of war always on the coast, to punish all who in any wise might maltreat American citizens; that the captains of all the ships of the squadron had the same instructions as he had.

The Commodore concluded by saying, he was quite glad to hear, from good authority, that none of the kings or chiefs present were engaged in the slave trade; if they had been, he should have felt bound to have declined all palaver with them, and to declare them enemies of the United States.

WILLIAM P. RODGERS,
Commodore's Secretary.

Approved.

M C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Minutes of a council held on board the United States ship Macedonian, at Cape Palmas, on the 9th of December, 1843:

Present: Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commanding United States naval forces on the western coast of Africa; Captain Isaac Mayo, commanding United States ship Macedonian; Commander J. Tattnall, commanding United States ship Saratoga; Commander J. Abbot, commanding United States ship Decatur; Lieutenant Henry S. Stellwagen, late commanding United States brig Porpoise; Governor J. B. Russwurm, Governor of the colony at Cape Palmas; Governor J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia. William P. Rodgers, secretary.

Commodore Perry remarked, that he had assembled the officers present to have their views as to what steps it was advisable to take for the punishment of the natives of little Berriby, for the massacre of the captain and crew of the American schooner Mary Carver, and the seizure of the cargo of that vessel.

Commodore Perry then read a copy of the instructions given by the honorable Secretary of the Navy to Commander Ramsay, for the guidance of that officer in the matter under consideration, and stated that

these instructions had been sent to him, (Commodore Perry,) for his government.

After due deliberation, it was determined to demand reparation of the four towns of Rockboukah, Grand Tabou, Bassa, and Grand Berriby, the inhabitants of all which were supposed to have been concerned with the people of Little Berriby in the piracy on the Mary Carver, viz:

First. That, for the ends of justice and the prevention of future crime, it be demanded that the surviving criminals, who were immediately concerned in the murder, be apprehended, tried, and executed, by the natives on shore, according to their own laws, and that the execution take place in presence of some persons appointed to testify to it.

Second. That, for the indemnification of the heirs of those who were murdered, a sum of money equal to the value of the Mary Carver and her cargo be demanded of those towns; and in default of these terms being complied with, (and the participation of the towns being proven,) to proceed to chastise them.

It was decided, that, for the better effecting these objects, the four towns should be visited in succession, commencing to windward.

Ségeh, alias George, (head trademan of the Mary Carver,) who had taken an active part in the outrage, was believed to reside between Rock Tabou and Rockboukah.

Jack Masser, also implicated, was understood to reside at Tabou river.

—

SECOND SESSION.

Minutes of a council held on board the United States frigate Macedonian, December 10, 1843:

Present: Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commanding United States naval forces on the western coast of Africa; Captain Isaac Mayo, commanding United States frigate Macedonian; Commander J. Tattnall, commanding United States ship Saratoga; Commander J. Abbot, commanding United States ship Decatur; Lieutenant Henry S. Stellwagen, late commanding United States brig Porpoise; J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia. William P. Rodgers, Secretary.

The proceedings of the council of yesterday, the 9th instant, having been read and approved all written evidence that could be produced in the case of the murder was read, consisting of documents sent to Commodore Perry by the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and two letters from Governor Russwurm. [See copies, marked A and B.]

For the better effecting the ends proposed in the council of yesterday, it was decided—

Firstly. That four months should be allowed for compliance with the first demand, viz: the apprehension and trial of the surviving criminals; and if this demand be not complied with at the expiration of that time, the town or towns known to harbor them should, if accessible to the boats of the squadron, be destroyed.

Secondly. That a tax of three thousand dollars be laid on each of the four towns, the aggregate amount of which sums would equal the supposed value of the Mary Carver and cargo.

Governor Roberts here stated that, in his opinion, it would be impossible for them to pay any thing like that sum; whereupon, it was decided, that, in case the towns should be unable to raise the amount specified,

then the natives should give to the Colonization Society, in trust for the heirs of those murdered in the Mary Carver, and others concerned in the ownership, a mortgage on their territory, commencing at the beach and extending three miles into the interior, along the whole extent of coast in their possession; and on failure of any of the four above-named towns to pay an annual instalment of five hundred dollars for six successive years, the aforesaid mortgage to be foreclosed for the benefit of the parties interested. It was further agreed, that, for the convenience of the natives, provisions for the United States squadron on this station should be accepted in lieu of money, the value thereof to be placed to the credit of the parties interested as aforesaid.

Commander Tattnall was of opinion that severe measures should not be taken against the towns already named, as being suspected of participation in the affair of the Mary Carver, without evidence stronger than that now in possession of the council. In this opinion Commodore Perry coincided, and remarked, that in his own mind he was satisfied, from circumstancial evidence, that they were all implicated in the murder, but the proof of guilt was not sufficient to justify reprisals; that the acts of the squadron in this matter would be considered those of the Government, to be justified before the world, and for these reasons extreme measures should be resorted to only upon strong proof; that of the guilt of Little Berriby there could be no doubt; but that it would be more easy to decide what amount of chastisement should be inflicted upon them after visiting the scene of outrage and murder.

The opinions of Commander Tattnall and Commodore Perry were concurred in by all the members of the council.

—

A.

CAPE PALMAS, AFRICA, *July* 10, 1843.

SIR: Your letter of April 17, 1843, was duly delivered by Lieutenant Commandant Stellwagen. As a resident on this coast, I am pleased to learn that the United States Government have empowered you to chastise the perpetrators of the massacre committed on board the late schooner Mary Carver. As I have a knowledge of some of the circumstances attending them, I will detail them in as concise a manner as I can.

It was Captain Farewell's second visit to Berriby, where he had placed a factory for the purchase of camwood and ivory, under the charge of the younger Cracow. On his way down, he called here, and made such trade as merchant vessels generally. Before leaving our port, he paid off two or three of his Kroo boys, who belonged to Grahway, in our immediate vicinity, so that at his departure there were but three natives or Kroomen attached to the vessel, one head trademan, and two boys, whom I shall proceed to designate. The head trademan and principal instigator, in connexion with the Cracows, is a native, by name of Séget, alias George. He was head trademan of the vessel here; he was formerly of Rockboukah, but now resides at *Rock Tabou*, between Rockboukah and Tabou river. The next in importance was Jack Masser's son, named Groeploop, alias Young Jack Masser. He was quite a lad, hardly 21 years of age; speaks good English, and resides at Grand Tabou. The other Kroo boy was a person of no consequence; he resides near Tabou river; name forgotten.

Old Cracow, the trademan, known all over the coast, and his brother,

who keeps the factory above spoken of, and was deeply implicated in these murders, *are both dead.* But Ben Cracow, a trademan, who resides at the last town of Little Berriby, is still alive. He is supposed to have been concerned, as all the three towns which compose what we call Little or Half Berriby are known to have been participators in the spoils.

The three towns are close to each other; and Old Cracow's town, the scene of action, is the middle one. It is my opinion that the whole affair of the capture, &c., was known to the head men of Rockboukah, Tabou, and Bassa, as about to take place, as Old Cracow was then sick at the first-named town.

Vessels can anchor close in shore at Little Berriby, as the water is deep, and muddy bottom, but it will be difficult to take them by surprise, unless landing could be effected at night—an undertaking rather hazardous at this season of the year, whilst the wind blows from southwest. The landing will continue bad till September, when the present wind will probably cease.

Should you attempt to burn the towns and capture some of the natives, three small vessels like the Porpoise will be needed, and they are to be preferred. One should lie off Rockboukah, a second off Tabou river, and the third off Little Berriby, at the *same time.* Their first object should be to detain all canoes that come on board, to prevent the news going down the beach, with the hope, too, that some one implicated, or Berriby man, might be in some of the canoes. After capturing five or six canoes, they might proceed to the rendezvous. It would be needful for the commander's vessel to have a trusty pilot, who was well acquainted with the anchorage and landing at Berriby.

At all these towns, the natives are very timid about boarding strange vessels unless they anchor; though English vessels often fire a gun when they want Kroomen, and lie off and on till the canoes come off. They are less afraid of the English flag. They are very suspicious of American vessels since the Vandalia's visit, and the capture of one of their principal trademen by Captain R. T. Sims, of the barque Roderick Dhu, of Providence, Rhode Island. Unfortunately, the fellow succeeded in effecting his escape off Bassa.

We know of no instance of the slave trade being carried on under the United States flag on this part of the coast for the last three years.

You will pardon the desultory manner of my letter. Some of the items which compose it may be of service.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN B. RUSSWURM,
A. Md. S. C. S.

Commodore M. C. Perry, *Commanding, &c.*

B.

Agency House, Cape Palmas,
August 11, 1843.

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of yesterday, I shall now proceed to answer in detail its several heads.

The plan proposed by you is a good one, and I would recommend that the number of men put on board the merchant vessel be as few as possi-

ble, as no great force is required to secure the canoe men as soon as they come on board. Again: the natives, as before observed, are very shy, from Rockboukah to Grand Berriby, about boarding American vessels. I suppose the Porpoise and her consort will anchor at two places at the same time. There are three places from which it would be desirable to capture canoes. The news along the beach would fly, I may say, so rapidly, that only one attempt could be made with success for months, or perhaps years—two or three. The Porpoise should go in disguised, and anchor as a trading vessel towards *night;* otherwise, not a canoe will board her. Could you not with propriety use the English flag, or employ English merchant vessels as decoys? Several have expressed a willingness to aid in capturing any of the parties concerned.

Should you be fortunate enough to secure any people from Little or Half Berriby, no ransom ought to redeem them but a halter; they were all concerned in the murder—men, women, and children; and though the feeling heart revolts at the idea of such a scene, still there can be no doubt about it. Further: they are now so poor, having wasted and destroyed all the property of the Mary Carver and a small Portuguese schooner, (which they captured the year before,) that the idea of restitution or remuneration is out of the question. They are a bloodthirsty set, who have lived for the last few years by piratical acts, and some little trade in camwood and ivory. Their custom has ever been to rob the poor wayfaring man cast on their shores, foreign and native.

I will freely receive any who may be taken, to be kept in custody till your return; but, as we have no stone jail, I should have to keep a guard on them night and day, at an expense of eight or ten dollars per diem.

Since my letter of the 10th ultimo, I have gathered a few particulars which can be depended on. Besides the persons named in that as residing at Rockboukah, there are two others of whom I had notice at the time, but, uncertain about their guilt, I deemed it best to defer until fully assured. They are—Kato Duet, alias Tom Nimber, a large black man, with sour countenance; belongs to one of the three families who own the Grand Devil Palaver; is said to have helped to bind poor Captain Farewell previous to his murder, and is known to have brought up a large canoe load of his goods, and clothes, &c., immediately after, to Rockboukah—and Q. Choah, one of Tom Nimber's boys, who went in the canoe with him, supposed to be concerned in the murder—both now at Rockboukah. Tom Nimber is a trademan.

From Joe Horner, of Rockboukah, a very intelligent trademan, who visited me on the 7th, and informed me of your arrival on the coast, I learn that every individual who was in any wise concerned in the piracy, &c., on board the Mary Carver, is very doubtful about boarding vessels; some never go on board at all; that the Bush people (part of the population) of Little Berriby have mostly left the beach in the possession of the Cracow, and a few other families, from fear of punishment being meted out to them. Joe assures me that Séget, alias George, is at Rock Tabou, and young Jack Masser at Grand Tabou. I dared not question him about Tom Nimber too near home—perhaps a relative.

I omitted in my last (10th ultimo) to inform you that the Episcopal mission have a station at Rockboukah, under the care of Mr. Appleby and one of our citizens, whose personal safety might be endangered should they not leave before any decisive measures were adopted in reference to

Rockboukah. I should like some instructions in reference to them. I was told two days ago that the Rev. Mr. Payne and lady, of Half Cavally, were on a visit to Tabou River mission station on business. How long they may remain I know not.

It is not amiss to inform you that all the intelligent natives say, "that you have come to this coast to settle Berriby palaver;" a little delay, therefore, on your part, would do no harm.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. RUSSWURM.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

P. S. All the natives on this coast are now engaged in harvesting their rice in the Bush, two, three, and five miles from the beach.

Tom Nimber resides at a small town on the hill, about southwest from Rockboukah, Big town, distance quarter of a mile.

One of Farewell's trademen belongs to Grand Berriby; uncertain about his guilt; highly probable.

Some months after the massacre, the king and headmen of Grand Berriby came up to see me, and protest against the Half Berriby people. I refused to see them, giving them to understand that the palaver belonged to the United States Government.

—

OFF ROCKBOUKAH, *December* 10, 1843.

To carry out the views determined on in council of yesterday and to-day, and in the hope of gaining further information, the head Krooman of the Macedonian was despatched to Rockboukah, to invite King Tom to meet Commodore Perry on shore to-morrow (the 11th) at 10 o'clock.

The king returned, for answer, that he would be in readiness at the time appointed.

It was expected that at this palaver some additional proof of the guilt of the town might be educed, or, on protestation of innocence, King Tom and his chief men should be required to attend a palaver contemplated to be held at Little Berriby; on which occasion, King Tom might be confronted by the Berriby people.

—

DECEMBER 11, 1843.

According to a decision of a council held yesterday on board the United States ship Macedonian, Commodore Perry, accompanied by all the commanding officers of the squadron and Governor Roberts, and a considerable force of sailors and marines, landed at Rockboukah for the purpose of holding palaver with the king and headmen of that town, on the subject of their participation in the massacre of the captain and crew of the Mary Carver, and the seizure of the cargo of that vessel.

A large number of the natives, mustering not less than 500 men, drawn up in line, well armed with muskets, spears, and knives, received our boats at the beach, apparently determined to resist any offensive measures that might be taken by the Americans.

Leaving a force outside to check the natives assembled there, Commodore Perry, accompanied by the senior officers, entered the town to meet the king.

The natives appeared very suspicious, and the king would not make his appearance until he was told that his guard might accompany him when he came in.

—

Notes of a palaver, held at Rockboukah on the 11th of December, 1843, between Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commanding United States naval forces on the western coast of Africa, assisted by Captain Isaac Mayo, commanding United States ship Macedonian; Commander J. Tattnall, commanding United States ship Saratoga; Commander J. Abbot, commanding United States ship Decatur; J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia—of the one part: and King Tom, of Rockboukah:

Commodore Perry said he had come ashore for the purpose of hearing what the king had to say in regard to the participation of his people in the murder of the captain and crew of the Mary Carver, and the seizure of her cargo, at Little Berriby.

King Tom declared that none of his people were at Berriby at the time; he acknowledged that some of the headmen of Little Berriby were at his town a short time previous to the murder, but denied that they had laid plans for the capture of the vessel, or had come with that view to his town, as was stated; and swore in the fashion of his country, by kissing his sword, to that effect; he said that Segét, one of the surviving criminals, had gone away, and he could not tell where he was.

Commodore Perry then told the king that he must go to the palaver to be held at Little Berriby, and exculpate himself from all blame and suspicion.

The king replied, that he would go with an armed force to assist in punishing the people of Little Berriby; but, being told there was sufficient force in the squadron, seemed to hesitate on going, for the purpose of clearing himself of the suspicion of guilt.

Commodore Perry then told him that he must attend at Little Berriby, or he should consider him guilty; and gave him his choice, to proceed by canoe or take passage in the Macedonian. In the latter case, the Commodore and Captain Mayo pledged their words for his safety, but threatened him, that if he did not attend, he would, on his return, resort to severer mesaures.

The king agreed to the proposal, and preferred taking passage in the Macedonian.

—

Notes of a council held on board the United States frigate Macedonian, off Little Berriby, on the morning of the 13th of December, 1843, at half past 8 o'clock:

Present: Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commanding United States naval forces, western coast of Africa; Captain Isaac Mayo, commanding United States ship Macedonian; Commander J. Tattnall, commanding United States ship Saratoga; Commander J. Abbot, commanding United States ship Decatur; J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia. William P. Rodgers, secretary.

It was decided that sufficient proof had been obtained from Kings Tom and George, of Rockboukah and Bassa, and from other sources, to fasten a direct participation of all the five villages of the Cracow family in the piracy upon the Mary Carver and Brazilian schooner.

Whereupon, it was unanimously determined by the council, that, unless some exculpatory evidence should be educed at the palaver about to take place, the five towns in question should be destroyed, after first ascertaining that the women and children had left them.

—

Notes of a palaver held at Little Berriby on the 13th day of December, 1843, between Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commanding United States naval forces, western coast of Africa; assisted by Captain Isaac Mayo, commanding United States ship Macedonian; Commander J. Tattnall, commanding United States ship Saratoga; Commander J. Abbot, commanding United States ship Decatur; J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia—of the one part: and King Ben, of Little Berriby; King George, of Bassa; King Tom, of Rockboukah—of the second part:

Commodore Perry announced to King Ben, that he had landed at his town for the purpose of learning if the king had any thing to say in extenuation of the cruel murder of Captain Farewell, of the American schooner Mary Carver, and crew, and the robbing and destroying that vessel.

King Ben replied, that his towns were in no way concerned in the affair; that the massacre had been perpetrated by persons not belonging to his towns, and was done in revenge of an act of Captain Farewell, who had previously put to death two of the Kroomen employed on board his vessel.

King Ben further stated, that the Mary Carver had dragged her anchors, grounded, and sunk; that her cargo sunk with her, and no part of it was taken by the natives.

Commodore Perry told the king that he was in full possession of the facts of the guilt of his people, not only in regard to the affair of the Mary Carver, but of their piracy upon a Brazilian schooner; that King Ben knew he was telling a deliberate falsehood; that such prevarication would not answer.

At this juncture, a movement was made outside the palaver house, at which a musket was fired from a group of armed natives in the direction of our men, probably intended for a signal, as King Ben and his interpreter, as well as King Davis, rushed out of the palaver house towards the town, which brought on a general firing from the Americans and natives. In the melée, King Ben was mortally wounded, and his interpreter and another native killed. King Davis escaped, and probably headed the natives, as they continued to fire from the bush upon our men.

Orders were now given in conformity to the decision of the council to fire the town, having first ascertained that it was completely deserted. It was soon reduced to ashes, and the senmen and marines were re-embarked under a skirmishing fire from the natives.

King Tom, of Rockboukah, and King George, of Bassa, who accompanied the Commodore to the palaver, kept aloof from the scene, and came on board the frigate after the affair was over.

Notes of a palaver held on board the United States frigate Macedonian, at anchor off Little Berriby, on the 14th day of December, 1843, between Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commanding United States naval forces on the western coast of Africa, assisted by Captain Isaac Mayo, commanding United States ship Macedonian; Commander J. Tattnall, commanding United States ship Saratoga; Commander J. Abbot, commanding United States ship Decatur; J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia—of the first part: and King Tom, of Rockbouhah; King George, of Bassa. King George McCauley, of Grand Tabou; King Ben, of Grand Berriby—absent:

Commodore Perry told the kings that he had desired to have them present at the palaver held yesterday on shore, because he suspected them of having been concerned in the piracy committed on board the Mary Carver; and that he knew that old Cracow, the father of the man who murdered Captain Farewell, was at Rockboukah when it took place; and he had heard that some of the articles of the cargo had gone up to Rockboukah.

King Tom acknowledged that old Cracow was at his town sick at the time specified, but that it was his son who killed Captain Farewell; and that, after the deed had been committed, some of his people went to Little Berriby, and begged some of the stolen articles.

King George stated that neither he nor his people had any thing to do in the matter; that he had warned Cracow not to molest the vessel, and was told by him not to interfere with his concerns; that he (Cracow) could manage his own affairs, and King George must manage his.

It was then decided that there had not been sufficient proof elicited to convict the people of Rockboukah, Grand Tabou, Bassa, and Grand Berriby, of direct participation in the piracy on the Mary Carver, and, consequently, the tax proposed at a former council to be laid on them could not be justified, and therefore that that part of the proceedings of the council referring to said proposed tax should be declared null and void. But it was thought advisable to seize upon the occasion of the friendly disposition of the kings of Rockboukah and Bassa, who were present, to obtain from them, and, if possible, to induce the kings of Grand Tabou and Grand Berriby to join them in a compact to protect the lives and property of all American citizens that may now be or may hereafter be upon the coast hitherto subject to the depredations of pirates and murderers.

This compact (which is as follows) they willingly assented to, and also promised to use their influence in bringing the kings of Grand Tabou and Grand Berriby into the confederacy.

Whereas charges have been brought against the tribes under our government, of connivance at the piracy and murder committed upon the American schooner Mary Carver, Captain Farewell: In order to repel all these suspicions—

We, the undersigned, kings and headmen of Rockboukah, Grand Tabou, Bassa, and Grand Berriby, do by these presents enter into solemn compact with Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commanding United States naval forces on the western coast of Africa, to protect and defend all American property, of whatever kind or character, that may now be or may hereafter be upon any part of the western coast of Africa, within that portion of coast lying between Cavally river, latitude 4° 26′ north, longitude 8° 31′ west, and Tabou town, latitude 4° 43′ north, longitude 6° 38′ west,

and extending twenty miles into the interior.* And we further agree to protect and defend all American citizens who may now be or may hereafter be within the aforesaid limits; and, for this end, we do hereby pledge ourselves to use our greatest influence, power, and force of arms, if necessary.

And we do likewise, by these presents, agree to make and declare ourselves to be responsible for the safety of the lives and property of all persons aforesaid, now and hereafter.

In witness whereof, we do hereto set our hands, on board the United States frigate Macedonian, this 14th day of December, 1843.

his
KING + TOM, *of Rockboukah.*
mark.
his
BEN + COFFEE, *son of King Tom.*
mark.
his
JACK + TIRE, *of Rockboukah.*
mark.
his
BEN + JOHNSON, *of Half Rockboukah.*
mark.

Witness:
J. Mayo, *Captain United States Navy.*
Josiah Tattnall, *Commander.*
Joel Abbot, *Commander.*
J. J. Roberts, *Governor of Liberia.*

We, the undersigned, do hereby signify our approbation of the above compact, and pledge ourselves to observe and carry out the agreement therein set forth.

In witness whereof, we do hereto set our hands, on board the United States frigate Macedonian, this 16th day of December, 1843.

his
KING + BEN, *of Grand Berriby.*
mark.
his
TOM + FREEMAN, *Headman.*
mark.
his
JACK + DAVIS, *Headman.*
mark.

Witness:
J. Mayo, *Captain United States Navy.*
Josiah Tattnall, *Commander.*
Joel Abbot, *Commander.*
J. J. Roberts, *Governor of Liberia.*

We, the undersigned, do hereby signify our approbation of the foregoing compact, and pledge ourselves to observe and carry out the agreement therein set forth.

* The latitudes and longitudes of the places designated may not be exactly correct, as they were taken from an imperfect chart.

In witness whereof, we do hereto set our hands, on board the United States frigate Macedonian, this 17th day of December, 1843.

his
KING + TOM, *of Cape Town, Grand Berriby.*
mark.

his
GOVERNOR + NUMA, *of one of the Grand Berriby towns.*
mark.

his
HEADMAN + TEAH, *of Grand Berriby.*
mark.

Witness:
J. MAYO, *Captain United States Navy.*
C. H. POOR, *Lieutenant United States Navy.*
JOHN CONTEE, *Lieutenant United States Navy.*
J. J. ROBERTS, *Governor of Liberia.*

DECEMBER 18, 1843.

his
KING + YOUNG GEORGE, *of Grand Bassa.*
mark.

his
HEADMAN + TOM PETER, *of Grand Bassa.*
mark.

Witness:
C. H. POOR, *Lieutenant United States Navy.*
JOHN CONTEE, *Lieutenant United States Navy.*
J. J. ROBERTS, *Governor of Liberia.*

his
KING GEORGE + McCAULEY, *of Grand Tabou.*
mark.

his
HEADMAN + JUMBO, *King's son.*
mark.

Witness:
C. H. POOR, *Lieutenant United States Navy.*
JOHN CONTEE, *Lieutenant United States Navy.*
J. J. ROBERTS, *Governor of Liberia.*

We, the undersigned, do hereby express our approbation of the foregoing compact, and pledge ourselves to observe and carry out the agreement therein set forth.

In witness whereof, we do hereto set our hands, on board the United States frigate Macedonian, this 19th day of December, 1843.

his
KING + KARPLE, *of Tabou river.*
mark.

his
GOVERNOR + WEAH, *of Tabou river.*
mark.

Witness:
JOHN CONTEE, *Lieutenant United States Navy.*
EDMUND L. DU BARRY, *Surgeon United States Navy.*
R. GLENTWORTH, *Surgeon United States Navy.*
J. J. ROBERTS, *Governor of Liberia.*

DECEMBER 15, 1843.

In conformity to, and in execution of, the determination of the council of the 13th instant, the four remaining villages of the Cracow family, after having been deserted by the inhabitants, were destroyed by fire. This was not done without some skirmishing with the natives, possibly without loss to them, as they fired from concealed places. One of the Saratoga's men was severely wounded, the carpenter of the Decatur slightly, and a seaman from the same ship severely. The latter was occasioned by the accidental discharge of the man's own pistol.

DECEMBER 16, 1843.

Having anchored off Grand Berriby on the 16th of December, 1843, a message was sent to the king of Grand Berriby, by one of the six men who had been detained by Lieutenant Commandant H. S. Stellwagen, in October last, inviting the king to a palaver on board the Macedonian; at the same time, a flag of truce was displayed from the respective ships.

King Ben, one of the kings of Grand Berriby, and several of his headmen, came on board the same day.

The commanding officers were then sent for, and a palaver was held in the cabin of the Macedonian, of which the following are the notes:

Notes of a palaver held on board the United States ship Macedonian, December 16th, 1843, between Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commanding United States naval forces on the western coast of Africa, assisted by Captain Isaac Mayo, commanding United States ship Macedonian; Commander J. Tattnall, commanding United States ship Saratoga; Commander J. Abbot, commanding United States ship Decatur; J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia—of the one part: and King Ben, of Grand Berriby; Headman Tom Freeman, of Grand Berriby; Headman Jack Davis, of Grand Berriby—of the second part:

Commodore Perry told the king and his headmen that they had been at one time suspected of having been engaged in the piracy on the Mary Carver; but he was glad to find, from information he had received, that there was no proof of their participation in that cruel act. He therefore was disposed to look upon them as friendly to the Americans.

King Ben said, in substance, that he never had any difficulty with trading vessels; that he condemned the people of Little Berriby for their frequent acts of outrage upon strangers; that, since the affair of the Mary Carver, his tribe had declined all intercourse with the Cracow people—indeed, they were at open variance; that the punishment inflicted upon them was just, and he was very glad they had received it, as the example would have the effect to inspire confidence among honest traders, and bring back the former trade to this part of the coast.

Commodore Perry then told him that, as he lived so near to these depredators and murderers, it would be well for him to join the kings residing on the other side of them in the compact to defend the lives and property of Americans. This arrangement would prevent any future suspicion of participation of the Grand Berriby tribe in piratical acts, and would ef-

fectually render the Cracow people incapable of renewing their depredations.

King Ben replied, that he would be very glad to join the compact; and would pledge himself, that as the Cracow people came from the interior, where they properly belonged, to settle on the beach, in order to depredate upon strangers, they should not be allowed to rebuild their villages. King Ben once more remarked, that the chastisement inflicted upon the Cracow people was well deserved, and would have a favorable influence upon the trade of his people.

It is proper to observe, in conclusion, that, at all the palavers held at the various places, as mentioned in the foregoing documents, the kings and chiefs were repeatedly told that aggressions or alleged wrongs upon the natives, coming from American citizens, or traders under the American flag, would not be tolerated by the Commodore and commanding officers of the American squadron, and would be redressed, so far as it might be in their power to do so; that the rights of the natives, when considered in reference to Americans, would command equal notice and solicitude, and it would be the business of the Commodore and commanding officers to endeavor to correct, by all suitable means, any acts of the kind; that on proper representation being made by the natives, either to the commander of an American vessel of war, or to either of the Governors of Monrovia or Cape Palmas, steps would be taken to secure redress to the natives.

M. C. PERRY.
I. MAYO, *Captain.*
JOSIAH TATTNALL, *Commander.*
JOEL ABBOT, *Commander.*
J. J. ROBERTS, *Governor.*

WILLIAM P. RODGERS, *Secretary.*

No. 27.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,
Sinoe, West Coast of Africa, December 26, 1843.

SIR: In my communication of the 21st instant, and in the papers accompanying it, I had the honor of acquainting the department of all the proceedings of the African squadron from the time of its leaving Monrovia, on the 22d ult., up to its return to Cape Palmas.

Since the arrangement of the difficulties with the natives, I have despatched the Saratoga to Port Praya and the Canaries, for provisions and money, and to recruit the officers and crew.

Commander Abbot, in the Decatur, has proceeded down the coast, with orders to touch at all the slave and trade marts from Cape Palmas, along the Gold Coast, and through the Bights of Benin and Biafra, to the river Gaboon, if his supply of provisions will sanction his proceeding so far.

The Porpoise, Lieutenant Commandant Craven, is expected at Monrovia on the 18th proximo.

Lieutenant Craven had orders to proceed as far north as the Canaries, stopping at Port Praya on his way for provisions. From the Canaries he was to return to Port Praya to fill up his provisions and water, whence

he was to sail for Goree, the Gambia, Bissao, and the river Nunez, at all of which places there is considerable American trade, to the protection and advancement of which he was directed to give his particular attention.

This ship will proceed hence to Monrovia for water, thence to Cape Mount, the Gallinas, and Sierra Leone. From this last-named place, she will go direct to Port Praya for provisions, thence along the coast beyond Cape Verde to the Canaries and Madeira, for such supplies as cannot be had at Port Praya, as also to recruit the officers and men, who have become much enfeebled by the debilitating effects of this climate, and the want of many of the comforts so necessary to the preservation of health, and especially on shipboard, on this station.

Thus, during a period of four months, almost every known trade or slave mart from Cape Verde to the equator will have been visited at least once by an American vessel of war, and many of them several times.

Indeed, I have never known vessels of war kept in more constant motion. This ship, from the time of her last leaving Port Praya, (a period of seventy-three days,) has been brought to anchor fifty times; and to this activity of cruising, and the consequent occupation of the minds of the officers and men, may be imputed our extraordinary exemption from the fever of the country.

For the information of the department, I enclose a copy of the instructions given to Commander Abbot.

Independent of these particular orders, the several commanders have general directions from me to seize upon all occasions to cultivate a good understanding with the native tribes, and endeavor to prevent, by timely interference, those acts of violence which not unfrequently have their origin in some aggression of the white trader.

With all my observation and inquiry, I have not seen or heard of a single instance of an American citizen being engaged in the slave trade. In common with the English, French, and other traders, the Americans certainly bring to this country goods which fall into the hands of slave dealers, who barter them for slaves; but the same description of goods are required in exchange for camwood, palm oil, and other products of the country; and I can see no mode by which this indirect connivance in the hated traffic can be prevented, without the entire annihilation of the lawful trade.

In regard to the general health of the officers and crews of the squadron, I beg leave to refer the department to the accompanying duplicate of a report of Surgeon Du Barry. There seems to be but one opinion, that the constitution of the white man cannot withstand, for any length of time, the wasting effects of this climate.

Before leaving the United States, I understood it to have been the intention of your predecessor at the head of the department to relieve the vessels of the African squadron at periods not exceeding two years from the time of their equipment. A stay of this squadron upon the coast beyond the winter of 1844–'45 would, it is generally thought, result in great sacrifice of life.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Commanding U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Off Cape Palmas, December 21, 1843.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I have the honor to make the following brief report of the state of the health of the squadron under your command.

Since my last report, there has been no very material change in the health of the officers and men of the different ships, except a general predisposition to debility, when attacked by the least symptom of disease. This has been particularly remarked by the surgeon of the United States ship Saratoga, whose report I beg leave to send with this, and which my experience on board this ship fully supports.

The surgeon of the Decatur, Dr. Wolfley, makes the same observation, although to not so great an extent; the reason of which I suppose to be, that this vessel has not before been on the coast, as the Saratoga has.

This ship, the Macedonian, is still comparatively healthy, although both officers and men complain of being very weak, and feeling very much debilitated. The predisposition to cutaneous eruptions, and to a want of action of the system generally when the skin becomes abraded, still continues.

Fortunately, thus far, our officers and men have not shown any ill effects from their exposure on shore at Berriby, and I hope the great excitement of those two days will have counteracted any evil tendency.

I again state, as my honest conviction, that remaining too long on this station will prove eventually very disastrous to both officers and men. The experience of all those who have been here testifies to this fact. I therefore would most earnestly recommend frequent changes of both officers and men attached to this station.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND L. DU BARRY,
Fleet Surgeon of the African Squadron.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

—

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,
Off Cape Palmas, December 9, 1843.

SIR: I herewith enclose to you the quarterly report of the sick on board this ship, and feel it obligatory upon me to offer some remarks upon the condition and health of this ship's company. There has evidently been a strong predisposition to disease on board this ship, since the time she was put into commission. This, at first, was attributed to the exposure during a long inclement winter; but although this cause has ceased, the health of the crew has not improved. In proof of this assertion, that there is a tendency to disease, I may state, that, since the 1st of January last, there have been six hundred admissions upon the sick list. Again: I find great difficulty in the treatment of almost every case, however simple in its character. It is inexpedient to use depletion, except with great caution, as it induces such debility that it is almost impossible to give again tone to the system. The use of mercurials seems also, on board this ship, to be entirely prohibited, from the fact that in almost every instance, although prescribed with every care and attention as to such a result, distressing sali-

vation is sure to ensue. I have been obliged, for fear of such a consequence, greatly to restrict their use. Thus deprived of such auxiliaries in the treatment of disease, I do confess myself at a loss what practice to pursue, should an epidemic fever occur. Those cases of African or coast fever which we have had on board have proven difficult of cure, from the fact that in this climate depletion is impossible. I have been obliged, almost from the commencement, to resort to tonics and stimulants—the slightest exciting cause renewing the attack; and, again, the same means are used in enlarged quantities. It is apparent to you, that, under such a treatment, great visceral obstructions must result, giving rise to affections permanent and incurable. There are among the crew many cases of phlegmon, which no sooner disappears from one part than it almost immediately appears again in another. Many have been so extensive as to require large and free incisions, involving the adjacent parts, and show great disinclination to heal. Many of these cases are of a scorbutic diathesis.

From these facts, and from what I have seen of this climate, I am fully persuaded that the powers of life and of resistance, in a ship's company on this coast, after a sojourn of a few months, become so exhausted and worn out, that, should an epidemic assail the crew under these circumstances, the chances are that the result would be awfully fatal.

I feel that this matter is fraught with interest, and well deserves attention, and that I should not do my duty in the trust of which I have charge, did I fail to urge upon your notice the views which I have expressed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. N. GLENTWORTH, *Surgeon.*

EDMUND L. DU BARRY,
Fleet Surgeon of the African Squadron.

Examined and approved.

EDMUND L. DU BARRY, *Fleet Surgeon.*

—

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Cape Palmas, December 22, 1843.

SIR: You will proceed, with the ship under your command, along the coast, in the direction of the equator, as far as in your judgment may be proper, having regard to your supply of provisions and the character of the service in which the squadron is engaged.

It is my desire that you show your ship at as many of the slave and trading marts as time and circumstances will authorize, keeping in constant motion, remaining no longer at any one place than to effect the designs of your cruise.

I request that you collect all the information you can in regard to the trade of the coast, whether legal or otherwise, and that you have a special eye to the protection and advancement of American trade.

For your general government, you will be directed by the various general orders already furnished you, and especially by the general instructions of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, addressed to me, all the essential parts of which are in your possession.

It is my design to visit in this ship those parts of the coast extending from Monrovia to Cape Verde. This will occupy a considerable length of

time; and I may not be expected in this quarter until after the return of the Saratoga. You will therefore take under your special care, on this part of the station, until relieved by Commander Tattnall, the interests which have been intrusted to the squadron generally.

The Porpoise may be expected at Monrovia by the 13th of next month. I shall instruct Lieutenant Commandant Craven to cruise between the Gallinas and Grand Berriby, and keep a lookout for you on your return to windward.

It will be borne in mind, that the limits of your cruising ground do not extend beyond the equator.

Should you make any capture of slaves under your instructions, you will have them taken to Monrovia, and there delivered over to the United States agent, who is authorized to receive and provide for them.

Wishing you an agreeable and prosperous cruise, I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Commander J. ABBOT,
Commanding U. S. Ship Decatur.

No. 28.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
At Sea, January 12, 1844.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 11th of October last, directing me to cause a survey to be made of the anchorage of Fish town, near Cape Palmas.

This duty has been assigned by me to Lieutenant Commandant Thomas T. Craven, in the Porpoise.

Enclosed is a copy of his instructions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
At anchor off Monrovia, January 3, 1844.

SIR: I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the honorable Secretary of the Navy, directing me to cause a survey to be made of the anchorage at Fish town, near Cape Palmas.

This duty I have assigned to you; and I feel assured that it will be executed in a manner creditable to the service and yourself.

I presume the object of the department in ordering this survey is to ascertain the fitness of the anchorage as a harbor of shelter to the ships of the squadron and to trading vessels. Hence it will be desirable that you devote particular attention to the following considerations:

Its extent, depth of water, character of bottom, shelter from strong winds, especially tornadoes, and the winds which prevail in the rainy

season; direction of currents; rise and fall of tides; convenience of ingress and egress to ships of all classes; conveniencee of landing at the beach; facilities of hauling the seine; of refitting or careening vessels; and such other notices as are generally embraced in surveys of harbors. You will also mark the precise position of Cooley's rock.

I have directed Captain Mayo to leave one of the boats of this ship completely equipped in charge of Governor Roberts, to be used by you in the survey; on the completion of which, you will return her to this ship, or to the charge of Governor Roberts. Such other articles as can be spared from this ship, that may be useful to you, will also be left with Governor Roberts.

It is to be understood that you will occasionally intermit the labors of the survey, in order to visit the places embraced within the extent of your cruising ground; but it is desirable that the department should have the information in regard to the harbor of Fish town as soon as it may be practicable.

Let me again admonish you to be watchful of the health of the officers and crew of your vessel, and to be careful not to permit any one to be on shore after 4 P. M.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Lieut. Com. Thomas J. Craven,

Commanding U. S. Brig Porpoise.

No. 30.

[Duplicate.]

United States Frigate Macedonian,

Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, January 15, 1844.

Sir: I now have the honor of transmitting a duplicate of the minutes of the palavers held with several of the native tribes upon this coast; and I embrace the occasion to give you some particulars in regard to the one whose villages were destroyed by the squadron.

It is considered, by all those tribes living within one or two hundred miles of the sea coast, a great advantage to have possession of the immediate coast or "beach," as they term it;* and, to gain this advantage, wars are frequent among them, and the coveted territory invariably falls to the most warlike and powerful.

In this manner the Cracow tribe, originally occupying a territory about two days' journey in the interior, fought their way to the sea side, and seized from the Bassa and Berriby people about ten miles of coast, upon which they erected the five towns referred to above.

---

* The natives occupying the beach, besides having the advantage of fishing, monopolize all the traffic with trading vessels, requiring the Bushmen, or those from the interior, to sell to them, at their own prices, their articles of barter, and receive in exchange goods purchased from the trader—such as muskets, gunpowder, tobacco, rum, cloth, &c. In like manner, the tribe next to the beach people make the same exaction of those living still further back, so that articles which come from places far in the interior yield to the original holders very small prices.

These people, from their predatory habits and warlike character, soon became the terror of their neighbors, and, commencing with the plunder and murder of natives passing in canoes along their shore, at last extended their piratical acts to the seizing of trading vessels and the murder of their crews. The destruction of the Mary Carver, and the atrocious torturing and massacre of Captain Farewell and his crew, is a melancholy example of their perfidious cruelty.

The part of the coast upon which [this] tribe thus forcibly settled themselves possesses considerable advantages of trade; but, from their known villanous character, traders, in apprehension of some treachery, generally avoid it, or visit it under many precautions.

The mere destruction of the towns of any of the natives, when they are situated upon the beach, inflicts very little injury upon them, if they are permitted to *rebuild* them; they are constructed of slight materials, and their erection costs very little time or labor.

They all have their rice and cassada plantations a few miles back from the shore, to which they remove their women and children and most valuable effects when threatened with danger from seaward.

The punishment that is really felt by them is their exclusion from a residence on the beach; hence I would strongly recommend that, in case the Cracow people should attempt to re-establish the villages recently destroyed, they again be driven from them.

The measure will be perfectly justifiable, and the consequences highly salutary, and tending to humanity, as the original owners of the territory will return to it, and traders may again resort to that part of the coast without fear of molestation.

As, however, it will be some time before this ship returns to that neighborhood, being now on her way to windward, there will be an interval of sufficient length to allow of hearing from the department on the subject. I therefore respectfully request to be put in possession of your views in reference to the expediency of carrying out the proposition suggested above.

I have appended to the minutes now forwarded two additional papers. One (marked "Y") contains minutes of the proceedings of the squadron after leaving Berriby; the other (marked "Z") describes an incident which, as it is illustrative of one of the many advantages resulting from the presence of vessels of war on the coast, may be interesting to the department.

I have also added a chart, showing that part of the coast referred to in the minutes, and exhibiting some useful memoranda.

I should have marked on the chart the boundaries of the several American settlements on the coast, had I been in possession of data to be depended on.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy.

Y.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

On our return to Cape Palmas, it was found that the mediatory influence of the squadron had given to affairs a more healthful and harmonious turn, as will be seen by reference to extracts of letters from Governor Russwurm and the American missionaries, hereto appended, and marked A, B, C, and D.

On the evening of the 24th instant, the Macedonian being off Settra Kroo, the head Krooman, Jumba, was despatched on shore with a note to Dr. Day, inquiring if all was quiet, and to demand the remainder of the bullocks due as an indemnification to Captain Brown.

Jumba returned early on the morning of the 25th, with a note from Dr. Day, informing the Commodore that, since the visit of the squadron, there had been a great change in the bearing of the natives towards the Americans residing among them, and that every day the benefit of the palaver was made more manifest.

The following is an extract from the letter of Dr. Day:

"We are daily experiencing the good effects of your visit to this place; the natives do not now attempt those petty annoyances they used to do very frequently."

At eleven o'clock, three of the headmen came off with the six bullocks, for which a receipt was given by Purser Etting. Made sail for Sinoe, where the ships arrived the same evening.

Having heard that a few of the Fishmen had been permitted to return to their former habitations, contrary to the agreement made by the Sinoe and Blue Barra people, Commodore Perry, accompanied by Captain Mayo and a number of other officers, landed at Sinoe on the morning of the 26th, for the purpose of warning the kings and headmen of these people against any violation of the promises made to him on his previous visit.

The kings and principal men, having gone some distance into the country to prepare their rice fields, could not be assembled without much delay.

Commodore Perry then told Nimini, the only headman present, that he should notice and resent any breach of faith on the part of the Sinoe and Blue Barra people, and required that those Fishmen who had returned to their houses should be sent away; and told Nimini to repeat his injunctions to the kings and headmen. Nimini promised to do so, and said he was confident that the contract would be strictly observed by the natives; and that the Fishmen who had returned were members of Nippio's family, to whom, in consideration of having rescued Charles Freeman, on the occasion of the massacre of the mate and cook of the Edward Burley, permission had been given to remain.

Commodore Perry reminded the settlers at Sinoe of the necessity of putting up a blockhouse and stockade for retreat and defence, in case of an attack by the Fishmen or other tribes; that this step was the more called for, as the American squadron was not authorized to interfere in their disputes with the natives, except to defend them if attacked; that the vessels of the squadron had various other matters to attend to, and the settlers ought not to expect to be constantly looked after; that they were fully able to protect themselves, by proper precautions, and a reasonable degree of energy; that they would not deserve the sympathy of the officers of the squadron, if

they neglected their own defence. He concluded by advising them to call a town meeting, and assess to each adult male a quota of money, materials, or labor, in proportion to the means of the individual, and to set about at once the erection of a blockhouse, the materials for building which were close at hand.

They acknowledged the necessity of such a step, but pleaded a general disinclination upon the part of the settlers to labor, even for their own benefit.

It had been determined by Commodore Perry to release, at this place, Young Smith and the other Fishmen detained on our former visit to Sinoe; but it was thought advisable not to do so at this moment, as will be explained in the following correspondence:

A.

Extract from a letter of Governor Russwurm.

We are pleased to learn from Governor Roberts's letter that you have succeeded in chastising the Berriby people. They deserve all they have received. Nothing has happened to disturb our peace. I have sent messengers to the Bush twice, and the words brought back have been rather favorable. Messengers are on the eve of setting out again, for the purpose of bringing in men to talk and settle the palaver. King Freeman seems in earnest.

B.

AGENCY HOUSE, CAPE PALMAS,
December 23, 1843.

DEAR SIR: As your squadron is on the eve of departure from this port, allow me, as agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society and Governor of this colony, to express our grateful feelings for the aid afforded by you in our palaver with the natives.

Our hearts are cheered, and our hands will take hold of our ploughs, &c., with renewed vigor, with the knowledge that a market is opened for our surplus produce. Our prospects have been brighter since the arrival of your squadron on this coast; and, however willing we were before to endure every thing for liberty, our hearts now swell with gratitude to you, for the deep interest expressed in our future well being.

That a gracious Providence may long preserve your life for usefulness, is the ardent prayer of every citizen of "Maryland in Liberia."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN B. RUSSWURM.

Commodore M. C. PERRY.

C.

Extract from a letter from the Rev. James Kelly, Catholic mission.

I have also to request Mr. Perry to present my acknowledgments to the Commodore, for his kindness to us, as well as to all the missions. His ser-

vices were tendered in a way decidedly American, without ostentation, yet carrying effect here in every quarter.

Be so good as to say to the Commodore, that though an indisposition, arising from a cold, prevents me from availing myself of the benefit and pleasure of visiting his noble vessel at this time, the Commodore and his brave officers will be remembered with enduring gratitude by all at our mission at Harper.

D.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. Hazlehurst, Episcopalian mission.

Understanding it is your intention to sail to-day, I am truly sorry that my present situation will not permit me in person to tender you my sincere thanks for the assistance and protection afforded me and the institution with which I am connected. Be assured, dear sir, it will ever be gratefully remembered by all connected, not only here, but by our many friends at home.

—

United States Ship Macedonian,
Off Monrovia, January 3, 1844.

Sir: In the expectation that the Fishmen who put to death the mate and cook of the American schooner Edward Burley would have abandoned Sinoe and Blue Barra, and returned to their own country, I had determined to release the three men, Smith, Duma, and Matteo, who were detained as hostages for the safety of the colonists, and the fulfilment of the compact entered into by the Sinoe and Blue Barra people; but, on my return to Sinoe, I found that the Fishmen were still hovering about their former habitations, with the supposed intention of returning to them after the squadron had proceeded to windward. The American settlers were still in fear of the treachery of these people, and thought that nothing but the occasional visit of a ship of war would prevent them from committing some further act of violence. Smith was particularly mentioned, as a person of great influence, and of very bad character.

In consideration of these circumstances, I thought it most advisable to bring the three persons mentioned above to this place, to discharge them here, or deliver them to your charge, to be kept still in durance by the authorities of the Commonwealth over which you preside, if you should deem it advisable, in reference to the safety of the American settlers, to do so.

So far as regards the operations of the squadron, I do not deem it necessary further to detain them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

J. J. Roberts,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, Monrovia.

Reply of Governor Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, January 3, 1844.

SIR: Your communication of to-day's date, by Lieutenant Rich, is received; and I beg that you will receive my acknowledgments for the attention shown the colony at Sinoe, and especially for the service you have done us in retaining those three Fishmen, Smith, Duma, and Matteo, which will no doubt be the means of preserving the peace and quiet of that settlement.

As soon as I can believe it perfectly safe, I shall discharge these men, and send them to their country.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

—

Z.

NOTE.

An incident which occurred at Cape Palmas on the 7th of December last was omitted to be mentioned in the minutes already forwarded to the department; and, as it was illustrative of the benefit arising from the presence of American vessels of war on the coast, it is now briefly noted.

A chief of one of the native towns, situated upon Cape Palmas, had been accused by a rival chief of having poisoned a person recently deceased; and he was subjected to the ordeal of drinking sassy water, which is a poisonous decoction, prepared from the bark of a tree.

The proof of guilt or innocence depends upon the effects of this water. If, after taking a certain quantity, the accused survives, he is pronounced innocent; if he dies, of course, guilty.

This man, on the arrival of the squadron, had been under trial one day, and had taken a large quantity; and it is supposed had found means to swallow some antidote, by which the fatal effects had so far been averted.

On reaching the government house, Commodore Perry was informed by Dr. McGill, colonial physician, of the circumstances, who expressed the opinion that the judges were determined to destroy the accused.

Commodore Perry, in the hope of saving the man's life, hastened towards the scene of trial, accompanied by Dr. McGill and a large number of officers.

The natives, on seeing the party approach, probably suspecting the design of the Commodore, seized the accused, threw him into a canoe, and paddled across a neighboring lake.

The Commodore, on coming upon the group, asked for the man under trial, and was informed that he had been taken away. On receiving this answer, he immediately seized a person who seemed to be the chief of the party, and, directing another to be seized by the officers present, he declared he would hold them responsible for the safe return of the man under

trial; remarking to them, that the territory on which this scene was exhibiting belonged to the Maryland Colonization Society, and that the trial should not proceed in full view of an American squadron.

The natives, on seeing this, and fearing for the safety of the two persons detained, after a good deal of delay, brought and delivered to the Commodore the person under trial, who was immediately placed under charge of Doctors McGill, Du Barry, and Glenthworth, who, by strong remedies, produced copious vomiting. In this way the man's life was saved, and he was subsequently sent to another town for safety.

No. 31.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
At Sea, off the Bissagos Shoals, West Coast of Africa,
January 22, 1844.

SIR: On my last visit to Monrovia, I received a communication from Captain J. R. Brown, of the American merchant brig Frances Lord, covering a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Colonial Secretary of the Government of Sierra Leone, and the reply of the Secretary thereto, copies of which are hereto appended, and marked A, B, and C.

This, in connexion with other considerations of public duty, induced me to proceed at once to Sierra Leone; and, on arrival there, I had an early interview with Governor Macdonald, the collector* of the port and the Queen's advocate* being present.

From these functionaries I received every assurance of a disposition on their part to reconcile the points at issue, so far as it could be done consistently with existing laws, and I was led to understand that the discriminative tax of harbor dues, being of local origin, would be so modified as to make the law bear equally upon foreign as upon British vessels.

In regard to the law prohibiting the importation into the British African colonies of certain articles, as stated in the letter of Captain Brown, I was told that no change could be made without authority from England, as these prohibitions are sanctioned by an Order in Council bearing date the 12th day of February, 1829.—(See accompanying document.)

How far this Order in Council may conflict with the stipulations of the reciprocal commercial treaty subsequently entered into by Mr. McLane and Lord Aberdeen, will be best understood at Washington. I thought it my duty to agitate the subject no further than to collect such information as would enable me to communicate to my Government the facts of the case; and accordingly I addressed to Governor Macdonald the letter marked D, and received from him a reply marked E, with several documents marked E, G, H, I, and K.

On the occasion of the interview referred to above, I inquired informally into the circumstances of the alleged ill treatment of Captain Cook, of the American brigantine Robert, in April of the preceding year, and was informed by Governor Macdonald that a large mass of documents relating

* Both these persons hold acting appointments.

to the affair had been received from the Colonial department at home, with instructions to the Government of Sierra Leone to cause a rigid investigation into the subject.

Governor Macdonald assured me that Captain Cook had greatly misrepresented the affair; that the collector, Mr. McCormick, was a very quiet unoffending person; and that gentleman himself subsequently expressed to me his deep sorrow that any thing of the kind should have occurred. He further remarked, that the circumstances, as represented by Captain Cook, were highly exaggerated, and that he was preparing a full statement of the case, in obedience to instructions from the Colonial department; that he was desirous to furnish me with a written statement, in order that I might communicate more fully with my Government on the subject; but, as the matter has been referred through the proper channel, and was in progress of investigation, I thought it best became me to decline any official agency in the business, though I offered to receive and forward any written statement he might desire to make; but, as will be seen by letters marked Y and Z, the papers could not be prepared in time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. David Henshaw,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 34.

[Duplicate.]

United States Ship Macedonian,

Port Praya, February 9, 1844.

Sir: I enclose herewith a letter from Mr. Etting, the purser of this ship, by which it will be seen that some trifling expense has been incurred in conforming to an invariable custom on this coast, of making small presents to the native chiefs on occasions of their friendly visits to the ships of the squadron.

Many of these little gifts are made by the officers; but where there is much intercourse, their stock of such articles as are preferred by the natives soon becomes exhausted.

I would therefore respectfully suggest, as a measure of expediency and policy, that the purser of this ship be authorized to purchase articles to an amount not exceeding three hundred dollars per year, the disbursement to be accounted for by vouchers duly approved.*

In purchasing bullocks and other fresh stock for the crew and hospital department, articles of barter are in some places necessary, as money is held of little value, compared with tobacco, &c. I shall therefore authorize the pursers of the squadron to provide for each ship a small stock of such articles of barter as may be most in demand. These purchases and disbursements will be made under proper responsibilities of the pursers, who

* This sum would answer for all the vessels, and it is probable that the whole would not be expended.

will be required to keep exact vouchers of the same, in order to settle their accounts with the Fourth Auditor.

'This plan will greatly subserve economy to the Government in the purchase of provisions from the natives, and often procure them when money would not be received.

I should be obliged if the department would inform me whether this arrangement is approved.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

—

FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

At Sea, January 7, 1844.

SIR: I have expended all the blue and white cotton cloth and leaf tobacco purchased by recommendation of Captain Mayo, in a letter addressed to you of 9th October last, and which bears your approval.

The amount of this purchase was ninety-four dollars, and the value received for it in bullocks sixty-three dollars, which has been credited to the United States.

If hereafter we have intercourse with the chiefs of the numerous tribes on the coast of Africa, in the settlement of palavers, or dealings with the natives in the way of trade for bullocks, &c., I consider it would be a saving of considerable expense if we are provided with such articles as are in demand by the natives, to remunerate them, in the place of money, the value of which they do not properly estimate. One hundred dollars paid in money would not have been so highly appreciated by the chiefs, &c., as the thirty-one dollars in cotton cloths and tobacco, which is the difference between the cost of the articles purchased by me and the value received for them.

It is not, however, for me to point out the benefit to the United States which will result from our "palavers" with the numerous chiefs, and for which the expenditure of the thirty one dollars has been incurred.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY ETTING, *Purser.*

Commodore M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

N. B. The meaning of my concluding remark is this: that in the settlement of palavers, which took place between us and the kings of many different tribes on the coast of Africa, the United States have incurred an expense of thirty-one dollars only, whereas our intercourse with the chiefs for such an object would have cost the United States perhaps ten times the amount, had our presents to these kings, &c., been made in money. The estimated value of their return presents (though I believe none were expected) equals the amount of ours within thirty-one dollars.

Respectfully,

H. E.

No. 35.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, February 12, 1844

SIR: In a hurried letter, of which the enclosed is a duplicate, I informed the department of my return to this port.

As the Consort has not yet made her appearance, I am apprehensive that she has met with some disaster at sea.

Since my letter of the 8th instant, I have collected all the salt provisions to be obtained; and having purchased 150 barrels of flour to bake into fresh bread, in lieu of biscuit, of which we have only eight days' supply, I shall sail to-morrow morning for Goree and the Gambia, in furtherance of the duties of the squadron, and in the hope of obtaining supplies, as it is impossible to calculate when we may expect any from the United States.

The Saratoga is expected here on the 20th instant, and the Decatur in the last of next month, both to replenish their provisions and stores.

Unless a supply arrives, they will find nothing on reaching here, excepting small quantities of tobacco, tea, and cheese, and 50 of the 150 barrels of flour mentioned above, which I have put ashore for the immediate wants of the Saratoga, doubting whether she will have more than a few days' bread on arrival.

In order to save our salt provisions, the men have used nothing but fresh beef since our arrival; and for the same reason, I have heretofore, as well as at this time, directed a number of bullocks to be taken on board, for consumption at sea.

This communication will be sent by the way of Rio Janerio; and as I shall avail myself of every possible mode of informing the department of our lack of provisions and stores, it is not improbable that several letters of the same tenor may reach Washington about the same time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 33.

[Triplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, February 5, 1844.

SIR: A vessel sails to-day for Lisbon; and, although there is little probability of this letter reaching its destination within a reasonably short time, I deem it advisable to write a line by her, to inform the department that we anchored this morning, after a cruise upon the coast to leeward of one hundred and fourteen days. To my inexpressible disappointment, I learn that not an article of provisions has been sent out for the squadron since

the shipwreck of the store ship Renown, in July last. The squadron is already very much straitened; and I am at a loss to find the means of providing for the immediate wants of the vessel. Supplies on this station are very uncertain, and are to be had only in small quantities, and at extravagant prices. I shall endeavor, however, to do the best I can.

The officers and crew of this ship are well. I shall reserve my reports to be sent by some direct conveyance.

I would respectfully suggest, as a measure of absolute and positive necessity, a more regular supply of provisions for this squadron. This ship and others, as they come in, will be obliged to remain here, as neither can again proceed to sea unprovided; and their crews must depend entirely upon the precarious supply of the small bullocks of the islands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 36.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

Port Praya, February 12, 1844.

SIR: Not having received from the department a reply to my letter of the 18th of October last, in regard to the return of the midshipmen attached to this squadron, who are entitled to appear before the next board of examination, and anticipating a reply favorable to the wishes of those young gentlemen, I have at the last moment, and upon their repeated and earnest solicitations, granted them leave to take passage in an American vessel to sail to-morrow for Rio de Janerio, the only probable conveyance which may offer for some time of reaching the United States.

They have agreed to pay their own passage to Rio de Janerio, subject to the decision of the department whether to refund the passage money or not.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

Goree, West Coast of Africa, February 21, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a duplicate of the last letter addressed by me to the department from Port Praya, giving information of the want of provisions for the squadron.

On inquiry to-day, I find that not an article of provisions of any de-

scription is to be had here, and we shall consequently sail this evening for the Gambia.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 38.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

Port Praya, March 1, 1844.

SIR: Should it be determined to establish a permanent store and hospital ship at these islands, and to send out supplies in freighting vessels, I would respectfully ask for an expression of the views of the department upon the propriety or otherwise of paying certain transit duties, which will doubtless be demanded upon goods brought out in vessels not belonging to the Government.

A demand has already been made by the Governor General of the islands, to place a custom-house officer on board the Consort, and to exact duties upon her entire cargo; but on the very proper objection of Lieutenant Purviance, in my absence, to receive such officer on board, and my positive refusal, on return to port, even to entertain a proposition to pay duties on articles transhipped directly from the Consort to vessels of the squadron, the Governor has, I believe, abandoned the demand.

Necessity renders it imperative to land a part of her cargo at the custom-house, as supplies for the Decatur and Porpoise, expected here during the present and ensuing months, for provisions. On these, duties will of course be paid; but I shall leave supplies of provisions only for thirty days for each of those vessels, and every other article will be taken on board of this ship, to be transferred to the other vessels when we fall in with them. By this arrangement, the duties will be saved.

Should the authorities demand duties upon articles of public property transhipped in the ports of these islands from a private freighting vessel chartered by Government, I shall refuse, until further instructions from the department, to pay such duties. I shall therefore be pleased to receive such instructions as may be necessary in the case.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 39.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, March 1, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy of the report of Lieutenant Commandant Purviance, in respect to the bad qualities of the Consort store vessel.

Were it not that the orders of Lieutenant Purviance are positive to return to the United States, I should almost venture to detain her here as a receptacle for provisions and stores for the squadron, and to accommodate the sick, until I could have your instructions on the subject.

It is plain that she is an unsafe vessel, and consequently unfit as a transport, it being necessary that such vessels should be prompt in delivering their cargoes.

I would therefore respectfully suggest, as a measure of very great utility to this squadron, that she may be despatched immediately back *with as much expedition as possible* to this port, laden with provisions, and that I may be authorized to detain her here, or at a more healthy anchorage in the neighborhood.

The expense of each day assures me of the necessity of having a permanent store vessel or hulk to receive the provisions, stores, and the sick. This arrangement would certainly subserve economy, as small vessels can be freighted at these islands, from either of the principal sea ports of the United States, at the rate of 90 or 100 cents per barrel.

From the circumstance of this island being the residence of the United States consul and the place of general deposite of imports, the depot was established here as a measure of necessity, and in the hope that a store and hospital vessel would ere this have been attached to the squadron; but unless one is sent out, the unhealthiness of the place will render it necessary to remove the depot either to one of the Canary islands or to some other convenient place.

I enclose a list of the proposed number of officers and men for the Consort, if she is sent out to remain permanently. The number is quite sufficient to navigate her, as well as to perform all the requisite services of a store and hospital vessel.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 44.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, March 2, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, an estimate of provisions, which embraces the cargo of the Consort and all on hand, whether in depot

or on board ship. By this account it will be seen that, unless a further supply is sent at an earlier period, the squadron, with the exception of the Saratoga, will again be out of provisions and stores by the middle of May next.

By purchases at Madeira and the Canaries, I may secure a sufficiency to last until the 1st of June, when I expect to be at this port again, to meet any store vessel that may be sent out.

Between this and the 1st of June, if the Consort does not have a very long passage, there will be sufficient time for the chief of the bureau of Provisions and Clothing to receive the enclosed estimate, and to despatch a vessel in season to meet me here on the day mentioned—a consideration of considerable importance in regard to convenience and economy, as the store vessel could then discharge directly into this ship, thereby saving the expense of landing and the duties.

Should the department charter private vessels to bring out provisions and stores, I would suggest that the navy agent empowered to negotiate for the hire of such vessels be instructed to introduce into the charter-party a stipulation securing as many lay days as possible, and to bargain particularly for the amount of demurrage in case of detention, as it may be desirable, with a view to saving expense, to order such vessels to wait the arrival of one of the squadron. On this account, the charter-parties should also contain a stipulation authorizing the detention under the charge agreed upon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 46.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,

Port Praya, March 2, 1844.

SIR: If the proposition to establish a store and hospital vessel for this squadron, to remain permanently on the station, is assented to, I would respectfully suggest that she be sent out without a purser, and that the department appoint or authorize me to appoint the present storekeeper of the squadron, Mr. Floyd Waggaman, the purser of said vessel.

By this arrangement, he could perform both the duties of storekeeper and purser, and there would consequently be a saving of expense.

It will be impossible for Mr. Waggaman or any other white person to reside in safety on shore at this place. Mr. W. has been sick with the fever from the moment of his landing, and on my arrival here I found him so low as to render it necessary to remove him immediately to this ship. Here he is slowly recovering, but is still too ill to be removed. A short cruise will, I feel assured, restore him; and if a store vessel is sent out, to remain, he can reside on board of her in security from the fever. Port

Praya has been and is now very sickly; both the consul and his wife are down with the fever.

All the invalids left on shore here from the squadron to be sent home took the fever, and one of the number died before an opportunity offered of embarking the party.

I can recommend Mr. Waggaman as a young gentleman of great worth, and one well qualified for the duties of the station, to the appointment of which I most earnestly recommend him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 47.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,

Port Praya, March 5, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of a correspondence with Captain John Foote, senior officer of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces stationed on the western coast of Africa.

It will be seen that this correspondence has grown out of a letter addressed by me (marked "A") to Captain Foote, transmitting a copy of a communication from R. T. Sims, master of the American barque Roderick Dhu, to Captain Foote, complaining of the conduct of the commander of Her Majesty's brig Spy.

This copy of a letter from Captain Sims was sent to me by the Navy Department without instructions how to dispose of it; and I thought it the most correct course to enclose it to Captain Foote, in order that he might make such explanation as he might deem proper. His reply, (marked "B,") accompanied by various documents, called for notice from me, and consequently I addressed to him the letter marked "C."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

A.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

Off Cape Mesurado, January 5, 1844.

SIR: The enclosed copy of a letter has been received by me from my Government.

It is forwarded to you, in the full conviction that I shall be assured that

the conduct of the commander of the Spy has been condemned by you, and that steps have been taken to prevent any further interference with the rights of the American flag.

In the expectation of meeting you before this, I have delayed the transmission of the enclosed; but, as I am about sailing for Port Praya, I deem it advisable no longer to defer the communication.

With renewed assurances of my strong disposition to cultivate a friendly understanding with the squadron under your command, I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Commodore JOHN FOOTE,
Com'g H. B. M. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

—

BRITISH ACCRA, *January* 9, 1843.

SIR: Enclosed are the newspapers you loaned me at "Ahguah," for the use of which I return many thanks.

I would request your attention to the following statement:

On the 4th January, 1843, at 9 A. M., about 30 miles to the eastward of Quitta, I saw a vessel to the southward, about 5 or 6 miles distance, standing in shore, with wind west, myself at the same time standing off. At 10 A. M., she tacked to the southward; at about 11 A. M., I made her colors to be English, and presumed her to be a man-of-war; hoisted the American flag. At meridian, I tacked to the northwest, and passed within a cable's length of the said vessel; she did not take any notice of us; I hauled down my flag, as the wind was quite fresh. At about 30 minutes P. M., she tacked, and stood for us; at 1 P. M., she fired a gun. At half past 1, she fired a shot that nearly struck our mizzen mast; I hoisted my flag again, and luffed the barque up; the chase came alongside, and hailed with "back your main topsail, and round to, or I'll fire into you." I told him the name of the vessel, where from, and where bound, and asked him not to bring me to with so strong a current; but his answer was the same; I hove to. A boat, with an officer and twelve men, came alongside to windward, and climbed up the main chains, the officer being the last man on deck. The men had each a tomahawk in their hands; I told them to go in their boat; they said they should not. When the officer came on deck, he took no notice of me whatever for some time; and when he did speak, it was to demand my papers. I asked him to walk below, and I would show them to him, but that he had no right to demand them. After he had the papers on hand about ten minutes, he threw them on the table, and made another demand, telling me to refuse him and he would show me what he would do; said the American flag was no protection against the demand.

I asked the officer the vessel's name. He said it was Her Britannic Majesty's brigantine Spy, and asked me if he should put it on paper. The officer and crew remained on board upwards of forty-five minutes, the crew going all over the vessel, insulting and abusing every body on board.

I mentioned to him, that I had been visited by boats from your ship, as well as by the Perseus and steamer Kite, in a gentlemanly and respectful manner. He said that what you and others did was nothing; and if he

had commanded the Spy, he would have knocked the barque's masts about my ears.

You will perceive by this, sir, that not only myself and all on board, but the American flag, have been abused most shamefully. Had we been pirates, we could not have been brought to and boarded in a more disrespectful manner.

I have been many voyages on the coast, and been visited by many of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels in a respectful manner, but never before boarded by an armed boat's crew a minute before the officer came on deck.

I am sorry, sir, to be forced to make this complaint, but consider myself bound in duty to do so.

I shall write by the first opportunity to the Secretary of State of the United States the full particulars; shall also send him a copy of this.

I am, sir, respectfully,

R. T. SIMS,

Master of the American Barque Roderick Dhu.

Captain FOOTE, *R. N.*,

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Madagascar.

B.

H. B. M. SHIP MADAGASCAR,

Ascension Island, February 6, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th January, 1844, enclosing the copy of one from Mr. Sims, master of the United States barque Roderick Dhu, complaining of the conduct of Lieut. Raymond, of Her Majesty's brigantine "Spy," and Mr. Louttid, the boarding officer, on falling in with him on the 4th January, 1843.

The whole of this affair has been under the consideration of my Government, in consequence of the representations of the United States minister in England; but, owing to Lieutenant Raymond's having lately come on the station, he had not been furnished, inadvertently by me, with the orders of the Admiralty respecting boarding American vessels, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, under false colors; and he was consequently exonerated from that blame which would otherwise have attached to him. But my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have directed me to convey to Mr. Louttid the expression of their disapprobation at his having allowed the boats' crews under his orders to leave their boats on the occasion of visiting the "Roderick Dhu," and to call upon him for an explanation of the charges brought against him by the master of the United States vessel; and I beg herewith to send you a copy of that officer's reply.

You may be assured that every precaution has been taken on my part to prevent any interruption being offered to the legal trade of America by the cruisers employed, under my command, in the suppression of the slave trade; and I have not failed, in this instance, to call the serious attention of the commanding officers to the orders of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on this subject; but I am sorry to say, that owing to the American captains selling their vessels either at the Havana or on the coast,

and to the general practice of slave vessels hoisting American colors when they are chased, which very recently occurred in the case of the Brazilian schooner "Imperative," captured off Ambriz, and since condemned in the mixed commission court at Sierra Leone, it is impossible to distinguish an American merchant vessel from one assuming that character, but by examining her papers.

I could enumerate many instances of this kind; but one will suffice until I have the pleasure of seeing you, which I hope to do shortly, as I am about to sail for the Cape de Verdes.

The "Illinois," a regular American trader, while lying in Whydah roads, in May, 1842, was boarded by Captain Tucker, of the "Iris," he suspecting her to be sold and engaged in the slave trade, but, not liking to exceed his orders, did not search her. Three days after this, the Illinois sailed from Whydah roads, with Spanish colors flying, full of slaves.

The next morning she fell in with the "Dolphin," Lieutenant Cumberand commander, and hoisted American colors. Lieutenant Cumberland knowing the vessel, and that she had been boarded so recently by Captain Tucker, did not chase her; but the "Dolphin's" head being accidentally put towards the "Illinois," the Spanish captain became so alarmed that he ran his vessel on shore on Whydah beach, where she was very soon knocked to pieces. Now, had Lieutenant Cumberland brought to and boarded the "Illinois," notwithstanding the American colors which she hoisted, and her having been previously boarded by Captain Tucker with his knowledge, the American master of the "Illinois" (supposing her still to be an American) would have complained to his Government of the detention of his vessel.

Again: in the case of the American schooner "Shakspeare," boarded by Lieutenant Wilson, of the "Cygnet," in Lagos roads, in June, 1842, and on her afterwards making her appearance at some distance from the land, he boarded a second time, fully expecting her to have changed owners, the American captain told Lieutenant Wilson that he had been obliged to leave Lagos roads on account of the heavy swell there; but Lieutenant Wilson felt assured that he only came out to see if the "Cygnet" was on the coast or not.

Lieutenant Wilson watched this vessel until he was obliged to go to Punces for water; and then, according to information, she was sold, changed her crew and name, and was taken by the "Rapid" in latitude 1° 30' north, and longitude 8° west, full of slaves, as a Spanish vessel, called the "Vue Importa."

These two instances I feel assured will be quite sufficient to show you under what difficulties we are placed respecting American merchant vessels visiting this coast, and how impossible it is to act otherwise than chase all the vessels we see.

You may not perhaps be aware, sir, that the greater part of the goods necessary for the purchase of slaves, together with the fittings and crews for slavers, are brought to the coast in American vessels. Commander Oake, of the Ferret, writes me word, so lately as the 1st December last, that the American barque Eleanor, of New Orleans, had arrived at the Gallinas, and landed a complete slave cargo at that place. And further: the officer who boarded her was informed that the "Volador," a noted slaver, which has been frequently chased of late off the Gallinas by the "Ferret" and "Bonetta," had been alongside the Eleanor two days previously, and discharged

her cargo, to be landed at the Gallinas, with three Spanish passengers then on board.

All these circumstances are deeply to be lamented, and I trust your appearance on the coast will be a check to such transactions as I have related, or it will be quite impossible to put an end to the accursed traffic in slaves, which I am sure our respective Governments are equally anxious to effect.

I have to thank you for the renewed assurances of your desire to cultivate a friendly understanding with the squadron under my command, to which I cordially respond.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble servant,

JOHN FOOTE,

Captain and Senior Officer commanding H. B. M. Squadron, West Coast of Africa.

Commodore M. C. Perry, *U. S. Frigate Macedonian, Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, West Coast of Africa.*

—

Her Majesty's Brig Heroine,

Ascension, December 17, 1843.

Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, calling on me to explain certain charges made against me by the master of the American barque Roderick Dhu, in January last.

In answer to the first charge, I beg most respectfully to refer you to my statement of the 12th of January, 1843, and positively to deny my being the last person on board the "Roderick Dhu," only two or three of the men being on the ship's side when boarded by me; and that each man had not a tomahawk—only their cutlasses, with the exception of two men.

2dly. Denying having taken no notice of the master, he having remarked, (as already stated by me,) before my feet were on the ship's deck, that the men had climbed up before me, and that my manner towards him was extremely courteous and gentlemanlike. Requesting him that he would be pleased to show me his papers, he said he would, but did not conceive I had a right to ask for them. I said, if he thought so, I would go on board and report it to my commander. He then said, come below, and gave me the ship's papers. Before I could possibly ascertain her nationality, he again remarked, in the most insulting manner, I had no right to look at his papers, when I put them on the table, saying, I was not satisfied he was an American; and if he thought proper to withdraw his papers, he might do so, and I would go on board and report the same to my commander, for I could not sit there to be insulted. He then said, satisfy yourself that this vessel is an American; which I did in as short a time as possible. In answer to his charge, that the American flag was no protection to my demand for his papers, I replied, that every vessel carrying American colors was not a United States vessel.

3dly. With respect to his statement, of my having remained forty-five minutes, and that the crew were on board searching her, and abusing every one, I most *distinctly deny* having remained more than the time specified by me in my statement; and that I did not find any of the crew searching or interfering in any manner when I came up from the cabin with the master.

With regard to his 4th and last charge, which took place immediately on my coming on board, his language and conduct being so very insolent and overbearing, complaining in the strongest and coarsest language of the treatment he had received from the "Spy," I merely observed, he was fortunate the gun was not directed in such a manner as to do his masts some injury, instead of firing so wide.

In reply to your order, as to whether I had been informed of that part of your printed standing order (article 27, chapter 1) directing, that on no account are boats' crews to be permitted to leave their boats while alongside, I beg most respectfully to state, that I had not, and that my attention was not directed to that particular part; also, that I never understood more caution was to be observed in boarding American vessels than, generally speaking, those of any other nation.

I have, &c.

DUNCAN J. LOUTTID,
Second Master of Her Majesty's Brig. "Spy."

Captain FOOTE,
H. M. Ship Madagascar, Senior Officer in command.

—

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP "MADAGASCAR,"
Port Praya, St. Jago, March 3, 1844.

SIR: In reference to our conference on the 29th ultimo, I now have the honor to send you a copy of, and extracts from, some letters I then read to you.

I fear that the case of Mr. Thomas William Hunt is by no means a singular one, but that it is a common practice all along the coast, particularly in the Bights and to the southward, to sell their vessels to the slave dealers, after having fitted them out, under the protection of the American flag, for the reception of slaves. I have no doubt your surveillance along the coast will have a very beneficial effect in putting a severe check to this illicit traffic.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble servant,

JOHN FOOTE,
Captain, and Senior Officer commanding.

Commodore M. C. PERRY, *U. S. Frigate Macedonian,*
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, West Coast of Africa.

—

"POPOE," *December* 23, 1842.

SIR: I have spoken to Mr. Lawson, and he sends you off the stock as much as he can. I hope, in case I sell the schooner, and she should be taken, that you and your officers will not mention my name.

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS WILLIAM HUNT.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "IRIS," AT SEA,

Latitude 5° 31' *north, longitude* 1° 47' *east, May* 22, 1842.

SIR: Having, in my letter of yesterday's date, reported my having boarded, at Whydah, on the 19th inst., the French brig Amalie, of Nantes, captains and others of Nantes, owners, F. F. Couronne captain, under suspicious circumstances, I beg also to report that I boarded there, on the same day, the American schooner "Illinois," of Gloucester, near Boston, Pason & Co. owners, J. Swift master, who was on shore; the mate, who had charge of her, lifted himself one of the main hatches (all the hatches being laid on, and tarpaulins covered over them) on my asking him if he had any objection to my looking into the hold, where I found a number of water casks (puncheons) apparently filled with water, being perfectly clean, and without the smell of palm oil, but which he said contained palm oil; and on my remarking that they were very clean and clear of palm oil smell, he replied, they came off so to him, and he took them in as they were. I perceived, also, one plank on one of the casks near the main hatchway which was shaped and appeared to have been fitted as part of a slave deck. The hatchway being only partially lifted, I was prescribed confirming my suspicions of her being engaged in the slave trade, being unwilling to give the slightest cause for dissatisfaction to the American Government by asking the mate to lift the hatch a little higher.

On the 20th, having been drifted by the current to leeward, the Dolphin communicated by signal; light airs and calms. On the 21st, at daylight, the "Dolphin" and schooner were in sight; chased the schooner, which, about 9*h.* 30*m.* A. M., was observed to hoist her colors, which could not be distinguished from this ship. About 10*h.* 20*m.*, she was observed to run on shore, and carry away her mainmast. The "Dolphin," at about 10*h.* 50*m.*, was observed to anchor and fire guns. About 30*m.* P. M., the Iris anchored, and Lieutenant Cumberland reported the schooner which had run on shore was the American schooner "Illinois," which had been at anchor some days in the roads; that she had, previous to running on shore, American colors flying; and to his astonishment, instead of anchoring, she was run on shore on purpose, and several slaves were observed to escape from her; upon which, I directed Lieutenant Cumberland to send some Kroomen through the surf to board her, and if possible to find her flag and papers, to ascertain if she had changed her nationality, and if there were any poor slaves on board previous to his firing at and destroying her; and I proceeded on board the merchant vessels named on the margin, [William Ludwig, of Bremen, and L. Empirio, of Genoa,] to ascertain their nationality, and to gain all the information possible relating to the schooner, which is as follows: That at about noon on the 20th instant, she (the American schooner "Illinois") weighed and stood out to the southwestward under a Spanish flag; returned again towards the evening, with the Spanish flag still flying; took in her slaves, and sailed about 10 P. M, and was lost sight of about midnight; was seen again early in the morning, running for the roads, with the American ensign flying, and the brigantine "Dolphin" and "Iris" in chase; that he ran into the roads and on shore on purpose, and, as they (the informants) suppose, to avoid being captured with slaves on board.

I have the very great pleasure to report that Lieutenant Cumberland, commanding Her Majesty's brigantine "Dolphin," executing my orders to

send Kroomen to examine the schooner for national flag and papers, and for the sake of humanity if any poor slaves were left on board previous to firing at and destroying her, performed the duty most completely and with great judgment and coolness, the surf at the time being high and breaking on the vessel, and particularly that most painful part of his duty, while engaged in the cause of humanity, of protecting his Kroomen from hostile attacks of bodies of armed men who came down and fired upon them, which he dispersed by a few well-directed and I believe not one unnecessary shot.

I have the honor, &c.

WILLIAM TUCKER, *Captain.*

Captain FOOTE,
H. M. Ship Madagascar, Senior Officer in command.

—

HER MAJESTY'S BRIG "CYGNET,"
Off Whydah, June 27, 1843.

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that on the evening of this day, whilst standing in for Whydah, I observed a suspicious-looking schooner *hove to* in the roads, with American colors flying—this being the method usually adopted by slavers when embarking a cargo of slaves. On approaching her, she filled and made sail along the land, probably being interrupted in the act of shipping slaves. I therefore considered it my duty, in conformity with your instructions on this subject, to ascertain her right to hoist the American flag. On the schooner observing my intentions, she altered her course, and passed within hail, when I sent an officer to examine her papers. She proved to be the American schooner "Leda," W. Pearce master, belonging to Gloucester, from Bahia, bound to Lagos. The master did not wish his log to be signed, and the officer immediately returned.

This vessel, similar to the "Illinois" and Shakspeare, will doubtless, when an opportunity occurs, pass into other hands, and take a cargo of slaves from the coast.

I have the honor, &c.

EDMUND WILSON,
Lieutenant and Commander.

JOHN FOOTE, Esq.,
Senior Officer in command.

—

HER MAJESTY'S BRIG "CYGNET,"
Punces, July 29, 1843.

SIR: In compliance with your directions relative to the boarding vessels under American colors suspected of being employed in the slave trade, for the purpose of ascertaining their nationality, I have to acquaint you that when off Lagos, on June 1st, I sent an officer to examine the papers of a very suspicious-looking schooner under American colors.

A similar vessel a few days previously embarked slaves at Whydah, and under the American flag. This vessel, you are aware, sir, was chased

on shore by the Dolphin, when it was clearly ascertained that she was Spanish property, the master at Whydah having disposed of her to a slave captain.

In the present instance, I found the papers quite correct, and she proved to be the American schooner "Shakspeare," of Baltimore, having a slave cargo on board, and consigned to the master.

I boarded her subsequently, whilst she was dodging about off Lagos; but, as I could not perceive further cause for suspicion, I left her, having other parts of my station to attend to, and the weather being far too boisterous to make it practicable to blockade her with boats.

On my return, after a few days, I found she had disappeared, and I have not the least doubt she took away a cargo of slaves.

I am, &c.

EDMUND WILSON,
Lieutenant and Commander.

JOHN FOOTE, Esq.
Senior Officer in command, &c.

P. S. I have had no opportunity of sending this information direct to the Admiralty, as required to do by the instructions respecting American vessels; I therefore conclude that this information will be sufficient.

HER MAJESTY'S BRIG "CYGNET,"
Off Whydah, West Coast of Africa, May 14, 1843.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th April last, requiring me to furnish you with a more circumstantial account of my proceedings in respect to the United States schooner "Shakspeare," and also to give my reason for boarding her a second time. In replying to the same, I have little else to state respecting the "Shakspeare." The circumstances connected with the United States schooner "Illinois," which have already been fully stated by the officers in command of Her Majesty's brigantine "Dolphin," would, I imagine, awaken the suspicion of any officer who was anxious in a zealous performance of his duties; and I trust that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will not condemn me for visiting a second time a vessel whose movements were so very suspicious.

On the 1st June, the "Shakspeare" was boarded and her papers examined, which were found correct. I nevertheless determined on watching her movements, and for that purpose placed the "Cygnet" out of sight in the track the "Shakspeare" would probably take, after shipping slaves at Lagos.

On Saturday, the 11th June, while I occupied this position, a sail was reported standing in the course I had anticipated, and which was soon discovered to be the "Shakspeare." On nearing her, she hove to of her own accord; and taking it for granted that she had changed owners, and had slaves on board, I of course felt it my duty to ascertain the fact, desiring the officer, if the same captain and crew were there, to return immediately. At this time, the Shakspeare was at least thirty miles from Lagos; and although, as it proved on the return of the boarding officer, no change had taken place, the circumstance of meeting her so far from Lagos, to which place she immediately returned, was a very sufficient reason for

examining her, when the case of the "Illinois" is taken into consideration. The master could or would not give his motives for this strange proceeding, but it was very evident to me, that, suspecting the "Cygnet" was watching, she had run out to ascertain if such was the case; had she found no cruiser there, she would then have returned, and in all probability have gone off clear.

That my suspicions were not unfounded, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are already aware, from the circumstance of the identical vessel being captured by Her Majesty's brig "Rapid," with four hundred and thirty slaves on board, and which I have since ascertained were shipped at Lagos.

I have the honor, &c.

EDMUND WILSON,
Lieutenant and Commander.

Captain JOHN FOOTE,
Her Majesty's Ship Madagascar, &c.

—

ADMIRALTY, *January* 12, 1843.

SIR: I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith a copy of a letter from the under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 4th instant, on the subject of the proceedings of Lieutenant Edmund Wilson, of the Cygnet, in respect to the United States schooner Shakspeare; and I am to signify their lordships' direction to you to call upon Lieutenant Wilson for a circumstantial account of his having so visited the Shakspeare a second time, my Lords trusting that he will be able to show sufficient grounds for inducing him to do so.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

W. BARROW.

Captain FOOTE, *R. N.*,
Ship Madagascar.

—

FOREIGN OFFICE, *January* 11, 1843.

SIR: I have received and laid before the Earl of Aberdeen your letter of the 30th December last, and its enclosures, stating the proceedings of Lieutenant Edmund Wilson, commanding Her Majesty's brig "Cygnet," in respect to the United States schooner "Shakspeare," off the coast of Africa.

I am to request that you will call the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the fact that Lieutenant Wilson visited this schooner twice.

Lieutenant Wilson does not state what interval elapsed between the first visit and the second, but it does not appear that during that interval he obtained any information which could lead him to suspect that the "Shakspeare" had passed into the hands of other owners, not Americans, or that she had in any way lost her right to the American flag; and I am to observe that, under these circumstances, and after having once ascertained that the papers of the Shakspeare were correct, and that she was a vesse

of the United States, Lieutenant Wilson was not justified by any suspicious movements on her part in boarding her a second time.

I am, &c.

CANNING.

To the SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY, *&c.*

—

Extract from a letter from Commander Oake, of Her Majesty's sloop Ferret, dated Sierra Leone, 28th October, 1843.—No. 32.

We left *Gallinas* on the 22d instant; and on the 23d, off Sea bar, boarded the American barque "Eleanor," from Havana, bound down the coast. She had three Spaniards on board, said to be going to Cape Mesurado. After our boat left her, the boarding officer was informed by the boat's crew that two evenings previous the "Volador" had been alongside the American, and discharged her cargo of tobacco, rum, &c., into her, to be landed at Gallinas; and that the Spaniards were officers belonging to her, and going with the cargo. This information they received from an English seaman then serving on board the barque.

—

Extract of a letter from Commander Oake, of the Ferret, dated Sierra Leone, 1st December, 1843.—No. 37.

I have the honor to report to you that we arrived off Cape Mount on the 18th ultimo, where I fell in with Her Majesty's brigantine "Bonetta," and gave her your orders for England. She had seen nothing suspicious during our absence at this port, but had heard that the "Volador" had taken her slaves at West bay, (Sherborough,) and that the "Eleanor," American barque referred to in my letter of the 28th October, 1843, (No. 32,) had landed a slave cargo at the Gallinas.

—

C.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

Port Praya, Cape de Verdes, March 4, 1844.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your communication of the 6th ultimo, in reply to one from me of the 5th January last, referring to the conduct of the commander of Her Majesty's vessel of war "Spy," in detaining and boarding the American barque "Roderick Dhu." The explanation contained in your communication is precisely such as I had expected, and I should have submitted it, with all its accompanying papers, to my Government, with a full conviction that it would have been perfectly satisfactory, had you not referred to other subjects unconnected with the point in question, and apparently introduced as an offset to certain acts of officers of Her Majesty's squadron which have already been disapproved by their Government.

I cannot but repeat the expression of my regret, intimated to you in our first personal interview, that you should have entered upon a topic which, of necessity, calls for notice from me.

You say, that "owing to the American captains' selling their vessels either at the Havana or on the coast, and to the general practice of slave vessels hoisting American colors when they are chased," &c., "it is impossible to distinguish an American merchant vessel from one assuming that character but by examining her papers."

Now, sir, let me ask if the Roderick Dhu, a clump trading vessel, could by any reasonable possibility have been mistaken for a slaver, passing her, as the Spy first did, at a distance of a cable's length? And again: is the true character of a vessel always to be ascertained by an examination of the papers exhibited by her master, knowing, as we do, that a resort to false papers and assumed nationality ever has been one of the most common practices of villains engaged in nefarious traffic?

But, apart from this, I maintain that vessels of war, other than those of the United States, have no authority, in time of peace, to detain, search, or visit, American vessels, when met with beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the nation to which the foreign cruisers belong; and if, on suspicion that a vessel so met with has unauthorizedly displayed the American flag, she is detained and visited, and on examination she proves to be *bona fide* American, the cruiser so detaining her has (unless there be strong grounds of suspicion of piracy) clearly infringed a national right of the United States.

That American-built vessels are frequently sold at Havana and in other parts of the world, and are afterwards employed in the slave trade, I shall not undertake to deny. The laws of the United States are very severe against persons convicted of being engaged directly or indirectly in this vile trade; but you must be aware, from the annals of the British courts, of the difficulty of legally proving guilt upon such culprits.

I need hardly remind you of a well-known fact, recorded in the British Parliamentary reports, that many slave vessels, captured by Her Majesty's cruisers, and condemned in the mixed court of Sierra Leone, have been purchased by British subjects, sold to noted slave dealers, who have again employed them in transporting slaves from the coast.

I do not refer to these well-established truths in extenuation of the acts of those Americans who shamelessly sell their vessels to foreigners, with a knowledge, however remote, that they are to be employed in the slave trade, but merely to prove that the practice is not exclusively American.

Again, you say, (I quote your words:) "You may not be aware, sir, that the greater part of the goods necessary for the purchase of slaves, together with the fittings and crews for slavers, are brought to the coast in American vessels."

In reply to this charge, I must again have recourse to the Parliamentary reports, in which it will be found that the trade of England to the western coast of Africa is at least three times greater than that of the United States; and from the same authority we learn that the cargoes of almost every vessel sailing from England are made up of articles used in exchange as well for slaves as for palm oil, camwood, and other products of Africa. Indeed, I know of no one article used in the purchase of slaves which is not also necessary to an assortment for lawful barter.

I may enumerate a few of these, viz: muskets, gunpowder, flints, rum, cotton cloths, tobacco, &c. These, with the exception of tobacco, can be furnished at equal, if not better, rates from England than from the United States.

The muskets are of the most inferior description, more dangerous to the

persons firing them than to those at whom they are discharged; and it is notorious that the cotton goods manufactured in England for the African market are especially denominated, by the manufacturer and purchaser, "slave goods."

It is moreover perfectly well known that all resident merchants and dealers on the coast, whether Englishmen or others, have their warehouses filled with goods suitable alike for the purchase of slaves or palm oil, &c., which they are glad to sell to any one who will purchase, without inquiring how they are to be disposed of.

It only remains for me to notice in very brief terms your remarks in respect to the American barque Eleanor, and the schooners "Illinois" and "Shakspeare."

I was already aware that the Eleanor had delivered a cargo from Havana at the Gallinas, because her master took his vessel to Monrovia, where there was at the time at anchor the American sloop of war Saratoga; and he awaited there my arrival, in the hope, as he informed me, of obtaining a sufficient number of invalid officers and seamen from the squadron, as passengers to the United States, to authorize his returning directly home, instead of proceeding, as he subsequently did, to Rio de Janerio for a freight.

If this person had been conscious of having violated any law of the United States, it is not probable that he would have thrown himself directly in the way of the American squadron.

I shall, however, communicate to my Government all the particulars connected with the movements of the Eleanor, the Illinois, and Shakspeare, in the hope that some proof may be found (if their owners and masters have been guilty of participation in the slave trade) of bringing them to condign punishment.

It is not a little surprising that Commander Oake should have omitted to mention the name of the Eleanor on the occasion of a visit of Lieutenant Poor, first lieutenant of this ship, to the "Ferret," on the 6th of January, for the express purpose of obtaining information.

In conclusion, I may again express my regret that there should have been any necessity for me to enter upon this discussion. Doubtless, our respective Governments, both having the power, are equally earnest and sincere in their efforts to suppress a traffic alike obnoxious to religion and to humanity, and I trust it will be the honest pride of the officers and men of the two services to emulate each other in carrying out the instructions under which we are respectively acting, being careful not to interfere with the duties of each other.

Permit me to thank you for the prompt and cheerful manner with which you have responded to all my inquiries for information, and to express a sincere hope that you will find, on your approaching return home, your family in good health, and a reward awaiting you for your arduous public duties on this responsible and trying station.

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Naval Forces on the Western Coast of Africa.

JOHN FOOTE, Esq.,

Senior Officer com. H. B. M. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

No. 49.

[Duplicate.]

United States Frigate Macedonian,

At Sea, March 21, 1844.

Sir: As the papers connected with my correspondence with Captain Foote, of Her Britannic Majesty's navy, were prepared in great haste to be despatched by the Consort, and may therefore have been imperfectly transcribed, I have caused a duplicate copy to be made, which will be forwarded herewith.

By reference to these papers, the department will notice that certain American citizens are directly charged by Captain Foote with participation in the slave trade, by the sale of their vessels to noted slave dealers, with a full knowledge that they were to be employed in the transhipment of slaves from the coast.

The following are the names of the two vessels alleged to have been so disposed of, viz:

Schooner Illinois, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, J. Swift master, Pason & Co. owners; schooner Shakspeare, of Baltimore, Thomas W. Hunt master.

The note of the master of the Shakspeare, Thomas W. Hunt, a copy of which is appended to the letter of Captain Foote of the 3d instant, clearly proves his intention of selling his vessel to be employed as a slaver; and it is devoutly to be hoped that the evidence thus furnished not only in the case of the Shakspeare, but in that also of the Illinois, may lead to the legal trial of the masters and owners of these vessels; that, if found guilty, they may be signally punished and disgraced; and if innocent, that the reproach brought upon the American flag by their alleged agency may be removed, whatever might be the result. The publicity of the investigation might possibly deter others from embarking on speculations of gain so disgraceful to themselves and to the flag.

I fear that these sales of vessels to be employed as slavers are not unfrequent, though the transfers now generally take place south of the equator, and without the limits of the prescribed cruising ground of this squadron, which is perfectly well known to slave dealers, through their numerous agents along the coast, as well as all the particulars connected with the whereabouts of the cruisers on the station, of whatever nation, their respective force, rig, rate of sailing, appearance, &c.

I would therefore respectfully suggest the expediency of extending, at the discretion of the commanding officer of the United States African squadron, the cruising ground of the vessels under his command, as far south as the the most southern slave mart. The only inconvenience of this arrangement would be the occasional remoteness of some of the ships from the present depot of provisions; but this could be obviated by establishing temporary depots both at Monrovia and Cape Palmas.

The rate of freight of provisions and stores to these places would not be high; good storage may be had at either place, in the colonial warehouses, at moderate charges. At Monrovia, the United States agent stationed there might be required to take charge of the provisions and stores. And at Cape Palmas, the secretary of the colony might be authorized and directed by the officers of the Maryland Colonization Society to take

charge for a small compensation of the public property deposited at that settlement. These depots would *not* render unnecessary the permanent store vessel recommended to be established at the Cape de Verdes.

I cannot learn, from all my inquiries, that a single American has for some years been engaged directly in the purchase and exportation of slaves from Africa. The only participation in this iniquitous traffic alleged against them, is the sale of their vessels and cargoes to slavers. This has, however, been done by the English, and especially by the people of Sierra Leone.

It is nevertheless to be desired, that all Americans so engaged should be brought to condign punishment if possible.

I have been informed by Captain Foote and by Captains Mundy and Rowly, the two latter recently from England, that the British Government has ordered to be equipped for the African station thirty fast-sailing vessels, eleven of which are to be steamers, and two of these of the largest class. The French Government is also establishing depots of coal at Goree, Garaway, and the Gaboon, to supply the steamers of war to be employed on this coast.

Two or more small iron steamers attached to this squadron, with the requisite supplies of coal, would be extremely serviceable. None but the fastest sailing vessels should be employed on this station; this ship and the Porpoise are extremely dull. The Saratoga and Decatur very fair sailers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy,

Washington, D. C.

No. 50.

[Duplicate.]

United States Frigate Macedonian,

Santa Cruz, Island of Teneriffe, April 14, 1844.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith triplicates of two letters transmitted by other routes, and I beg leave again to intimate to the department the necessity of carrying out the original design of the late Mr. Upshur, of relieving ships on this station at periods not exceeding eighteen months or two years.

Though as yet, so far as I have heard from the ships of the squadron, the officers and men have escaped the fever of the climate, the restraints and privations which they are necessarily obliged to encounter, and the debilitating effects of the climate, have and will seriously affect their constitutions.

I therefore confidently hope that relief will be sent to this ship and others within the periods above mentioned, even if the vessels are employed during the remaining period of the enlistment of the men on other stations, and that I may have authority to return in this ship.

We have been two weeks at Madeira and these islands for the purpose of obtaining supplies, and are bound hence to the coast, *via* Port Praya, to meet an expected store vessel.

We are now waiting the arrival of the Decatur, hourly expected from the coast.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Washington, D. C.

No. 51.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,

Grand Canary, April 26, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, herewith, for the information of the State Department, copies of certain papers transmitted by me to the American minister at Madrid, at the request of Mr. James Wood, the chief of an American mercantile house of this island.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

Island of Grand Canary, April 24, 1844.

SIR: At the request of Mr. James Wood, at present the chief of a highly respectable American mercantile house, formerly known as that of Nathaniel Coggswell, and long established in this city, I transmit to you the accompanying papers from him, as also a copy of a communication of mine to the Captain General of Teneriffe, and a copy of his reply thereto.

The papers of Mr. Wood are sufficiently explanatory of the grounds upon which he claims redress of the Spanish Government, but there are other matters connected with the trade of the United States with the Canary islands, which may be properly noticed in this communication.

In the first place, I may remark, that most of the principal military and civic officers of these islands are natives of the mother country, who receive their appointments either directly from the Court, or from the captain general, gefe politico, or intendente, all residing at Teneriffe; and, from the frequent changes in the Spanish Government, they are as frequently superseded by others, all of whom having, as I am informed, no interest in common with the people of the islands, make the most of their brief and uncertain continuance in power, by imposing restrictions upon trade, by construing existing laws of tariff as may best suit their interest, or by enforcing, at pleasure, old laws which have in a measure become obsolete.

The exaction imposed upon Mr. Wood is a case in point. He ordered a cargo from the United States, under the conviction that his goods would be received under the then existing tariff. The vessel arrives, and delivers

her cargo; and, after it is bonded *for consumption* in the islands, a new tariff is promulgated, and he is compelled to pay enormous duties or abandon his property; whereas, if he had been notified that a new tariff was to go into operation, he might have declined to enter his goods at the custom-house, or have bonded them "in transit;" but, not satisfied with thus entrapping the goods of Mr. Wood, they have exacted full duties according to the new tariff, even upon damaged articles, and upon no other ground than that the master of the vessel, though he executed all the usual forms of protest before the United States vice consul, did not endorse his protest upon the manifest—an observance, as I understand, hitherto unknown.

The regulations of quarantine furnish another example.

Vessels sailing from any part of the Americas south of Boston, after the 1st of June, and before the 1st of November, are subjected to eight days' quarantine of observation, while those from all parts of Europe are admitted immediately.

Again: all vessels subject to detention, if they arrive at this or any port other than that of Santa Cruz, are required to proceed to that place (Santa Cruz) to ride out their quarantine; and it was but two years since that the American brig Sarah Deering was lost, in consequence of having been thus sent to Santa Cruz.

Another case has been related to me of a vessel from the United States, loaded for Oratava, in the island of Teneriffe, having been required to proceed to Santa Cruz to ride out her quarantine—occupying in her passage to and from Santa Cruz, and her quarantine, twenty-four days.

Now, let us suppose a vessel arriving at this island from any port in the United States south of Boston, having sailed with a clean bill of health after the 1st of June and before the 1st of November; she arrives at this port on the same day with another from Europe or the Mediterranean, also with a clean bill of health. The American will be required to proceed to Santa Cruz, and there remain at anchor in an open road eight days or more, and then return and deliver her cargo here, while the European vessel may, in the mean time, have landed and disposed of her cargo, and sailed again.

Doubtless, these matters have been already brought to your notice by the United States consul, Mr. Cullen; but, as the merchants and others of these islands are extremely anxious to have the restrictions complained of removed, I have, in consultation with the United States vice consul of this island, Don Bernado Gonzales de Torres, a most respectable and intelligent gentleman, thought it a duty to refer to the subject at this time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

His Excellency WASHINGTON IRVING,

Envoy, &c., of the United States at Madrid.

CANARY, *April* 22, 1844.

SIR: Availing of your very kind offer to endeavor to obtain redress through the United States Government and the honorable United States envoy at Madrid, for the unjust and exorbitant duties levied arbitrarily, because suddenly, in these islands, on merchandise imported from the United

States of America, I beg to hand a copy of my representation, respecting the duties imposed on the cargo of the schooner Statesman, to the intendant of these islands at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, stating the injustice of the measure; and also a copy of his answer, which obliges me to pay, and apply to the Spanish Government afterwards for amendment, should I so determine.

These islands have a privileged or exclusive tariff, granted by Ferdinand VII, on the 4th October, 1831, and approved on the 12th of the same month, allowing this archipelago to import goods from all the nations of the earth, at a fixed rate of duty; which tariff has suddenly been superseded, so far as *all America* is concerned, without due advice to merchants, by the tariff of the Spanish peninsula, dated at Madrid, August 31, 1841; through which injustice several persons have suffered, and more particularly myself, long connected in the American trade.

The American schooner Statesman, William H. Wass master, arrived here with a full cargo from New York on the 31st December, 1843, and the manifest was made and presented in the usual form; but, because the master did not protest on the said manifest against *probable* average, a formality altogether before unknown, the whole of the cargo, though partially damaged, was subjected to full duties; which duties, exacted agreeably with the peninsular tariff of August 31, 1841, amount to $1,801 52; whereas, if levied in conformity with the tariff of 1831 for the Canaries, they would only amount to $707 90. Consequently, I have a claim for the difference so unjustly and arbitrarily demanded.

The tariff of 1831 includes goods from the whole world; therefore, why should the United States be excluded from participating in the privilege enjoyed by other nations, which exclusion is an infringement of the first clause of the 22d article of the treaty of 27th October, 1795, confirmed by the treaty of February 22, 1819.

Of course, the Spanish Government can make and order to be carried into effect all such tariffs as it may deem to its interest or caprice; but at least let it give due notice of its intentions to mercantile parties, that they may act accordingly. I should have manifested the cargo in transit, had such notice been given. The schooner Statesman returned to New York from this port on the fourth of February, with a full cargo of barilla, which barilla is in the United States free of duty. America being now almost the only consumer of barilla, were even a small duty to be laid on it, these islands could no longer grow it nor export it, which would tend to the ruin of Lanzarote and Tuerteventura.

Through your known zeal to uphold the dignity of the United States, and to promote its commerce, I hope that some redress will be obtained; and I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES WOOD.

MATTHEW C. PERRY, Esq.,
Com. of the U. S. Squadron on the African Station.

—

Senor Intendant of this army and province—Santa Cruz, Teneriffe:

Mr. James Wood, the exponent, has been established at Canary upwards of twenty years in mercantile affairs, principally in the exportation of wines to the United States of America, importing frequently from thence

in return such goods as are proper for this market; his last importation but one having been in February, 1843, on which the usual duties, in conformity with the privileged tariff for these islands, granted by royal order on the 12th October, 1831, were exacted; and, confiding in the full operation of said tariff, without any variation whatever, no other having been here published, he wrote to New York on the 4th September, 1843, for a cargo of goods suitable for the consumption of this island, which goods arrived in an American vessel on the last day of December, 1843, and were warehoused at the custom-house; but on proceeding to despatch them, on the 26th day of February last, he was surprised by an exorbitant charge of duties exacted through a new tariff, which it appears had been ordered to be put in practice; the result of which novelty is, that several articles, such as tea, duck, rosin, &c., must be abandoned, because the duties are higher than their actual worth.

On two convincing reasons, the exponent makes this claim: the first of which is, that a cargo of goods, by a vessel from Boston, to the house of Mr. James Swanston, arrived here in August, and was despatched at this custom-house on the first of September last, in conformity with the old tariff; and the second is, that the exponent ordered his goods from New York on the 4th September last, without having even the most remote idea of such alterations in the tariff as are now ordered to be put in practice. Justice and equity are assuredly interested in the protection of a merchant who has ever acted in good faith, will not suffer him to experience a heavy loss, nor permit him to abandon goods on account of their worth being less than the amount of duties ordered to be exacted. Therefore, the exponent trusts that your honor will decree, with your customary rectitude, that the duties on said goods be levied agreeably with the privileged tariff of 1831 for this province; a decree which will be the more just, because the official order communicating to this custom-house the new regulation of duties on goods proceeding from Spanish America and North America was only received here on the 14th day of January last, being fourteen days after the arrival of the exponent's vessel from New York, and the deposite of the goods in this custom-house.

Your honor will therefore be pleased to take into consideration what is here set forth—all which can, if requisite, be fully proved—and accede to the solicitude of this exposition, for as much as it is just, &c.

JAMES WOOD.

CANARY, *March* 4, 1844.

[Answered by the Intendant on the 19th of April, that the goods must pay duty in conformity to the peninsular tariff of 31st August, 1841, and that the exponent may apply to the Supreme Government of Spain for redress.]

Statement of the total amount of duties on merchandise, per schooner Statesman, agreeably with the special tariff for the Canaries of 1831.

Articles.	Fixed value.
24,000 pipe staves	18,000 00
147 planks	6,615 00
2,059 boards	11,031 00
50 pieces duck	10,000 00
6,124 gallons whale oil	30,620 00
150 barrels rosin	38,400 00
48 stained chairs	400 00
150 kegs paint	15,000 00
51 pounds shellac	357 00
49½ pounds sandarac	495 00
87 pounds paint in powder	348 00
70 pounds tea	1,120 00
200 boxes smoked herrings	1,500 00
15 kits salmon	150 00
1 barrel codfish	112 17
145 pounds cheese	318 00
47 pounds butter	188 00
2 half barrels flour	117 27
2 half barrels wine crackers	57 20
738 pounds sheet lead	553 17
24 bottles cider	108 00
Value—reals vellon	135,491 13

4 per cent. on	74,046 00	2,961 28
22 per cent. on	117 27	25 31
25 per cent. on	993 17	248 13
15 per cent. on	60,334 03	9,050 04
Value	135,491 13	Duty 12,286 08
1 per cent. on duck and tea for flag		111 07
1 per cent. fortification on sum total		1,354 30
½ per cent. consulado on sum total		677 15
Conservatory duty on duck		235 10
Weighing and stamp		284 27
		13,948 29
Half per cent. for balance		209 08
	Reals vellon	14,158 03
		$707 90

Statement of the total amount of duties on merchandise, per schooner Statesman, agreeably with the Spanish or peninsular tariff dated August 31, 1841.

Articles.	Duties on each article.
24,000 pipe staves	710 00
147 planks and 2,059 boards	948 12
50 pieces duck	13,031 08
6,124 gallons whale oil	9,798 14
150 barrels rosin	3,413 12
48 stained chairs	177 28
150 kegs paint	4,000 00
51 pounds shellac and 49½ pounds sandarac	33 16
87 pounds paint in powder	23 04
70 pounds tea	995 18
200 boxes smoked herrings	100 00
15 kits salmon	10 00
1 barrel codfish	33 26
145 pounds cheese	270 23
47 pounds butter	123 05
2 half barrels flour	7 18
2 half barrels wine crackers	3 28
738 pounds sheet lead	275 14
24 bottles cider	35 18
	33,991 00
And 6 per cent. on ditto	2,039 15
Reals vellon	36,030 15
	$1,801 52

United States Ship Macedonian,

Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, April 15, 1844.

Sir: I have received a communication from his excellency Washington Irving, the American minister at Madrid, in reply to one addressed by me to him in July last, in which I informed him of the vexatious, and, as I thought, unjust quarantine imposed upon American vessels arriving at this port.

His excellency has acquainted me that he has made such representations to the Government at Madrid as he trusts will cause to be removed the vexations complained of.

May I therefore take leave to inquire whether the vessels of the squadron under my command, arriving from the Cape de Verde islands, with their officers and crews in good health, will, at any season of the year, be subjected to quarantine?

A distinct reply to this inquiry will be important to me, as it has been

well ascertained that, at Madeira, a neighboring island in free communication with the Canaries, the restriction of quarantine under such circumstances is not imposed.

I would also inquire whether vessels arriving hereafter from the United States, with clean bills of health, will be required to perform a quarantine of observation of eight days, while those, of whatever flag, arriving from European ports, are admitted to immediate pratique.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces, W. Coast of Africa.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL
of the Canary Islands, Teneriffe.

—

[TRANSLATION.]

SANTA CRUZ, TENERIFFE, *April* 15, 1844.

The señor political chief of this province, President of the Provincial Board of Health, to whom is incumbent the knowledge of the particulars which you ask, informs me as follows:

"EXCELLENT SIR: In reply to your excellency's official note of to-day, in which you transcribe to me one of like date from the commander-in-chief of the American naval force on the western coast of Africa, now on board the frigate Macedonian at anchor in this port, I manifest to your excellency the same as was expressed to the consul of that nation on the 5th of July last year, at which time also was here the said commander-in-chief. The vessels of the squadron commanded by the señor Commodore, sailing from the Cape de Verde islands, shall be admitted freely at this port in any season of the year, in case the officers and crews are found to be in a good state of health, and that the port from whence they come be also healthy. The vessels sailing from the United States of America in the inhibited summer months, although they may bring clean bills of health, will be subjected to eight days' quarantine of observation, agreeably with Government orders, whilst, notwithstanding that, from healthy parts of Europe they are admitted without quarantine. Upon these points, the provincial board of health of these islands has consulted the superior board; and although no answer has been hitherto received, yet an eclaircissement has been asked by the supreme board of health of the kingdom, upon a representation which, to the like effect, has been remitted, made by the envoy extraordinary of the United States in Madrid, relative to this business, and it is expected to be favorably answered.

"Thus I hope to have fully replied to the particulars asked by the señor Commodore, and to the cited communication of your excellency, which I have just received."

This I have the satisfaction of forwarding to you in answer to your letter. God preserve you many years.

FERMIN DE SALCEDE.

Señor COMMANDER GENERAL OF THE NAVAL FORCES
of the United States of America, on the Western Coast of Africa.

No. 52.

[Duplicate]

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,
At Sea, May 10, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Etting, purser of this ship, and cannot but concur with him, that economy and the true interest of the service would be best subserved by the authorized employment, in foreign ports, of the United States consul, or some respectable agent, in the purchase of such articles as may be wanted for the respective ships.

In the several places frequented by the vessels of this squadron, the required articles have to be sought for and collected in various parcels, and from various sources, only known to residents of the place, and who alone can purchase them at any thing like reasonable prices.

The same difficulty occurs in the negotiation of bills of exchange. At Madeira, the agency of Mr. March, United States consul, who has the command of funds, prevented the necessity of throwing the Government bills suddenly into the market, to be speculated upon and depreciated.

The circular referred to by Mr. Etting does not forbid the usual mercantile allowance of commission upon bills of exchange, and consequently, as a measure of economical expediency, it was allowed. It is, however, very desirable to have precise instructions in reference to this subject, more especially as it involves a responsible and very delicate part of the duties of commander and purser.

It is not always that the United States consuls are the most suitable persons to employ as agents for ships. I would therefore respectfully submit for the consideration of the department, the adoption of the 10th article of the 19th chapter of the proposed rules and regulations, United States navy, (Congressional Document 148, 27th Congress, 3d session,) with the modification that the commanders-in-chief be authorized to employ any agent other than the United States consul, if they deem that the interest of the service would be benefited by such arrangement.

In all commercial places there is always to be found a merchant of established character and probity, who would be satisfied with the lawful commisions for purchases, without imposing any other charges.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

—

FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,
Funchal, March 27, 1844.

SIR: By the circular of the Navy Department of April 13, 1843, addressed to you, pursers of vessels are required, when on foreign stations, to make purchases for their respective vessels, and are prohibited paying commissions on purchases. This restriction is not, I apprehend, intended to

apply to the purchase of money by sale of bills of exchange. It will be impossible to negotiate bills here for the necessary expenses of the ship without the payment of a commission of two and a half per cent., and the employment of an agent to sell the bills, and to whom this commission must be paid. Even then, to secure a better rate for our bills in this market, I find it will be proper to conceal from the merchants our want of money.

I think, sir, that if you will allow the United States consul a commission of two and a half per cent., which seems to have been usual here, he can, after some days, secure funds for us on better terms—more to the interest of the Government than I can procure them in any other way.

As regards the purchase of supplies in general, I would respectfully suggest to you, that while it is entirely practicable in pursers to purchase them on foreign stations, I cannot but believe that the interest of the Government would in most cases be subserved by the employment for the time being of an agent resident at the place, and paying him a small commission.

It sometimes happens, as you know, sir, that vessels of war stop at a foreign port for supplies, and remain so short a time as to give the purser no opportunity of a proper acquaintance with the state of the market and the prices current of provisions, &c.; and frequently, also, from his want of knowledge of the language in foreign ports, even where sufficient time is allowed, the employment of a respectable resident, to whom a small commission would be paid for the purchase of such supplies as are wanted, would, in my opinion, produce a saving to the United States.

If you think the subject matter of this worthy the notice of the Government, the expression of your opinion, entirely disinterested as it would be, will doubtless be received with respectful attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY ETTING, *Purser.*

Commodore M. C. Perry,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

No. 58.

[Duplicate.]

United States Ship Macedonian,
Port Praya, May 17, 1844.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 22d of January, in which the desire of the department is expressed that a depot of provisions for the African squadron should be established "within the territory of Liberia, if a suitable place can be found where the provisions can be landed and kept from damage by the climate, and where the healthiness is such as to justify making the port a naval depot," and directing me to make all the necessary inquiries upon the subject, and report to the department.

I had already anticipated, in part, the wishes of the department, by recommending, in a letter to the chief of the bureau of Provisions and Clothing, (extracts of which are herewith enclosed,) that a small supply of provisions and stores should be sent to Monrovia, merely as an experiment,

to ascertain whether they could be preserved from damage any length of time in that climate, especially through the rainy season.

In regard to the remaining part of the paragraph quoted above, "where the healthiness is such as to justify making the port a naval depot," my long acquaintance with the coast enables me now to reply, without hesitation, that there is no part of the west coast of Africa, from the Gambia to the equator, where the *annual* mortality of unacclimated white persons living on shore would not be, in the present uncleared state of the country, from 30 to 50 per cent. of the whole number. Hence, there is no place suitable for a naval depot.

The establishment and keeping up of a naval depot, upon a scale however small, would involve the necessity of the residence on shore of one or more white persons, and, what is worse, the necessity also of sending the seamen and marines occasionally on shore, some of whom would, notwithstanding the vigilance of the officers, manage to remain overnight on shore, and consequently take the fever, which, if once introduced into a ship, I have had experience to know, tends to dishearten and render inefficient the well part of the crew.

The British vessels of war stationed upon this coast never permit their men to land, but employ Kroomen. The French have, in some instances, been less prudent; and Commander Abbot informs me that at a French settlement on the Gaboon river, near its mouth, there is an average death of one man in three days out of a small party landed to assist in erecting buildings, &c., while those on board the vessels are healthy.

Besides these objections, there is no part of Liberia capable of supplying the necessary wants of a single sloop of war. It is an extraordinary fact, related to me by Governor Roberts and Dr. Day, that cattle, as well as other animals, suffer with the fevers of the climate; that they are thus often diseased, and unfit for food, and that there is considerable mortality among them.

The department will be aware, from my former communications, that I entertain great interest in the advancement of the American settlements upon this coast. But I should be unfaithful to my duty, did I withhold the opinion that the establishment of a naval depot, or general rendezvous for refreshment and refitment, at any point upon the coast within the limits already mentioned, (from the Gambia to the equator,) would result in the most serious consequences, and, so far from benefiting the settlements, would, from the certain destruction of human life, produce throughout the United States an unfriendly feeling towards the Colonization Society, whose objects are at present in a favorable train of advancement.

There has not a month passed, since I came upon the coast, that a vessel of the American squadron has not traversed the whole coast of Liberia, communicating with and rendering aid wherever and whenever necessary, and purchasing whatever supplies could be had.

The Porpoise, for the last three months, has been constantly at Liberia, engaged most of the time in surveying; the Saratoga and Decatur were both there during the last month; and this ship will sail, so soon as we can obtain water, on our return to Liberia and the leeward coast.

I cannot see what more efficient aid can be rendered, since I have recommended a supply of provisions to be deposited at Monrovia, and when it is considered that the squadron has various other duties to perform, which occasionally take the ships very far from Liberia.

But the system of rotation of cruising, so wisely established by the department, enables one of the vessels of the squadron to be almost constantly passing along the coast of Liberia. Indeed, this system has various advantages: it keeps the ships in constant movement, and consequently on the alert, by which the officers and men are incessantly occupied—occupation on board ship being a strong preventive of despondency and sickness.

The brief periodical visits of the ships to the north have also a most salutary tendency; and it is my firm belief that the advantages arising from these occasional changes not only aid in preventing sickness, but they render the ships infinitely more efficient and better capable of active service while on the more sickly parts of the station.

I may venture, with full confidence, to say, that the vessels of the African squadron, in point of efficiency for action, for rapid evolutions, and for general discipline, will compare favorably with any other vessels in commission in our navy. This is a necessary state of things while we are occupying the same ground with numerous vessels of war of other nations.

On the subject of establishing a depot of provisions at Liberia, I have written fully to the chief of the bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and have requested him to submit my remarks to your perusal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy,

Washington, D. C.

—

Extract from a letter to the chief of the bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—No. 9.

Mesurado Roads, *November* 21, 1843.

As nothing of any importance can be obtained on the coast, and what little can be had is procured at very high cost, I would urge the necessity of frequent and sure shipments to Port Praya, and, as an experiment, I would recommend the shipment to this place, Monrovia, of the following specified articles, of which the enclosed paper (marked A) is a list, in order that vessels necessarily detained on this part of the station may be enabled to replenish.

* * * * * * * * *

The conveniences of landing articles here are greater than at Port Praya, and storage can be had in the colonial excise house.

It is well to observe, that there is a duty of 5 per cent. exacted upon all articles delivered at this place; and I would suggest that you arrange with the Colonization Society at home all these matters, and instruct me accordingly.

Until I hear from you, I shall direct a memorandum to be kept of the duties of all articles purchased here and at Cape Palmas for the squadron, to be paid, or not, as may be determined by the department, to which authority I beg you to refer the subject if necessary.

A.

MAY 18, 1844.

Estimate of articles of provisions for the supply of one thousand of the African squadron for eight weeks.

32,000 pounds beef.
24,000 pounds pork.
8,000 pounds flour.
4,000 pounds raisins.
4,000 pounds pickles.
49,000 pounds biscuit.
7,000 pounds sugar.
1,750 gallons spirits.
1,200 pounds sperm candles.

The following articles estimated for a supply of six weeks:

6,000 pounds rice;* (rice can be purchased at the settlements at from $2 to $3 per cwt.)
656 pounds tea.
2,625 pounds coffee.
2,625 pounds cocoa.
1,500 pounds butter.
1,500 pounds cheese.
1,200 gallons beans.
400 gallons molasses.
400 gallons vinegar.

No. 59.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, May 18, 1844.

SIR: In reference to that part of the letter of the department of the 22d of January last directing me to make myself acquainted as far as practicable with the harbors, rivers, and navigation of the coast, and of the resources and commerce of the native tribes, and to extend on all proper occasions my friendly aid to the settlements of Liberia, I beg leave to remark, that I have already, in some measure, anticipated these instructions, as will be seen by the tenor of my general orders and instructions given to the commanding officers of the squadron under my command, extracts of which are herewith enclosed, as also by reference to my communications to the department bearing date September 5, 1843, January 4, 1844, January 29, 1844, and numbered 13, 29, and 32, (copies enclosed.)

The instructions of the department will, however, urge me to renewed zeal in carrying out its wishes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

---

*We have since used it on board, but it is not liked by the men.

GENERAL ORDER No. 10.

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,

At Sea, November 24, 1843.

As it is important to have correct returns of the names, national character, employment, cargoes, and all other particulars of vessels fallen in with by this squadron, I have to direct that monthly returns of every particular which it may be practicable to obtain shall be made to me by the commanding officers of the vessels under my command. These reports will be made conformably to the enclosed form.

Vessels seen at sea or at anchor, and not boarded or spoken, are to be noted in the report, whether their colors are distinguished or not.

It will be understood that United States vessels of war do not claim the right to detain and board any other than vessels known to be American, or those displaying the American flag, though, for purposes of intelligence, foreign vessels should be spoken and visited, provided, in the latter case, there may be no objection interposed by the masters of said vessels; and, to ascertain this, permission should be asked, either by trumpet from the ship, or by the officer commanding the boat when he arrives alongside; and whether granted or not, the boarding officer is not to exhibit any unfriendly feeling.

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

COMMANDING OFFICERS

of U. S. Vessels of War attached to the African Squadron.

CIRCULAR TO MASTERS.

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,

At Sea, July 26, 1844.

SIR: Being desirous of furnishing to the Hydrographical board at Washington every information connected with the navigation of this part of the world, I have to direct you to devote such part of your time as can be spared from other duties to the collecting and recording of information under the following mentioned heads; which information, embracing a record of the preceding month, is to be transmitted to me through your commander on the first of every month.

The place of ship on each day—if in port, the place to be named—if at sea, the latitude and longitude at noon.

The following remarks are also to be recorded, whether at sea or in port:

Direction and force of the wind.

The character of the weather.

Appearance and flight of clouds.

Mean temperature of the air.

Mean temperature of the water.

Mean range of barometer.

Moon's age.

Sun's declination.

If in a port or roadstead, a full and accurate description of the anchorage is to be given, its convenience, with all the local bearings, and, if practicable, sketches with soundings.

The prevalence of winds, swell, &c.

The time of high water at full and change.

The vertical rise and fall of the tides.

The places and conveniences of landing with boats.

The facilities of obtaining wood, water, and provisions, the quality and prices of the latter.

The conveniences of and best places for hauling the seine; with any additional observations that may seem to be pertinent to these inquiries.

If at sea and in sight of land, the bearings at noon of the most conspicuous and well-known points.

When on soundings, and if convenient, to mark the depth of water, character of the bottom, &c.

Your monthly reports will close with notices of such natural phenomena as may fall under your observation during the month, not only in reference to the winds, the weather, &c., but to any remarkable appearances of the ocean.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Commanding U. S. Naval Forces, Coast of Africa.

[No. 13.] UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,

Port Grande, Island of St. Vincent, September 5, 1843.

SIR: Although I shall be much better able to furnish information in regard to the political and commercial condition of the various settlements and communities scattered along the western coast of Africa after I shall have been longer on the station, yet it may be expected that I should enter at once into communication with the department on such matters as may already have fallen under my observation.

And, first, in regard to the exportation of slaves from the coast, I believe that the more recent law of England and those nations in treaty with her, authorizing the capture of vessels in any way equipped for the slave trade, the blockade by the British cruisers of the rivers on which slave marts are established, and the destruction of several barracoons, have had a tendency to lessen the traffic in a very great degree, and especially along the coast north of the equator.

It is plain, however, that, from the great profit arising from the trade in slaves, it will be resumed with fresh activity as soon as the vigilance of the cruisers is withdrawn from watching these slave marts. Hence, it is my opinion that it will never be entirely destroyed until the Governments of Europe and Brazil follow the example of the United States in passing a law declaring it piracy to be engaged in the traffic.

Under the present law of those Powers, the officers and men captured in slave vessels are not proceeded against, but are landed immediately upon the coast, and those who escape death from the climate find their way again on board of slave vessels, and continue in the same pursuits until a successful voyage repays them for former losses. And so with the owners of these vessels, if they succeed in landing in the West Indies or Brazil one cargo of slaves in three that may be embarked from the coast, their gains are sufficient to induce them to persevere. But if they, as well as the crews of the vessels equipped by them, were also made liable to pun-

ishment as felons, they would no longer hazard these iniquitous adventures.

I cannot hear of any American vessels being engaged in the transportation of slaves; nor do I believe there has been one so engaged for several years prior to 1841. Vessels of American construction, selected for their sailing qualities, were doubtless often seen upon the coast, using without authority the American flag, and having forged or cancelled papers, with a view of deceiving British cruisers; but I imagine it would be impossible to prove them to have been *bona fide* Americans.

The American trading vessels, in common with those of England, France, and other nations trading on the coast, contribute indirectly to the continuance of the slave trade, by supplying to the natives goods used in barter for slaves; but I do not see how this can be prevented, as precisely the same description of goods are used in lawful trade in the purchase of camwood, gold dust, ivory, &c.

In proportion as the slave trade is checked, lawful barter increases; because the natives, having become accustomed to the use of various articles of comfort and luxury, originally introduced in exchange for slaves, are not now inclined to dispense with them; and if they cannot procure them in exchange for slaves, they will turn their attention to the production of a greater supply of those articles sought for by the legal trader.

The value of the trade of western Africa is greater than is generally imagined. Besides the exportation of gum arabic, ivory, camwood, skins, ground nuts, and timber, the annual export of gold dust alone may be estimated at not much less than 400 pounds, or about one million of dollars, and of palm oil nearly forty thousand tons. All these are exchanged for goods of inferior quality; and though the gold is held by the natives at its sterling value, the great profit is made by the trader in the high prices set upon the articles sold by him.

In the trade of western Africa, the Americans have not sustained their accustomed rivalry; and this may be accounted for by the monopolies secured by the English and French—the former in having gained the good will of many of the principal chiefs controlling the trading marts, and the latter from their exclusiveness in monopolizing the trade wherever the arms of France are paramount. Indeed, so fully have these two Governments been awakened to the importance of the lawful trade since the partial destruction of the traffic in slaves, that they are both turning their attention to the reoccupation of old trading posts and the establishment of new ones.

The ostensible and most worthy object of establishing these posts is, to civilize the surrounding natives, and to introduce among them a spirit of industry and agricultural enterprise. But another object with the English is to further a scheme, a sort of compromise between the anti-slavery man and the West India landholder, of establishing a system of free labor in the West Indies, by prevailing on the native of Africa to hire himself voluntarily for a term of years to labor on the West India estates, receiving, on the guaranty of Government, a free passage out and a conveyance home after a stipulated time.

The Dutch have been the first to adopt this system, though to a very limited extent.

In regard to the condition of the American settlements upon the coast, I feel myself incompetent with my present information to form any con-

clusive opinion ; and so also in regard to the extent of American trade, and of the difficulties which have occurred with the natives, though I am every where told that in most cases the natives have been as much sinned against as sinning ; and that the representation of the outrages which they committed upon American and other vessels, if accompanied by a recital of the facts which led to them, some apology might be allowed to the natives.

The Government at home hear but one side of the story. It is not known there that the masters of trading vessels often maltreat the natives. It is in proof that towns and fishing boats have been fired into, and lives destroyed, and that the natives of one tribe at war with another have been carried and delivered up to their enemies. Thus exasperated, the natives wreak their vengeance upon the first vessel or boat or white man, whether innocent or guilty, that may chance to fall in their way, and they dare to attack.

I am happy to say, however, that these charges, so far as I can learn, do not apply to the few American vessels on the coast. The only instance of the kind which has been reported to me is the case of the deaths of the mate and cook of the Edward Burley. In that affair, the mate is said to have commenced the quarrel. But all these matters will be carefully inquired into by me as soon as the Macedonian arrives on the coast ; and I shall report fully to the department the result of my investigations.

The affair of Captain Cook, of the brig Robert, at Sierra Leone, has been reported to the department by Lieutenant A. Lewis ; and, as the alleged outrage was committed by the constituted authorities of an English colonial port, it becomes, I presume, a matter of settlement with the two Governments ; and I can go no further than to inquire into the facts, and report them to the department. This I shall do as soon as I can proceed to Sierra Leone myself, or have a vessel to send there.

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Coast of Africa.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

[No. 29.] United States Frigate Macedonian,

Monrovia, Western Coast of Africa, January 4, 1844.

Sir : It may be expected that I should communicate to the department some information in regard to the settlements established by the colonization societies of the United States upon this coast. I shall therefore undertake to notice in general terms their condition.

Having had an agency, while serving many years ago on this station as first lieutenant of the United States ship Cyane, in the selection of Cape Mesurado as a suitable place of settlement for the colonists, I first saw this beautiful promontory when its dense forests were only inhabited by wild beasts. Since then, I have visited it thrice, and each time have noticed with infinite satisfaction its progressive improvement.

The cape has now upon its summit a growing town, having several churches, a missionary establishment, school houses, a building for the meeting of the courts, printing presses, warehouses, shops, &c. In fact, it possesses most of the conveniences of a small seaport town in the United

States; and it is not unusual to see at anchor in its capacious road, on the same day, one or more vessels of war and two or three merchant vessels.

Hitherto, my visits to this place have been necessarily of so short duration as not to allow of my examination of the interior portions of the settlement, and I can only judge of the state of cultivation of the soil from what I have seen in the vicinity of the town; but I am told that the agricultural prospects of the colony are brightening.

It appears to me, however, that the settlers are more inclined to commerce and small trade than to agricultural pursuits; and this is the universal propensity of the colored people at all the settlements upon the coast, of whatever nation. In this occupation a few of the more fortunate and prudent of the American settlers have acquired comparative wealth, whilst others have barely succeeded in securing a decent support.

But it is gratifying to witness the comforts that most of these people have gathered about them. Many of them are familiar with luxuries which were unknown to the early settlers of North America. Want would seem to be a stranger among them; if any do suffer, it must be the consequence of their own idleness.

At Cape Palmas, I had an opportunity of seeing the small farms or clearings of the colonists. These exhibited the fruits of considerable labor, and were gradually assuming the appearance of well-cultivated fields. The roads throughout this settlement are excellent—surprisingly so, when we consider the recent establishment of the colony and the limited means of the settlers.

At all the settlements, the established laws are faithfully administered, the morals of the people are good, and the houses of religion are well attended; in truth, the settlers, as a community, appear to be strongly imbued with religious feelings.

Governor Roberts, of Liberia, and Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, are intelligent and estimable men, executing their responsible functions with wisdom and dignity; and we have, in the example of these two gentlemen, irrefragable proof of the capability of colored people to govern themselves.

On the whole, sir, I cannot but think most favorably of these settlements. The experiment of establishing the free colored people of the United States upon this coast has succeeded beyond the expectations of many of the warmest friends of colonization; and I may venture to predict that the descendants of the present settlers are destined to become an intelligent and thriving people.

The climate of western Africa, in respect to its influence upon the constitution of the colored *settler*, should not be considered *insalubrious*. All must undergo the acclimating fever. But since the establishment of comfortable buildings for the reception of the new comers, and the greater amount of care and attention that can be bestowed upon them during their sickness, the proportional number of deaths has been very much decreased. Once through this ordeal of sickness, and the settler finds a climate and temperature congenial to his constitution and habits.

But it is not so with the white man. To him a sojourn of a few years is almost certain death. And it would seem that the Almighty had interdicted this part of Africa to the white race, and had reserved it for some great and all-wise purpose of his own infinite goodness.

So far as the influence of the colonists has extended, it has been exerted

to suppress the slave trade; and their endeavors in this respect have been eminently successful; and it is by planting these settlements (whether American or European) along the whole extent of coast from Cape Verd to Benguela, that the exportation of slaves will be most effectually prevented.

The establishment of the settlements would have a certain tendency to civilize the natives in their immediate vicinity, by introducing among them schools, the mechanic arts, and in greater abundance those comforts with which they have recently become more generally acquainted, and to secure which they are disposed to make greater efforts to provide articles of African produce to exchange for them. Thus the commerce of the country, already considerable, would be increased, and new fields would be opened to the labors of the missionary.

It is therefore very much to be desired that these settlements should be multiplied and sustained by the fostering care of Congress and the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

—

[No. 32.] UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

At Sea, off the West Coast of Africa, January 29, 1844.

SIR: On a former occasion I communicated to the department a few brief observations upon the state of trade of western Africa. I now have the honor to submit some additional remarks on the same subject.

This duty seems to devolve upon me, from the circumstance of there being no consul or commercial agent of the United States at any of the settlements on this coast—a functionary very much wanted—though I doubt whether one of suitable *character* and *qualifications* could be prevailed upon, unless induced by a large salary, to subject his life to the fatal influences of this climate.

My object at this time is to invite the attention of the Government to the singular fact, that in this trade, which is one almost exclusively of barter, the English have monopolized at least two-thirds of the whole business, while the Americans, contrary to the results of their usual enterprise, enjoy but a *share* of what is left.

The causes of the advantages possessed by the English are imputed to the protection which the trading vessels of England have invariably received from her ships of war, while the American trader has, until very recently, been left to protect himself, as best he could, against the treachery of the natives, and the indiscretions and not unfrequent insolences of the British naval officer.

But I trust that the retributive chastisement which has been inflicted by this squadron upon those tribes who have acted in bad faith towards the Americans will prevent a recurrence of their piracies; and I am even more confident that the presence of an American squadron on the coast

will put an effectual stop to those interferences with the rights of the American flag which have heretofore been too often exercised with impunity by British officers.

Under all the advantages which are now held out to our commerce upon this coast, it is to be hoped that it will rapidly increase. It is only necessary for the American trader to enjoy equal advantages with others, and he will soon place himself at least on a footing with his competitor.

I have no data by which to ascertain the number of American vessels employed in the African trade, though certainly they are not very numerous; but such as are so employed are driving a profitable business.

It is, however, essential to success that the master and the supercargo engaged in this trade should be experienced in the business, and perfectly familiar with the localities of the coast and with the habits and customs of the natives.

This trade is, in a prospective point of view, of much more importan e to the interests of the United States than is generally supposed.

I will endeavor to enumerate a few of its present advantages, as an argument in favor of its enlargement.

The cargoes of vessels trading to Africa are made up almost entirely of American productions; one of the great staples of the United States (*tobacco*) being an indispensable item in all trading cargoes, under whatever flag; and there is no reason why the American vessel should not benefit by the first sale of the article, whether to the foreign trader or to the natives direct. The inferior kinds of Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky tobacco, are the most profitable. (See enclosed paper, marked "A.")

The profits on the cargo are great, and the articles of African produce received in return contribute to the wealth, comfort, and convenience, of the people of the United States.

Most of the articles composing the cargo of a trading vessel are becoming indispensable to the comfort or convenience of many of the native tribes—such as tobacco, cotton cloths, hardware, muskets, gunpowder, &c.; all of which may be supplied from the United States; and the demand will increase as the natives become more accustomed to their use. Hence the advantage of fostering this commerce.

But there is another argument in favor of the increase of the lawful trade to Africa; and that is, its tendency to check the exportation of slaves from that country.

Wherever there is a valuable commerce, trading factories and commercial settlements will be established, and vessels of war will be drawn to their protection. The influence of these factories and settlements, when sustained by the occasional visits of a public armed vessel, will greatly embarrass the operations of the slave dealer.

Domestic slavery, though in a measure nominal, is universal throughout western Africa. The government of the various native tribes approaches to the patriarchal form, and domestic slavery, as an institution, is similar in character to that which was recognised among the ancient Israelites. Bond people in Africa are in the main treated with great lenity by their masters; and it is only when there is a lack of prisoners taken in war, and victims are required for immolation at the grand festivals of human sacrifice, or to sell to the foreign slave dealers, that domestic slaves are cruelly dealt with.

The practice of human sacrifice can only be done away with by the in-

troduction among the natives of civilization and gospel instruction; but the selling of slaves for exportation may be prevented by making it the interest of the master not to sell them.

Until very recently, the most ready means of obtaining the articles of luxury or convenience already referred to has been the exchange of slaves for them; but in consequence of the obstacles which have been interposed to the embarkation of those that have been collected at the slave marts on the coast for exportation, and the trouble and expense of guarding and feeding them in the barracoons until a favorable moment for their shipment should offer, the traffic has become less popular with the native dealer.

But, still, the tobacco, cloth, &c., cannot be dispensed with; and as these are only to be procured in barter for slaves, or equivalents of African produce, money being out of the question, it has already become a question with the chiefs, whether the labor of their slaves, (those born to them as well as those taken in war,) if employed in the cultivation of rice, in cutting camwood, preparing palm oil, and gathering gold dust, ivory, and other products of the country, would not yield to the master a greater return than the amount resulting from their sale for exportation.

I forward herewith four patterns of English cotton cloth, called in the African trade "satin stripe," also a pattern of "blue baft," and English imitation of the India "baft." These articles are essential in the assortment of an African cargo; and I learn from Governor Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, that they have not been so well imitated in the United States as to escape the detection of the native trademen, who display extraordinary knowledge of the kinds and qualities of trade goods.

Still, I am satisfied that the skill and ingenuity of the American manufacturer will, by perseverance, produce an article equally acceptable to the native; and for this reason I have sent the patterns to you, to dispose of as you may deem proper.

As a mere matter of curiosity, I have also forwarded two samples of African rice,* taken from a quantity purchased for issue in this ship; also, a sample of coffee, the produce of a small plantation belonging to a Mr. Benedict, of Monrovia, of the indigenous coffee bush or tree of Africa. This coffee is in flavor quite equal to the best Mocha, and, in size of berry, superior to any I have ever before seen.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

—

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

At Sea, January 28, 1844.

Goods suitable for the African trade, to comprise a cargo for a vessel of two hundred and fifty tons.

40 hogsheads tobacco, long leaf and small head, Virginia.
100 barrels powder, in 10 and 20 pound kegs.

---

* I have seen African rice of better quality.

American cotton goods, consisting of furniture and apron checks, bleached and unbleached muslins, blue handkerchiefs, calicoes, blue drill, blue bafts or salempores; English dry goods, viz: blue and white bafts, satin stripes, romanes, tom coffees.
100 barrels beef, pork, and mackerel.
100 barrels flour, 25 barrels kiln-dried corn meal.
2,000 pounds refined sugar, 1,000 pounds brown sugar, 20 kegs butter.
20 kegs lard, 20 boxes sperm candles, 50 boxes soap.
2,000 pounds hams, 1,000 pounds sides and shoulders, 400 pounds beef tongues.
300 pounds cheese, 20 boxes raisins, 50 barrels pilot and navy bread.
Half dozen quarter casks of wine, Madeira, Port, and Sherry.
Tea, in 2 pound caddies, young hyson and gunpowder.
500 pounds coffee.
Crockery, consisting of c. c. wash basins, painted quart and pint mugs and jugs, say 100 dozen of each.
Tin pans, assorted sizes, say 50 dozen.
Tin buckets, with bales, four gallon size, 100 dozen.
Wooden buckets, painted, say 25 dozen.
Gentlemen's boots and shoes, 100 pairs, assorted, principally large sizes.
Ladies' shoes, kid and prunelle, 100 pairs, assorted.
Gentlemen's half hose, ladies' cotton stockings of good quality, 50 dozen each.
100 dozen palm leaf hats, assorted.
Blank books, paper, ink, and quills, in equal proportion, say $50 worth.
400 pounds white lead, 30 gallons paint oil, 30 gallons lamp oil.
Brass kettles and pans, say 1,000 pounds two-eighth kettles.
About $500 laid out in articles of good quality for ladies: Muslin, lace, insertion, silk gloss, silk stockings, small quantity of black silk, needles, pins, thread in spools and hanks, ribbons for bonnets, a few bonnets, &c.
10 boxes good Spanish cigars, in quarter boxes.
If there be plenty of room, put in 500 feet of boards.
20 kegs of cut nails, assorted sizes, say 4, 6, 7, and 8 penny.
2 dozen silk and 5 dozen cotton umbrellas.
A small quantity of ale, porter, and cider, the best quality, say 50 dozen each of ale and porter, and 25 of cider.

Cutlasses and muskets are in demand for trade, but can be furnished much cheaper from England than from the United States. Those brought out are of an inferior quality.

This list has been received from an authentic source, and is now forwarded to the Navy Department, by

M. C. PERRY,
Commanding African Squadron.

Note.—Whiskey, or rum, is a profitable article of traffic, but is purposely omitted in this list.

No. 60.

[Duplicate.]

United States Ship Macedonian,
Port Praya, May 18, 1844.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, an extract from the report of Commander Abbot, of his late cruise to the leeward coast, in the Decatur. His report is made in the form of a diary, containing the daily operations of his ship, which would not be interesting to the department. I have therefore transmitted merely an extract, which embraces all that is essential.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

—

United States Ship Decatur,
Port Praya, April 18, 1844.

Sir: In pursuance to your orders of December 22, 1843, I sailed from Cape Palmas the following day, and proceeded with the ship under my command to the eastward, along the coast, and prosecuted my way to the full extent, I believe, of our cruising ground to the southward and eastward, just crossing the equator. I followed the coast, close in shore, almost the entire way, to the river Gaboon, so that scarcely any object on land or water could escape our observation; and hardly a sail of any kind, since I left you, has been seen by us but what I have either caused to be visited, spoken, or the national character of which in some way ascertained. My report to you, in conformity to your general order No. 10, will give you all the requisite information on that head.

On the 18th of January, entered the river Gaboon, and anchored off King Glass's town, the place at which the Rev. Mr. Wilson and several other American missionaries are located. They were highly gratified at seeing an American ship of war, and made many expressions of hope that you would make them a visit yourself—not that they needed any protection in regard to their intercourse with the natives, but thought that the visits of our ships of war occasionally at Gaboon and on the coast would be productive of many beneficial results to them, and particularly to our commerce and towards the suppression of the slave trade.

The natives, after feeling assured that we had not come for any purposes of colonization, or making a settlement, as the French are doing in that vicinity, appeared to be highly gratified, and made many demonstrations of joy at our arrival.

In regard to our commerce and other matters of information touching this part of the coast, I refer you to the report of the Rev. Mr. Walker, in answer to the questions propounded by you in your circular addressed to the missionaries, and to the memorandum of the Rev. Mr. Wilson to me, which accompanies Mr. Walker's report, and by which you will perceive

the United States have considerable trade, extending several degrees to the southward and eastward of the limits assigned for your cruising ground, and also that the slave trade is still carried on to some extent in the same quarter.

On going to and returning from the Gaboon river, I have visited most of the Dutch, English, and Danish fortresses and settlements of much note and consequence on the coast to leeward of Cape Palmas, and every possible mark of respect has been paid to our flag, and a most friendly and flattering reception given to myself and officers.

I exchanged national salutes with the Dutch fortress at St. George del Mina, with the English at Cape Coast castle, and with the Danish at Accra; and I was received with a salute at all these places under the display of the American flag, and likewise at the English and Dutch forts on landing at Accra—all which salutes were promptly returned from the Decatur, with the display of the flag of the country saluting. Myself, with a number of my officers, were hospitably entertained at all these places, and, as far as time and circumstances would allow, these civilities were reciprocated on board the Decatur; for in going or returning we have not spent over thirty hours at one place, except Gaboon and Mesurado, since we separated.

No. 61.

[Duplicate.]

United States Ship Macedonian,
Port Praya, May 18, 1844.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy of the report of Lieutenant Commandant T. S. Craven, of his late cruise upon the coast, in the United States brig Porpoise.

It will be seen, by taking the report of Lieutenant Commandant Craven in connexion with those of Commanders Tattnall and Abbot, and by reference to the movements of the Macedonian, that the coast from Cape Verde to the equator has been very thoroughly examined.

I feel myself called upon, and have great pleasure in bearing witness at this time to the intelligence, promptitude, and vigilance, with which the commanding officers of vessels under my command have executed the duties with which they have been intrusted.

As a proof that this ship has been constantly employed, I find, by reference to the log book, from the time she sailed from Port Grande, where I joined her, she has been 66 days out of 224 in port, making her sea service in that time 158 days; and we are now on the eve of sailing on a cruise of three or four months. The other ships of the squadron have been equally active.

In conformity with authority granted in the letter of the department of the 22d of January, I shall despatch the Decatur in a few days again down the coast, to proceed as far south as Benguela.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

United States Brig Porpoise,
Port Praya, April 24, 1844.

Sir: I have the honor to report my arrival at this port, after an absence of 127 days, and to make the following statement of my cruise. Immediately upon filling up my wood and water, I left Cape Mesurado on the 14th January, and proceeded along and close in with the coast as far east as Grand Berriby, touching at all the places, as directed in your instructions of the 4th January, excepting Grand Bassa. On my first trip down the coast, I was swept by the current past that settlement so far as to render it impracticable without the loss of two or three days to stop there. At all the settlements, the utmost tranquillity prevails. At Settra Kroo, I was informed by Dr. Day that the natives had not fulfilled their promise to repair on board of Captain Brown's vessel, and apologize for their conduct.

At Berriby, I was visited by the king and many of his headmen, and was informed by him, as well as the natives who came off from every town we passed to the eastward of Cavally, that the people of Little Berriby had gone into the country to make farms; that they were anxious to see you, to "talk one big palaver; pay plenty bullock; no more fight white man;" and get your permission to build up their towns again on the beach. I have since learnt that all but four or five of these people from Little and Half Berriby have been cut off by their old enemies, the Bushmen. The signal chastisement inflicted upon them appears to have produced a most salutary effect upon all the neighboring tribes—all the natives professing a sincere regard for the American white man, and promising to aid him in his traffic, and co-operate against all who may in any way molest or injure him. After my visit to Berriby, I returned along the coast, touching at Cape Palmas, on my way to Fish town. I anchored for the first time at Fish town on the 31st January, whence, after working hard at the survey for 13 days, I sailed for Monrovia, visiting on my way up the different ports mentioned in your instructions. On my arrival at Monrovia, February 25, I was informed by Governor Roberts that there were one or two suspicious vessels at the Gallinas; and that one, formerly the Crawford, of New Orleans, was certainly to take off a thousand slaves; and on his recommending me to do so on the morning of the 27th, I sailed for the Gallinas, where, on my arrival, I was so fortunate as to fall in with the brigantine Uncas, of New Orleans; and of what subsequently occurred in relation to that vessel, I most respectfully refer you, sir, to the accompanying papers; copies of my report to Commander Tattnall, whom I found at Monrovia on my return on the 3d March, when I made this report to Commander Tattnall. I neglected to retain copies of my deposition made before Governor Roberts, also that of Lieutenant Chapman, relying upon obtaining the originals from the Governor on my return from Fish town, for which place I was anxious to sail, in order that I might complete the survey before the time allotted me for leaving the coast had expired. After making my report relative to the Uncas to Commander Tattnall, on being informed by him that she would be sent to the United States, Lieutenant Chapman was ordered by me to report for such duty as Commander Tattnall might assign him. In parting with Mr. Chapman, I have lost the services of a most valuable officer; but, in justice to him, I felt bound to consider his claim over all others for taking charge of our prize.

I finished my survey of Fish town on the evening of the 20th ultimo,

and herewith have the honor to forward two charts and my report of the survey. In being assigned by you to perform this duty, I have to thank you, sir, for this signal mark of your confidence; and while I cannot but regret that the execution of the charts is not so neat as I could wish it, I hope they will prove satisfactory. The only assistance I had was that of two young midshipmen, Beverly Randolph and J. B. Stewart, to whom I consider much credit is due for the zeal and cheerfulness with which they entered upon a service entirely new to them. I was unable to avail myself of Lieutenant Chapman's assistance, in consequence of the urgent necessity of overhauling and refitting our rigging, which at Fish town was most thoroughly attended to. In conclusion, sir, I have to state that the officers and crew of this vessel have continued to enjoy most excellent health. We have had five or six cases of intermittent fever, which broke out amongst our men about the 2d or 3d day after leaving Fish town; but they have all, without exception, entirely recovered.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

T. S. CRAVEN,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces, W. Coast of Africa.

No. 62.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, May 18, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of certain papers in reference to the detention and sending to the United States, by Commander Tattnall, of the American brig Uncas. The ship Crawford, formerly American, and the brig Uncas, both mentioned in the communications of Commander Tattnall, come within the description of vessels referred to in my letter to the department No. 49, a duplicate of which is enclosed.

There is very little doubt that the Uncas was intended to take a cargo of slaves from the coast, yet Commander Tattnall writes that she was so covered by her papers that he did not consider himself justified in sending her to the United States on that account.

It would seem that there must be some connivance on the part of the authorities of Cuba in allowing slaves to be openly landed on that island; and there is certainly a want of proper vigilance at Havana, and perhaps at the ports of the United States, in permitting the execution of the contracts referred to above, and in suffering a vessel to clear as the Uncas did from New Orleans.

It will be utterly impossible for the few vessels of the American squadron, having in view the various duties assigned to them, to detect all these abuses, scattered as the slave marts are along an extent of coast of 2,500 miles.

When previous arrangements are made at Havana, as I presume they generally are, the process of transfer upon the coast of a vessel covered by legal American papers to the character and condition of a slave trader

under another flag is the work of a moment, and in a few hours she may be on her way to Havana, with a full cargo of slaves; and when once clear of the coast, all risk of capture is removed, because, on arriving in the West Indies, if she falls in with an American cruiser, she displays Spanish colors, and exhibits her Spanish papers; and if an English or French cruiser overhauls her, the American flag and papers, and fictitious log book, are at hand, to protect her from capture.

I may, for example, state a case as follows:

An American vessel proceeds from the United States to Havana, and is there chartered to take a cargo to the Gallinas, or any other known slave mart upon the coast of Africa. She sails from Havana with legal American papers, and is officered and manned by persons calling themselves Americans, and most of them having fictitious American protections. She has on board three or four passengers, the shippers of the cargo, who profess to be going to Africa on a lawful trading adventure. The cargo is composed of articles alike requisite for legal trade as for the purchase of slaves.

The vessel arrives upon the coast, and is there visited by a cruiser, and her papers found correct. She lands her passengers and cargo, takes in sand ballast, and prepares for her return to Havana or the United States. Meanwhile, a large number of slaves are collected in the barracoons, with a supply of provisions (rice and water) in readiness to be embarked at a moment's notice. An opportunity is seized upon, in the absence of a cruiser, to hurry on board the slaves, with the necessary supplies, and in an instant the vessel has changed her national character and flag; the persons who were passengers become the officers of the vessel, and she sails with her cargo of unfortunates—the persons calling themselves Americans either becoming parties to the villany, or returning in the vessel as passengers.

Most of these miscreants are foreigners, but there are doubtless some Americans who lend themselves indirectly to the nefarious traffic; and it becomes a consideration of the highest importance that they should be legally proceeded against in the courts, upon the least shadow of suspicion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy,

Washington, D. C.

P. S. I am not informed by Commander Tattnall what precautions were taken by him to prevent any casualties on the passage of the Uncas to New Orleans, should the crew of that vessel show any disposition to insubordination, though he has doubtless adopted proper means for guarding against any outbreak.

—

United States Ship Saratoga,

Monrovia, March 22, 1844.

Sir: The communication which accompanies this is a duplicate of one which I addressed you through the department, and by the hands of Lieutenant Chapman.

I have just returned from Gallinas, where I communicated with Her Britannic Majesty's brig Ferret, Commander Oakes.

The ship supposed to have been formerly the American ship Crawford had left the coast with one thousand slaves. The Ferret had a running action with her for some hours. She took her slaves off in open day, with the Ferret's pinnace anchored within a short distance of her, the Ferret being in the offing. She had six large guns, with a strong crew at quarters, and paid no regard to the Ferret's boat, which of course could do no better than to look on and count the slaves as they went on board.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH TATTNALL, *Commander.*

Commodore M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,
Mesurado Roads, March 11, 1844.

SIR: I have deemed it my duty to despatch to the United States, in charge of Lieutenant Chapman, late of the Porpoise, the American brig Uncas, Charles Roach, master.

The brig Porpoise fell in with her off the river Gallinas, took charge of and brought her to this anchorage, when Lieutenant Commandant Craven transferred her to me, as the senior officer present, in a communication which is annexed, and marked No. 1.

On a full examination, on oath, of the officers and crew of the Uncas, the following extraordinary facts were elicited:

She obtained her register at New Orleans, and sailed from thence to Havana. The register and her other New Orleans papers appear to be correct, but she has no clearance from any port of the United States. Among these papers are shipping articles containing the names of eight men. At Havana, as it appears by a consular certificate, these men were discharged, and their places supplied by another crew of seven men, all of whom, with the exception of the chief mate, (Joseph Richardson,) were foreigners, and all Italians but one, (a Dane.)

The master is also an Italian, although probably an American citizen. Not one of these men pretend to have been naturalized, and but one of them claims to have been in the United States the time prescribed by law. They have all adopted false names, and two of them have old protections, which they say they bought from their landlords.

The Uncas, thus officered and manned, cleared out from Havana for Monrovia, with a cargo suited to the slave marts on the coast, and with three men, (Spaniards,) said to be passengers, two of whom worked their passage, and the third was a noted slave dealer, named Castro. No notice is taken of these passengers, either in the ship's papers or log book.

She sailed from Havana about the middle of December, and on the last day of that month the mate, (Richardson,) the only American on board, was murdered (as the master and crew assert) by the Dane. The master's account of the murder is annexed, and marked No. 2.

The master and crew being of one nation, renders it not improbable that a combination may have been formed to charge the murder on the Dane;

and this probability is increased by the fact, that the murder was concealed from the crew for fifteen hours, without the shadow of a reason having been assigned for so strange a procedure. It seems to me that the first impulse of the master and passengers should have been to rush on deck, for the protection of the vessel and their own lives. To all this is added, the denial of the murder by the Dane, with the assertion that the master advised him to desert at Gallinas, which is corroborated by the extraordinary fact, that in four days after the murder the Dane was liberated and put on duty, on the ground that the vessel was short handed, although she still had nine men exclusive of the Dane on board, and although the master saw fit subsequently to make a further reduction, by turning his only surviving officer on shore, the alleged murderer being still unconfined. This officer was turned on shore at a slave mart among barbarous Africans, where he could find no protection or assistance, and on a coast almost certainly fatal to white men—a crime itself of great magnitude, and in direct violation of our laws for the protection of seamen. By this last act, (the removal of the second mate,) all those but the master who had seen the mate die, and were privy to the concealment of his death, were put out of the way, the passengers having already left the brig.

All the concurrent circumstances, sir, force upon me the belief that the mate was killed by some person in the cabin, and that a combination was formed to charge the Dane with the murder. Although I have not the least doubt that the Uncas is a slaver, still she is so covered by her papers that I do not feel justified in sending her to the United States on that account; and I should be at a loss how to deal with her, did not her master's declaration (a copy of which is annexed, and marked B) afford me a safe ground of procedure. He there declares, in effect, that he had no officers; that the murderer was still on board, had procured another knife, and threatened to use it if necessary. That his voyage was ended, and that he wished to return immediately to the United States, but he feared to go to sea under the circumstances in which he was placed.

In consequence chiefly of this declaration, I have taken temporary charge of the vessel, and ordered her to New Orleans, the port to which she belongs, and to which the master desires to return. By this step I shall benefit him if a fair trader, and break up his voyage if he is a slaver, and also secure an investigation of the murder by the proper authorities. A copy of my orders to Lieutenant Chapman is annexed, (marked No. 4,) by which, sir, you observe that I have not considered the Uncas as a captured vessel, but one in distress, and requiring my aid.

The Uncas sails fast, and is well calculated for a slaver. After having discharged her cargo at the slave mart at the Gallinas, for which she had no return either in bills or moneys, she took in sand ballast, on which it is now the custom to carry slaves, instead of on a platform.

She also had gratings for her hatches, and was ready to slip and make sail, having her sails secured by the bunt gaskets alone. She was, I am satisfied, alone prevented from taking on board her slaves by the vigilance of the captain of Her Britannic Majesty's brig Ferret, who kept a boat anchored near her, and by the timely arrival and prompt measures adopted by Lieutenant Commandant Craven.

I have thought it advisable so far to depart from your orders of the 12th of February as to cruise for a short time off Gallinas, in search of the ship referred to by Lieutenant Commandant Craven in his report to me,

and said to have been the American ship Crawford. I shall then proceed in the execution of your orders.

The officers and crew furnished the Uncas consist of Lieutenant Chapman, Passed Midshipman Duncan, and nine men, the latter having been selected from those who have the shortest time to serve.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH TATTNALL, *Commander.*

Commodore M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa

[No. 1.] UNITED STATES BRIG PORPOISE,

Cape Mesurado, March 7, 1844.

SIR: In consequence of information received from Governor Roberts, I sailed from this harbor, on the evening of the 27th ultimo, in search of a large ship, supposed to be the Crawford, of New Orleans, and engaged in the slave trade. On the morning of the 1st instant, I fell in with Her Britannic Majesty's brig Ferret, then cruising off Gallinas. Her commander, Oakes, informed me that he had, on or about the 20th, fallen in with a large ship, which he supposed to be a Frenchman, but, in consequence of her outsailing him, he was unable to ascertain her true character; that a day or two afterwards his pinnace returned from a cruise, and reported having seen a large ship which showed Portuguese colors. The officer in charge of the pinnace pulled towards the ship, for the purpose of boarding her; and when within about 30 yards was fired into, receiving the contents of two or three swivels and a round of musketry, wounding many of his men, and seriously damaging his boat; and then, finding that the ship was heavily armed with six guns, and manned with from 70 to 80 men, he was reluctantly compelled to give up the idea of boarding her. Captain Oakes then informed me that there was a very suspicious vessel at anchor off the mouth of the river Gallinas—the Uncas, of New Orleans; that the only American who left the Havana in her, the first mate, had been murdered, and the murderer was still at large. I immediately made all sail, and about 5 P. M. I anchored within pistol shot of the Uncas, and immediately sent Lieutenant Chapman on board, to examine and inquire into her character. Of what followed, I most respectfully refer you to my deposition made before Governor Roberts, also to the proceedings of an examination made by my order on board the Uncas, on the 3d instant, copies of which are herewith enclosed. Deeming it my duty to do so, I had the murderer, Robert G. Standard, brought on board this vessel, and put in double irons; and, in consequence of Captain Ranch's expressing a desire of going to Monrovia for the purpose of shipping additional men, I sent Lieutenant Chapman, with a midshipman and six men, to take the Uncas to Monrovia.

By the enclosed depositions, sir, you will perceive that this vessel is most undoubtedly engaged in illicit trade; and I beg leave respectfully to direct your attention to the following facts: The brig is without a clearance from the United States; her invoice states that her cargo was shipped for *Monrovia.* This cargo was sold to a most notorious slave factor at Gallinas;

her manifest or clearance was for *Monrovia;* her shipping articles irregular; her crew entirely of foreigners; she brought from the Havana three passengers, and without any thing to show that such passengers had been on board; the cargo had all been landed on shore previous to the 19th February. and he (the captain) had received nothing in payment.

Being finally convinced, sir, that this brigantine Uncas was fraudulently fitted out, and sailed from the Havana for the express purpose of engaging in the slave trade, and that she would have sailed on the night of the 1st instant, had she not been discovered and prevented, with a full cargo of slaves, I have deemed it my duty to make the preceding report, for your consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS T. CRAVEN,
Lieutenant Commandant.

Commander JOSIAH TATTNALL,
Com'g U. S. Ship Saratoga, and senior officer present.

—

[No. 2.] OFF THE GALLINAS RIVER,
Coast of Africa, March 2, 1844.

Report about the death of Mr. Joseph M. Richardson, chief mate of the American brigantine Uncas, of New Orleans. murdered at sea by one of the crew, on her passage from Havana to the Coast of Africa.

The first day of January, (sea account,) 1844, at 15 minutes after 6 P. M., while I was in the cabin conversing with one of my passengers, Mr. Castro, I heard somebody coming down the steps in the cabin in a great hurry. I turned around, and observed it to be Mr. Richardson, the mate, holding his two hands on his right breast, and saying—Captain, that Dutchman has stabbed me—fell in my arms. Thinking that he had only fainted, I administered to him all those remedies that in such cases are generally used, but soon found out that he was a corpse; however, I dressed the wound, and laid him in his berth.

I thought proper not to let the men know that the man was dead, and charged the second mate not to say any thing about it, leaving every thing so till next morning.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, I called all the men aft, and seized Robert G. Standard, the murderer, and put him in irons.

At 9 o'clock the body was taken on deck, and I called all the men aft to witness that the mate was really dead. The fellow that murdered him seemed to be very indifferent about it; and when I took him before the body, and asked him if he knew who had done it, he replied, yes, sir, I see it.

The body was sewed up in his mattress and blankets, and at half past nine committed to the deep.

CHARLES RANCH,
Master of the Brig Uncas.

On this eighth day of March, A. D. 1844, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, commander of the United States ship Saratoga, Charles Ranch, master of the American brigantine Uncas; on being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that the statement hereunto annexed is true and correct in all particulars, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the United States ship Saratoga, on the day and year above written.

JOSIAH TATTNALL, *Commander.*

No. 63.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, May 21, 1844.

SIR: In forwarding, herewith, a copy of a recent correspondence with the senior officer of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces on this station, I beg leave to inform the department that that officer has manifested a strong desire to establish upon the most cordial footing a friendly co-operation of the respective squadrons of the United States and Great Britain; and, in accordance with my duty, as well as inclination, I have assented, so far as I deemed it consistent with my present instructions, to his propositions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP MADACASCAR,
Port Praya, St. Jago, May 15, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith a copy of the instructions, dated the 12th December, 1843, which I have received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for my guidance in carrying out the objects of the treaty between Her Majesty and the United States, signed at Washington on the 9th August, 1842, in order that you may see the views of Her Majesty's Government, with respect to our coming to such an understanding as may best conduce to the end which our respective Governments have in view.

You will immediately perceive, on the perusal of the documents contained therein, that I have happily anticipated the directions of my Government in every particular, excepting that of having communicated with you on the subject of joint cruising, which I have now the honor to do, in obedience to the directions therein contained.

It would appear to me, that, in the event of your thinking proper to give directions to your squadron, when requested to do so by the commanders of British cruisers, to aid and assist in the chase of suspicious vessels, hoisting the colors of any nation which has conceded to Great Britain the righ

of search, joint cruising might be of great service in the suppression of the slave trade ; and you will observe that my Government gives me directions that, in the event of an American cruiser being present when a British cruiser shall happen to fall in with a vessel believed to be British, the commanding officer shall invite the commander of the United States cruiser to join him in visiting her, as well as in the case of a vessel hoisting British colors, and suspected of having no right to carry them.

Numeral signals, and a telegraph sufficient to carry out the above objects, may be immediately established, with your approbation; but it will be necessary of course, in the first place, that I should receive your wishes on this subject, that it may be perfectly understood between us, and which I trust you will have the kindness to transmit to me at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble servant,

JOHN FOOTE,
Captain and Senior Officer commanding.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.:

Instructions for Captain John Foote, of Her Majesty's Ship "Madagascar," senior officer of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the west coast of Africa:

We transmit to you herewith an extract of the preamble of a treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, dated the 9th of August, 1842, and a copy of the 8th article thereof, by which it is stipulated that the contracting parties shall each maintain on the coast of Africa a naval force of not less than 80 guns, for the purpose of enforcing, separately and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations, of each country for the suppression of the slave trade; that the two squadrons are to be independent of each other, but that the officers in command shall receive such orders from their respective Governments as shall enable them to act in concert and co-operate with each other; and we desire that you will take every opportunity and use your utmost efforts to carry out the objects of the treaty as here described, remembering that it is for this purpose, above all others, that Her Majesty's ships on the coast of Africa are placed under your command.

With this view, you are to take the earliest opportunity of putting yourself in communication with the senior officer of the United States squadron, for the purpose of coming to such an understanding as may best conduce to the end which your respective Governments have in view.

It will be the duty of yourself, and of the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships under your orders, upon all occasions to communicate to the officers of the United States any information which may be of service in detecting the frauds of the slave traders, and especially to give notice of any vessel suspected to belong to the United States, and of being engaged in slave trade, which may be met with or heard of in the course

of a cruise; and you will give directions to the officers under your orders to pay strict attention to this duty.

The occasions upon which it may be convenient for a vessel under your orders to cruise in company with a vessel of the United States will depend on circumstances which can best be judged of on the spot, and must be left to your own decision, or to that of the commanding officers of vessels under your orders, when the latter are separated from a senior officer, and provided that the adoption of such a course will not interfere with their instructions from you.

The system of joint cruising should be adopted whenever, in the judgment of the officers of both nations, it can be done with advantage; and, under any such arrangement, the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships on the African station will continue to be guided by the instructions under which they act when cruising singly, so far as relates to the visit, search, and detention of vessels belonging to nations with whom Great Britain has concluded treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, and of vessels not entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any nation.

But in the event of meeting with a vessel believed to be British, and suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, the commander of the British cruiser will invite the commander of the cruiser of the United States to join him in visiting her. So also in the case of a vessel hoisting British colors, and suspected of having no right to carry them.

If, on the other hand, a vessel should appear under the colors of the United States, and if the British commander should not have reason to believe that she is other than a vessel of the United States, he will carefully abstain from all interference with her, unless his co-operation shall be requested by the commander of the United States cruiser.

It is only when the British commander shall have reason to believe that the United States flag is dishonestly used, and that the vessel is engaged in the slave trade, and either is British or belongs to a nation which has given to Great Britain the right to detain her vessels when so engaged, and that he is in co-operation with the officer of the United States, that he shall cause her to be visited and dealt with according to her nationality.

In carrying this part of his instructions into execution, he will do right to leave the commander of the United States cruiser to take the first step of visiting the vessel, and ascertaining whether she is entitled to bear the flag of his country, provided that in so doing no such delay is incurred as may enable her to escape altogether unvisited.

The commanding officers of Her Majesty's vessels on the African station are to bear in mind that it is no part of their duty to capture or visit, or in any way to interfere with, vessels of the United States, whether these vessels shall have slaves on board or not; and you will give strict instructions to the commanding officers of the vessels under your orders to abstain therefrom. At the same time, you will remember that the Government of the United States are far from claiming that the flag of the Union should give immunity to those who have no right to bear it, and that most assuredly Great Britain never will allow vessels of other nations to escape visit or examination by merely hoisting a United States flag, or the flag of any other nation which has not granted to Great Britain the right of search.

Accordingly, when, from intelligence which the officer commanding Her Majesty's cruisers may have received, or from the manœuvres of the vessel or other sufficient cause, he may have reason to believe that the vessel

does not belong to the nation indicated by her colors, he is, if the state of the wind and weather will admit of it, to go ahead of the suspected vessel, after communicating his intention by hailing, and to drop a boat on board of her, to ascertain her nationality, without causing her detention, in the event of her really proving to be a vessel of the nation the colors of which she has displayed, and therefore one which he is not authorized to search; but should the strength of the wind or other circumstances render such mode of visiting the stranger impracticable, he is to require the suspected vessel to be brought to, in order that her nationality may be ascertained; and he will be justified in enforcing it, *if necessary*—understanding always that he is not to resort to any coercive measure until every other shall have failed; and the officer who boards the stranger is to be instructed merely, in the first instance, to satisfy himself, by the vessel's papers or other proof, of her nationality; and if she proves really to be a vessel of the nation designated by her colors, and one which he is not authorized to search, he is to lose no time in quitting her, offering to note on the papers of the vessel the cause of his having suspected her nationality, as well as the number of minutes the vessel was detained, (if detained at all,) for the object in question, such notation to be signed by the boarding officer, specifying his rank and the name of Her Majesty's cruiser; and whether the commander of the visited vessel consents to such notation on the vessel's papers or not, (and it is not to be done without his consent,) all the said particulars are to be immediately inserted in the log book of Her Majesty's cruiser, and a full and complete statement of the circumstances is to be sent, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, by the first opportunity, direct to England, and also a similar statement to you, as the senior officer on the station, to be forwarded by you to our Secretary, accompanied by any remarks you may have reason to make thereon.

Of course, in cases where the suspicions of the commander turn out to be well grounded, and the vessel boarded proves, notwithstanding her colors, not to belong to the nation designated by those colors, the commander of Her Majesty's cruiser will deal with her as he would have been authorized and required to do, had she not hoisted a false flag.

Given under our hands, this 12th day of December, 1843.

G. COCKBURN.
W. H. GAGE.

By command of their lordships:

JOHN BARROW.

Extract of the preamble of a treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, dated August 9, 1842.

And whereas, by the treaty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1814, between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States, an article was agreed to and inserted, of the following tenor, viz: "Art. 10. Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object;" and whereas, notwithstanding

the laws which have at various times been passed by the two Governments, and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on; and whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished, &c.

—

Copy of the eighth article of the treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed at Washington, August 9, 1842.

Article 8. The parties mutually stipulate, that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and description, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce, separately and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations, of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise for the attainment of the true object of this article, copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other, respectively.

—

United States Frigate Macedonian,
Port Praya, May 20, 1844.

Sir: I have had the honor of receiving your communication of the 15th instant, together with a copy of the instructions recently issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for your guidance as senior officer of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces on this station; and I am gratified to learn, from these and other documents in my possession, that our mutual efforts to bring about a useful and harmonious co operation of the two squadrons have proceeded in perfect unison with the views and wishes of our respective Governments.

In regard to the proposition of joint cruising, you will perceive, by reference to the paper herewith enclosed, that the commanding officers of vessels under my command have been, from their first coming upon the coast, instructed on that point; but I fear, from the small number of vessels composing the American squadron, and considering their various duties, and the great extent of their cruising ground, that the co-operation by joint cruising has been, and will continue to be, less effective than might be desired. I shall, however, continue so to arrange the movements of the vessels of my command as to enable them to act in concert, whenever it can be done, with those of Her Britannic Majesty.

With renewed assurances of my respect and esteem, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces, W. Coast of Africa.

John Foote, Esq.,
Captain and Senior Officer commanding H. B. M. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Extract from the general instructions addressed by the honorable Secretary of the Navy of the United States to Commodore Matthew C. Perry, for his government as commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the western coast of Africa; copies of which instructions have been furnished by Commodore Perry to the commanding officers of the respective vessels of the American squadron, for their guidance.

I advert to the subject here only to put you in possession of the views of your own Government, for your guidance in forming such arrangements as you may find it convenient to make for co-operation with British cruisers. I should consider it highly desirable that a vessel of each nation should, as far as possible, cruise in company with a vessel of the other, so that each may be in a condition to assert the rights and prevent the abuse of the flag of its own country. In this way, all just ground of collision or collusion will be removed, while this harmonious co-operation of the two Powers will go far to insure the full accomplishment of their common object in the suppression of the slave trade.

No. 65.

[Triplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Mesurado Roads, Western Coast of Africa, June 13, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a copy of the report of Commander Tattnall of his late cruise to leeward, together with a report of the fleet surgeon of the state of health of this ship and the Saratoga.

In order that the department may be informed of the contemplated movements of the ships of this squadron for the ensuing three or four months, I may state that this ship will sail in two days for the leeward coast. The Saratoga, just returned from the leeward, having sickness on board, will proceed north to recruit her officers and crew, and will return to Monrovia in 70 days, if the condition of her sick will allow.

The Decatur, hourly expected here from Port Praya, will proceed along the coast as far south as St. Philip de Benguela, beyond the equator; and the Porpoise, also expected here, will be stationed in the neighborhood of the river Gallinas, a noted slave mart, and the only one on the windward coast; at this point she will be at hand to assist the Liberian settlements, if her services should be required.

Copies of my instructions to Commander Abbot and Lieutenant Commandant Craven are enclosed.

As further proof of the salutary effect of the late proceedings of the squadron at Berriby, I may observe, that Commander Abbot, in an incidental report, writes as follows: "Being off Half Cavally, I sent a note to Rev. Mr. Payne, and received one from Mrs. Payne, he being at Cape Palmas; she informed me that they are re-established at Cavally, and that they are now enjoying a more pleasant and friendly intercourse with the natives than ever before."

It will be recollected that it was at Cavally that Mr. Payne and his wife were threatened with violence by the natives, who had already broken up their schools, and the Decatur was sent to rescue them.

When the Decatur last passed Cavally, Mrs. Payne was residing alone in the mission house, under no apprehension of molestation from the natives.

Commander Tattnall informs me, verbally, that Settra Kroo (the American mission is established at that place) was, *before* the visit of the squadron, greatly annoyed by the natives. A solitary lady, the widow of the late Mr. Sawyer, is now in charge, and receiving kindness and protection from these very natives. Mrs. Sawyer is the only white person left in the place, and expressed herself perfectly safe.

I am also told that this feeling extends into the interior; that at the small mission stations, established fifteen or twenty miles from the coast, a much greater degree of confidence is entertained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy,

Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURES.

1. Report of Commander Tattnall of a cruise to the Gaboon.
2. Instructions to Lieutenant Commandant Craven.
3. Instructions to Commander Abbot.
4. Report of Fleet Surgeon Du Barry.
5. Report of Surgeon Glentworth, of the Saratoga.

—

United States Ship Saratoga,

Mesurado Roads, June 9, 1844.

Sir: In my last communication, dated Mesurado Roads, 22d March, I informed you that I had just returned to that anchorage from Gallinas.

Having obtained a partial supply of water, I sailed on the 23d, and arrived at Settra Kroo on the 25th, where I filled up the water, sailed on the 30th, arrived at Cape Palmas on the 1st of April, and sailed again on the 3d. Between Gallinas and Cape Palmas, the land was sighted all the way.

Shortly after I left Mesurado, the fever made its appearance on board, and increased rapidly to fifteen cases. Besides climatorial, I can assign no other cause for it than the water obtained at Mesurado, which could only be got in very small quantities, and that brackish. Not one of the first 15 cases had been on shore since the landing at Berriby, with the exception of 24 hours at Madeira.

Had the Saratoga not been the only vessel on the coast, I should not have hesitated to have run to the westward; but this consideration induced me to remain, and combine, as far as practicable, the objects of my cruise with the means of checking the disease.

The rains had now commenced in the night, accompanied frequently by tornadoes; and the sick having, by the advice of the surgeon, been removed to the upper deck, under the gratings, I adopted the plan of making the most of the day, and anchoring at night, so as to afford the crew unbroken rest and shelter from the rains.

In this manner (my progress being necessarily slow) I cruised along the

Ivory Coast from Cape Palmas to Grand Cape Labou, communicating with Rockbouka, Grand Berriby, Tabou, Great St. Andrew's, Half St. Andrew's, "Three Towns," and the towns of Pickaninny and Cape Labou. We kept close in with the land, and showed our colors to all the other towns with which we did not communicate.

The town of Cape Labou had recently been attacked by the French, for some aggression on their commerce, a part of it burnt, and ten of its inhabitants killed.

In like manner we cruised along the Gold Coast, communicating with the towns of Jack Jacques and Grand Jacques, English town, the river Assinee, the Dutch fort of Axim, the English fort of Dix Cove, the Dutch fort of Elmina, the English fort of Cape Coast castle, the English fort of Accra, with those of the Danish and Dutch in its vicinity.

We reached Accra on the 6th May.

I had not intended to visit the river Assinee, it being at the bottom of the bight, and somewhat out of the way; but hearing that an English trading brig had been upset and driven on shore there in a tornado, and that the crew were defending her against the assaults of the natives, I hastened to her assistance, and found the French flag flying at the mouth of the river, that nation having recently occupied the position, and erected a fort.

Only a part of the information which carried me there proved to be true. An English brig had been driven on shore in the manner described, but the French had protected her.

At Dix Cove I fell in with the American schooner Edward Burley, which had, the day previous, in a tornado, been struck by lightning, which shattered her mainmast. As she could not prosecute her voyage without my assistance, no suitable spar being attainable on any part of the coast, I ordered, at the request of her master, a survey on her condition, and fitted her a mainmast out of the spare fore topmast of this ship. We subsequently fell in with her in good condition at St. Thomas.

At Accra we fell in with the American trader Palestine, which had recently, in a tornado, received an injury to her mainmast from lightning. I had it surveyed, at the request of her master, and it was decided to be trustworthy.

We left Accra on the 9th, and arrived at Man-of-war harbor, in the island of St. Thomas, on the 20th May, where we wooded and watered; and, sailing on the 26th, anchored in the Gaboon, off King Glass's town, the residence of the American missionaries, on the 28th, having thus reached the extreme southern limit of my cruise and of the station.

I found the American missionaries greatly embarrassed regarding the effect which an alleged treaty between King Glass and the French naval commander on the Gaboon, Monsieur le Baron Darrican, ceding the jurisdiction of the country to the French, might have on the success of their mission. This treaty is alleged by the natives to have been fraudulently obtained. The matter is still in dispute, and the French have not enforced their claims. Although appealed to by the natives, I of course declined any expression of opinion, contenting myself with obtaining such information as may enable you to judge how far the treaty may hereafter conflict with the commercial rights of the United States. I interchanged visits with Baron Darrican, and, having conversed freely and frankly with him on the subject, I am satisfied that he entertains the greatest regard for and

the kindest intentions towards the missionaries; and I so informed Mr. Willson, the chief of the mission.

I recommended to Mr. Willson to keep perfectly quiet, to take no part in the dispute, and to tacitly await the result.

In reply to the queries put by him, I recommended him, in the event of an attack on the town, to hoist the American flag over the missionary residences, and on his boats if he should use them, notifying the French commander that it was done to show where American life and property was located. And, also, if invited to seek shelter on board the French ships, to decline it, on the professional ground, that he could not abandon the native children living under his roof, and who had been consigned to his pastoral care and protection.

I am sure, however, that whatever course the French commander may see fit to adopt will be marked by consideration and kindness for our self-banished countrymen. The known kindness and courtesy of the French, and the high claims of these self-banished families on a Christian officer, are sufficient guaranties.

I send you copies (marked No. 1) of the treaty and correspondence between King Glass and the French commander, which were furnished me by Mr. Willson, and which are, I conceive, of no importance nor concern to us, excepting as they may hereafter affect American commerce in the Gaboon, of which, at present, there is none.

I am gratified in having had it in my power to serve the mission, in conveying from Accra to the Gaboon the Rev. Mr. Bushnell, whom I found at the former place, just recovering from fever, and the sole survivor of three missionaries for the Gaboon, lately arrived on the coast from the United States, his friends having fallen victims to the climate.

Through the judicious treatment and unremitting attention of the surgeon, Doctor Glentworth, the fever list had been reduced to nine when we reached the Gaboon; but it subsequently increased, and with an aggravated type; and we have now sixteen, including Mr. Bridge, the purser, on the list. We have lost no one; but those who have had this fell disease are so subject to relapses that they will be of no further use on the coast; and I would recommend that they be sent home, and their places supplied with Kroomen.

I have obtained no useful information regarding the commerce of the coast, which may not be obtained from the publications on the subject in your possession; but I am surprised to find the American share in it so limited.

From Gallinas to the Gaboon, a distance of 1,500 miles, I have fallen in with but six sail of American traders, one of which was bound to the south coast, where I hear that our commerce is much more extensive.

I found an abundant supply of good water at Settra Kroo, Axim, Elmina, and St. Thomas; the latter (Man-of-war bay) furnishing also an abundant supply of wood. Accra is the only place on the whole coast where provisions for the crew may be abundantly obtained. Save this, I have gathered no professional information on this wretched coast, any ten miles of which is an unhappy likeness of the whole fifteen hundred.

The only death among the crew since the Saratoga reached the station occurred at St. Thomas. Edward Martin, the coxswain of my boat, fell overboard from her within 20 yards of the ship, and was devoured by sharks before assistance could be rendered him. He was a native of Marblehead, and one of my best men.

In my intercourse with the native tribes, and with the European settlements on the coast, I have endeavored to cultivate a good understanding; and I received at the latter the most marked kindness and attention.

I have fallen in with the following foreign cruisers: the British brig "Ferret," off Cape Mount; the French brig "Zebra," at Mesurado, French brig "Eglantine," at Assinee; the Dutch brig "Lancer," at Elmina; English steamer "Hydra," at Dix Cove and Accra; the English brig "Sea Lark," at Cape Coast; the French cutter "l'Esperlau," at the Gaboon; and the English steamer "Penelope," off Cape Palmas.

I left the Gaboon on the 1st, and arrived at this anchorage (Mesurado) on the 12th instant, eleven days before the expiration of the time prescribed for my absence from the latter port.

Your arrival, sir, places me again under your immediate orders.

Herewith are enclosed the periodical and other returns embraced in your several orders, with several surveys.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH TATTNALL, *Commander.*

Commodore M. C. Perry,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

—

United States Ship Saratoga,
Mesurado Roads, June 10, 1844.

Sir: In my report of yesterday, I omitted to mention, that when at Rockbouka and Grand Berriby, this ship was visited by the kings and chiefs with whom you made the treaty in December last.

Each one brought with him a copy of the treaty, to which great importance seemed to be attached. They informed me that the inhabitants of the burnt towns were in the "bush," and asked if they might be permitted to resume their old localities. I replied, that that could alone be decided by you; but that I felt sure you designed to molest them no further, if they conducted themselves properly; and advised them to apply to you for the privilege, under a guaranty for their conduct by the tribes with which you had already treated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH TATTNALL.

Commodore M. C. Perry,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

—

United States Frigate Macedonian,
Monrovia, June 11, 1844.

Sir: On your arrival at this place you will, if desirable, fill up your water and proceed without delay to the neighborhood of the river Gallinas, when you will communicate with the officer in command of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels in that quarter, with a view of entering into such arrangements with him, if he be so inclined, as may enable the respective vessels to cruise and act in concert in watching that part of the coast.

I hardly need remind you that, in making any arrangements for joint

cruising, you must be governed by the spirit as well as the letter of the instructions already in your possession, being careful not to waive any right of the American flag. It is thought that mutual co-operation may be effected without departing from the strict construction of your orders.

By cruising together, most vessels can be legally boarded and searched by one or other of the cruisers. Those that *display* the American flag may, from the fact of so displaying that flag, whether used rightfully or not, be searched by you; while the English cruiser will be authorized, under treaty stipulations, to search the vessels of several other nations.

Thus, in the neighborhood of Gallinas at least, you may be able to prevent the desecration of the American flag to the vile purposes of the foreign slave trader.

If at any time during your cruise you may consider yourself justified by circumstances to leave the neighborhood of Gallinas, you will run down as far as Cape Palmas, in view of communicating and assisting, if necessary, the American settlements; and in the event of the services of your vessel being required in any emergency involving the safety of American life or property, either at the settlements or elsewhere, you must in such cases act with your vessel according to your best discretion.

As it is difficult to strike the mouth of the Gallinas river in approaching it from the sea or from the westward, I request that you make and transmit to me such observations upon the appearance of the land, the soundings, currents, &c., as may prove of service; together with various sketches of the most remarkable features of the coast.

You will be careful to enforce with the strictest vigilance my general orders in regard to the intercourse of the officers and men with the shore, and otherwise guard, as much as possible, against the diseases of the climate.

If, at the expiration of 110 days after having left Port Praya on your present cruise upon the coast, you do not receive further instructions, you will return to that port for provisions, conformably to previous orders.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Lieutenant Commandant Thomas T. Craven,

Commanding United States Brig Porpoise.

United States Frigate Macedonian,

Mesurado Bay, June 12, 1844.

Sir: On arrival at this place, you will, if desirable, fill up your water, and, after receiving from the Saratoga as much of the provisions put on board that vessel as an additional supply for the Decatur as you can stow, having regard to the necessities of a lengthened cruise as well as to the proper ventilation of your vessel, you will be pleased to proceed down the coast, communicating with the settlement at Cape Palmas, and rendering any assistance there or at the mission station at Cavally and Tabou that may be required.

From Cape Palmas, keep the coast on board as far as Grand Berriby, thence proceeding by the most expeditious route to Cape St. Paul's, round-

ing which, you will touch at Quitta, and the slave marts of Little and Great Popo, Whydah, and Lagos; thence you will traverse the coast until you pass New Calebar and Bonny rivers; from this point you will stretch over to West Bay, Prince's island, for wood and water; *there*, as well as Quitta and Whydah, you may expect to hear of this ship.

From Prince's island, you will proceed across the equator, striking the coast near to Cape St. Catherine; from whence you will continue along the coast as far south as St. Philip de Benguela, which point (unless some urgent necessity render it proper for you to go further south) is to terminate your cruise.

As the Decatur and Saratoga have so recently visited the Gold Coast, along which there are no slave marts, and but little American trade, I have thought it advisable that you should not lose valuable time by touching at any point after leaving Grand Berriby until you reach Quitta; nor is it desirable, under present circumstances, to visit again at this time the Gaboon.

From Cape St. Catherine, (south of the equator,) you will touch *at* and communicate *with* all the principal slave and trading marts between that cape and St. Philip de Benguela, collecting as much information as you possibly can in regard to the trade (whether lawful or otherwise) of those places; none of which have, according to my information, ever been visited by an American ship of war, though some of them are frequented by our merchant vessels.

I have thus described the track which I conceive to be the most advisable for your ship to take, though information may possibly be received by you, and circumstances may occur, to render it expedient and proper that you should deviate in some measure from the designated route; if so, you will be pleased to exercise your best discretion.

After reaching St. Philip de Benguela, you will return north, governing the movements of your vessel by your supplies. In case of extreme necessity on account of provisions, you can touch at the island of Ascension, where you may be supplied with provisions from the public stores, as may be expected, by reference to the enclosed order from Commodore Foote to the commandant of that island. Do not depend on obtaining water at Ascension, as they are at this time in great want of that article.

Whatever you receive pay for, either in money or by a bill of exchange.

In returning north, you will touch at Cape Palmas and Monrovia, and thence proceed to Port Praya for provisions, conformably to previous orders.

Whenever it can be done consistently with your instructions, it is desirable that you should co-operate, in the most friendly manner, with the vessels of war of Her Britannic Majesty.

In conclusion, I may, for your general government, refer you to the general instructions and orders already in your possession, and at the same time wish you an agreeable and prosperous cruise.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Commander J. Abbot,

Commanding United States Ship Decatur.

United States Frigate Macedonian,
Off Monrovia, June 14, 1844.

Sir: In obedience to your order, I beg leave to submit the following report of the condition of the health of the ships' companies composing the African squadron under your command.

From the report of the surgeon of the Decatur, the officers and men of that vessel have been very healthy—the only disease prevailing being eruptions of the skin, caused, as was supposed, by wearing too much clothing. I fear, however, that the disuse of flannel may be productive of diseases more to be feared than cutaneous eruptions. With this opinion, I feel it my duty to recommend its use again, and under no circumstances to be laid aside. I do not think it necessary to wear an extra quantity of clothing; but flannel next to the skin is, in this climate, a regulation that should be rigidly enforced.

The report of the surgeon of the Porpoise is as favorable as that of the surgeon of the Decatur.

Our visit to the islands of Madeira and Canary has been very beneficial to both officers and men. The increase of the sick list has been caused by the admission of men who had contracted certain diseases on shore, not of a dangerous character, but to which sailors frequently expose themselves in all climates.

Since our return to the coast, I find an evident change in the rapidity with which the men recover, especially those affected with ulcers. The system becomes relaxed and enervated, and no treatment seems to hasten a cure. There appears to be a want of action on the surface, and the recuperative powers of nature seem to be entirely prostrated. This condition did not obtain at the north; all diseases were speedily checked while we were there. It is since our return to the coast that this condition exists.

I renew the expression of my opinion as to the necessity of frequently changing the vessels and the officers and men employed in this squadron. The result of the third cruise of the Saratoga on this coast confirms and fully justifies that opinion.

I enclose you the report of the surgeon of the Saratoga, by which you will perceive that the coast fever has broken out on board, but none of the cases have yet proved fatal.

The occurrence of the fever in that ship seems to overturn all heretofore received theories; for the fever invested them without any exposure to the shore at night, or to the influence of the miasma of rivers. Those first attacked had been the least exposed to causes until now supposed to be inert.

The system after a time becomes saturated with the impure air of the coast, which, together with the debility produced by constant drains upon it, predisposes to fevers, which are brought on by the least exciting cause.

Again: a person attacked with fever here never recovers sufficiently to be of any use, as he is constantly relapsing, from the least exposure.

Eighteen months is the maximum length of time that any vessel should be kept on this station. A longer time would render both officers and men inefficient.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND L. DU BARRY,
Fleet Surgeon of the African Squadron.

Commodore M. C. Perry,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

United States Ship Saratoga,
Mesurado Roads, June 13, 1844.

Sir: I herewith enclose to you a semi-annual report of the number of cases admitted upon the sick list of this ship during the last six months, terminating upon the 31st ultimo. In my last communication, made to you in December, I went somewhat into detail respecting the health and condition of this ship's company. I expressed the opinion that there was and had been, ever since the ship was first commissioned, a strong and evident predisposition to disease on board this vessel. This opinion at that period may have appeared to be inconsiderately made; time, however, has since that time amply verified the truth of it. So convinced at the outset of the cruise had I become of this fact, that I but adopted palliative measures in the treatment of the epidemic which made its appearance immediately upon leaving the United States, and strenuously avoided depletion as a part of the treatment. I was induced to adopt this practice from the idea I had conceived that a ship's company upon the coast of Africa would require all their stamina to resist the influence of that climate. I am happy to think that the precaution has proved salutary, and am induced to believe that the good success which has attended the practice on board here may be confidently attributed in great part to this circumstance. You will perceive, in the accompanying statement, thirty cases of coast fever reported up to the 31st ultimo. It first appeared at Monrovia on or about the 1st of March; the number afterwards increased on our passage from Monrovia to Cape Palmas to thirty cases. It is impossible for me to assign any cause apart from that which attributes the proximate cause of all fevers to the influences of miasma; yet in the expression of this opinion I know that I differ from those who have resided a long time on the coast, and insist that the disease cannot prevail on board ship at the distance of a mile from the shore. To confute this assertion I may add, that the disease prevailed most among that part of the crew who had been the least on shore, and, *a priori*, must have contracted the disease on board. There were no exciting causes at the time, apart from those which belong to a ship of war; the berth deck was kept perfectly dry and clean; stoves were constantly used; the crew at evening quarters were inspected in woollen clothing, and a strict vigilance was observed, that the men should not be allowed to sleep during their watches on deck at night.

The fever assumed a remittent form, and proved tractable to a certain point of convalescence. There was in several of the cases a strong predisposition, from the commencement of the attack, to congestion of the brain and lungs. Avoiding depletion, except locally, the treatment consisted in the use of mercurial purgatives, with the application of an epispastic over the epigastrium, at the outset of the disease. Supposing this treatment to commence at night, the following morning, the ol pricini and mucilaginous drinks; the morning of the third day, the symptoms generally admitted the use of tonics, and sulph. quinine was administered freely. I have merely mentioned this short outline of practice, not that it differs from that usually pursued, but from the fact, that on board this ship it has proved remarkably successful. The patients all convalesced, and many assumed all the appearance of full health; but the least exciting cause dispels the illusion, and the disease degenerates into a chronic intermittent. Many of the cases have terminated in chronic phlegm, and two, I am fearful, in tubercles of

the lungs. The fever proved more tractable contracted at this place than that of the Gaboon river. It will appear to you that most of the opinions I expressed to you in my former communications regarding the health and condition of this ship's company have been confirmed. It is a fact which should not be lost sight of, that although there has been no mortality yet, the efficiency of the ship has been considerably impaired by the large number who are and will remain unfit for duty. I do insist that a patient attacked with fever cannot regain his health in this climate so as to fit him for duty; the least exciting cause is liable to renew the disease. These patients must then be considered virtually dead for service, and require to be sent to the United States. I conceive it obligatory upon all surgeons of the squadron to urge upon the notice of the department the fact, that ships should make extremely limited cruises upon this coast. It seems the more obligatory, as it would tend to the good and efficiency of the service, and would advance and aid the cause of humanity.

All of which is very respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

HOR. R. GLENTWORTH, *Surgeon.*

EDMUND L. DU BARRY,
Fleet Surgeon, African Squadron.

No. 67.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,
At Sea, lat. 00° 00′, *long.* °00 00′, 7*h.* 10*m. P. M., July* 4, 1844.

SIR: An incident has occurred to-day, which seems to be worthy of record. Although I have been on my station more than a year, the necessary movements of the ship on other parts of the coast have prevented, until this day, my reaching the *equator*, the prescribed southern limits of the cruising ground of the African squadron, according to original instructions.

The regulations of the service requiring that a salute should be fired in commemoration of the day, I determined to give the ceremony greater interest, by firing at the precise instant that the ship should be immediately upon the equator. At noon, it was ascertained, by careful observations, that we were in latitude 00° 14′ 8″, having crossed to the southward during the morning. The ship was now steered to the northward, and at 2*h.* 55*m.* P. M. had again reached the equator, in longitude 00° 30′ east of Greenwich; at which point she was hove to, and twenty-six guns were fired in honor of the twenty-six States of the Federal Union; and, to make the commemoration of the day still more remarkable, she was then run directly upon the equator, due west, true, thirty miles, until, at 7*h.* 10*m.* P. M., she reached the spot where the meridian of Greenwich intersects the equator, the point of no latitude and no longitude, according to the recognised charts in general use, and from which point this letter is dated. Here thirteen guns have been fired, in honor of the original thirteen States.

Another curious incident may be appropriately mentioned in this communication.

On the 16th of March last, this ship being on her passage to the north,

crossed at 2 P. M. the very point of her capture, which, according to the official despatch of Commodore Decatur, was in latitude 29° north, longitude 29° 30′ west.

The position of the ship at noon, two hours previous, was ascertained, by meridian observation and by three good chronometers, to be in latitude 28° 48′ north, longitude 29° 27′ west; so that there could be no possible error as to her position at 2 P. M.

Thus, this frigate has reached the extreme southern limit of her station; on this memorable day has crossed the equator twice, on which she has fired two salutes; the latter at the intermediate point equidistant from the two poles, and intersecting the geographical meridian established by the nation from which she was captured; and, during her present cruise, has passed over the very spot upon the ocean where she struck her flag thirty-two years ago to the American frigate "United States."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

No. 68.

[Duplicate.]

United States Frigate Macedonian,

Port Praya, July 31, 1844.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the department of the return of this ship from her third and my fourth cruise upon the coast, after an absence at this time of sixty-nine days, during which the ship has extended her cruise beyond the Gold Coast, through the bight of Benin, and running across the mouth of Biafra, and near to the islands of Prince's and St. Thomas, she reached the equator on the 4th ultimo. Thence she returned up the coast, having visited Monrovia and Cape Palmas, both in going down and returning to windward. During the cruise I touched at Grand Berriby, and ascertained that all was quiet in its vicinity.

As it is quite uncertain whether this letter will reach the department for several months, I defer to a more fitting time a detailed report of my last cruise.

I found the Saratoga here, having just completed her supplies of provisions and water. She will proceed hence to-morrow, for Port Grande, island of St. Vincent, to land her sick. Many of these are improving; but her surgeon informs me that it will be necessary to send at least fifteen of them to the United States, as incurable in this climate. Some incurables from the other ships will also be sent home by the first conveyance.

The Decatur is at this time on the coast south of the equator, and the Porpoise is watching the slave mart at Gallinas.

I have great pain in reporting the decease of Surgeon Lewis Wolfley, of the Decatur, who died on the 21st ultimo. His remains were interred with the appropriate funeral honors within one of the forts of this place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. John Y. Mason, *Secretary of the Navy.*

No. 70.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, October 21, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, an extract from the report of Lieutenant Commandant Craven, of his late cruise upon the coast, in the Porpoise.

Since my last communication to the department, nothing of much interest has occurred within the scope of my command, so far as I have heard from the ships.

I propose therefore to await the arrival of the Saratoga and Decatur, both hourly expected here from the coast, before I communicate fully with the department, as I may expect to receive valuable information from the commanders of those vessels, especially from Commander Abbot, whose long cruise has extended as far south as Benguela.

The "Preble," Commander Freelon, arrived and joined the squadron the day before yesterday, and will be despatched, two days hence, down the coast. The "Truxtun" left me for the same destination on the 27th ultimo.

I arrived here in this ship on the 19th; and as soon as she receives on board a supply of provisions and water, and I can despatch the "Preble" and Porpoise, the latter according to your instructions to the United States, I shall proceed again to sea, and cruise in the neighborhood until the arrival of the Saratoga, Decatur, and Yorktown; and after despatching these vessels, and learning by the Yorktown further information in regard to the probable day of sailing of the vessel assigned to relieve this ship, I shall determine whether to proceed again to the coast, or await in this quarter the arrival of my relief.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Extract of a report of Lieutenant Commandant Thomas T. Craven, commanding United States brig Porpoise, of October 16, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this port, having been absent on my last cruise 125 days.

Since the date of my last communication to you, I have been constantly occupied in the execution of the orders contained in your instructions of the 11th of June.

On the 27th of July, accompanied by three of my officers, I visited the shore at Cape Mount. In landing, Assistant Surgeon Maulsby and Acting Lieutenant Watkins were capsized in the surf, and our canoe broken to pieces. I immediately pushed in with my boat, but did not reach the beach before the Kroomen had succeeded in landing the Doctor and Mr. Watkins safe. At Mr. Canot's they obtained a change of dry clothing; but unfor-

tunately, when we returned to the beach, the surf had so much increased as to render it hazardous to launch a boat; and though I succeeded, after the fourth attempt, in getting my boat outside of the breakers, after witnessing three several attempts to get them off in an excellent canoe, and waiting until near sunset, I was compelled to leave Dr. Maulsby, Lieutenant Watkins, and two of my boat's crew, on shore. Early on the following morning they returned on board, and I sailed for the Gallinas.

During my visit at Cape Mount, I could not help observing the state of busy preparation which appeared to be going on about Mr. Canot's establishment. Within the same enclosure with his dwelling are four large buildings, lately erected, and capable of containing from 1,500 to 2,000 slaves. These he styles his workshops, store houses, &c., but they are evidently intended for prisons for slaves. He has now on the stocks, and in a considerable state of forwardness, a vessel of about 150 tons, constructed so as to sail fast, carry well, and of very light draught.

He was very communicative, and made no concealment of the interest he felt in the success of those already engaged in the traffic in slaves. He informed me that the Spaniard *Castro*, who came out as passenger on board of the Uncas, was at Sherbro, where he was the agent of a large factory, and had 600 slaves ready to be shipped off by the first opportunity. At Gallinas, he stated that there were about 2,000 slaves, and at New Cestross about 800. The British Government had refused his application to be placed under its protection, and he now intends to hoist the French flag.

This visit to Cape Mount has proved a source of much painful regret to me, inasmuch as it has proved the cause of the first serious sickness on board of this vessel, and death has been the consequence. All those who slept on shore contracted the fever; and John Adams, an apprentice, (rated seamen,) died on the 15th of August at Cape Palmas.

On the 28th of August, I again sailed from Gallinas for the leeward, in search of a suspicious looking *American* schooner, which the commander of Her Britannic Majesty's brig Heroine informed me he had left on the 26th at anchor off New Cestross. I arrived off that place on the 30th, but the schooner had sailed, and, searching the coast as far as Cape Palmas, saw nothing of her. On my way back I touched at Settra Kroo, (September 2,) when Mrs. Sawyer informed me that a vessel of very suspicious appearance, answering to the description of the schooner, had been off there on the 27th, and had passed down the coast; that she was full of men, and sailed fast, and the impression prevails that she has taken off a full cargo of slaves.

During the period of my cruising off the Gallinas river, the British cruisers have taken two small Spanish schooners, and the celebrated brigantine Volador, but have not succeeded for more than 12 months in recapturing a single vessel between Sherbro and Cape Palmas; and it is well known that more than three thousand slaves have been taken away from Gallinas, Sherbro, and New Cestross, within the last ten months.

Since mentioning to you, while at Mesurado, that the brig Cyrus, of Philadelphia, was captured in the neighborhood of Gallinas, I have been informed by the commander of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Growler, that he captured her on the line, while on his way to this station from the coast of Brazil.

On the 24th ultimo, when I last left the Gallinas, there were three English cruisers on the station—steamer Growler, brigs Heroine and Rapid.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces, W. Coast of Africa.

No. 72.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, October 22, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a duplicate of another report of Lieutenant Commandant Craven, in which he communicates, in writing, details which he had before related to me verbally.

This information is transmitted to the department, in the hope that it may lead to the detection of the persons in Philadelphia, who, in all probability, despatched the "Cyrus" from the United States, with a view either of selling her to a slave trader or of employing her themselves in transporting slaves.

As I have remarked in former communications, I cannot but think that the custom-house authorities in the United States are not sufficiently rigid in looking after vessels of suspicious character, and especially in enforcing the requirements of the law in respect to vessels sold abroad.

It is difficult to establish any positive proof against them out here, being prepared, as they always are, to evade detection by the most ingenious resorts.

How far Captain Brown, master of the American barque "Adario," of New York, has implicated himself in receiving on board his vessel, as passenger, the late captain of the Spanish slave brig "Volador," I am unable to say.

This brig, the "Volador," has until now managed to escape capture, and has transported several cargoes of slaves to Havana. On her condemnation at Sierra Leone, her master and crew were set at liberty, again to embark, if they desired, in another slaver—the law of the mixed court inflicting no punishment upon the persons captured in slave vessels, contenting itself merely with the seizing of the slaves and the condemnation of the vessel.

If all the Christian Powers of the world would simply establish a law similar to that of the United States, which inflicts the punishment of death upon all Americans convicted of being engaged in the slave trade, the traffic would be annihilated in a year; but so long as the parties engaged in it escape all punishment, there will be found thousands annually embarking in a speculation, however infamous, yet affording enormous profit, under all the chances of capture.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES BRIG PORPOISE,

Port Praya, October 21, 1844.

SIR: It seems proper that I should report to you, that in the month of July, while cruising off Gallinas, I was informed, by Commanders Sir William Daniels and York, of Her Britannic Majesty's brigs Ringdove and Albatross, that one of their vessels, the steamer Growler or Hydra, had captured a slaver somewhere near the equator; and, from all I could learn, I am inclined to believe that the vessel captured was American, and not protected by either Spanish or Portuguese flags.

Captain York stated that the vessel, when first seen, had the American flag hoisted; that, as the Growler's boats approached her, they were warned off, but, as the officers persisted in boarding the vessel, and were going over the side, the American flag was hauled down, and, with some other things, supposed to be her papers, were thrown overboard. The boarding officer, upon inquiring the name and national character of the vessel, was informed by the person in charge that she had no flag and no papers; and as she had a cargo of slaves on board, she was of course seized and sent into Sierra Leone, where she was condemned. Upon further examination, on the part of the boarding officer, the name of the vessel (Cyrus, of Philadelphia) was discovered on her stern, having been but recently covered with a coat of black paint.

Acting Lieutenant M. C. Watkins boarded, off Cape Mount, on the 12th of September ultimo, the American barque Adario, of New York, J. R. Brown, master, and reported having been told by Brown that he had two passengers on board, one of whom was the captain of the Spanish slaver Volador, which had recently been captured by Her Britannic Majesty's brig Albatross, and sent into Sierra Leone, condemned, and broken up.

Two other of my officers, Acting Master G. W. Rodgers and Midshipman Stewart, also saw this Spaniard, who publicly represented himself as being the master of the slaver.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. CRAVEN,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces, W. Coast of Africa.

A No. 74.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,

Port Praya, October 26, 1844.

SIR: I had determined to send the "Preble," Commander Freelon, on a cruise of a few days to Goree and the Gambia, to inquire into the condition of American trade in that quarter, which now is and has been for many years of considerable value, when this morning the American barque "Imogene" arrived from Bissao, an ancient Portuguese settlement on the coast south of the Gambia, bringing intelligence, as will be perceived by the enclosed report of the boarding lieutenant, of a serious attack of the

natives upon the town and garrison of Bissao; that the garrison and European settlers were erecting palisades and strengthening their fortifications; and that a considerable amount of American property, left by several masters and supercargoes of American vessels in the hands of European and native settlers, residents of the town, for purposes of barter, was in danger of falling into the hands of the attacking party. I therefore despatched, upon the moment, the "Preble" to the place, which vessel sailed this afternoon at half past five, with orders, of which the enclosed (marked "B") is a copy.

It is fortunate that I had a vessel with me of sufficiently light draught to send on this duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

A.

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,

Port Praya, October 26, 1844.

SIR: By the arrival here this morning of the barque "Imogene," I learn from the master, Captain George H. Williams, through a report of Lieutenant John J. Almy, herewith enclosed, that disturbances have unfortunately broken out at Bissao, a Portuguese settlement upon the coast south of the river Gambia; that the natives were in open arms against the garrison and European settlers; and that a considerable amount of American property, left by several masters and supercargoes of American vessels in the hands of European and native traders, was in jeopardy.

I have therefore to direct that, instead of touching with the "Preble" first at Goree and the Gambia, as before contemplated, you will proceed direct to Bissao, for the purpose of looking after and protecting any American property that may be found, on inquiry, to be at that place.

It is impossible for me, unacquainted as I am with the causes and circumstances of these difficulties, to give you precise instructions in the premises.

You will therefore, on arrival at Bissao, make yourself fully acquainted, by careful observation and inquiry into the true state of things, and govern your proceedings accordingly, aided as you will be by the general instructions addressed to all officers commanding vessels attached to the African squadron, and herewith handed to you, and by your acquaintance with the laws of the United States and the usual practice of commanders of United States vessels of war in similar outbreaks.

When in your opinion you can, consistently with your duty, leave Bissao, you will return to this port, where you will find further orders from me.

As a few Kroomen will be of great service to you in communicating with the shore at Bissao, by saving your men from exposure, I have directed

Captain Mayo to transfer to the "Preble" all those now attached to this ship.

Wishing you a pleasant cruise, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Commander T. W. FREELON,
Commanding U. S. Ship Preble, Port Praya.

B.

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, October 26, 1844.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I have inquired of Captain Williams, of the American barque "Imogene," arrived here this morning, in regard to the troubles at Bissao, who states as follows: that about a month ago the natives were in town trading, when one of the natives got drunk, and a difficulty between him and the Portuguese soldiers of the settlement ensued; the native was bayonetted by one of the soldiers, and died in consequence; the native tribe around became very much incensed, and declared war against the settlement and all the traders (whites) of all nations; that the Governor of the settlement made every preparation for defence, and got Captain Williams, of the Imogene, to go to the Gambia, and inform them there of the state of things, when the English brig of war Alert immediately sailed for Bissao, and the Imogene returned; also, a French brig of war (the Ceres) arrived there. Both of these men of war assisted in keeping back the natives from the town, by firing shot into the bushes. The natives were very much incensed with Captain Williams for being the means of bringing assistance to the settlement, and he was in fear of the natives making attempts with their canoes to capture his vessel. He sailed from Bissao under convoy of the French brig of war Ceres, until entirely clear of danger. There is considerable American property there, awaiting the arrival of vessels which are now down the coast to take it away, and in some danger of being captured by the natives.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. ALMY,
Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

Commodore PERRY.

No. 75.

[Duplicate.]

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Port Praya, October 29, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from F. Gardner, Esq., United States consul for these islands, by which it will be seen that the law or regulation has been revoked which exacted the payment

of duties upon United States public poperty transhipped in this port from a hired transport or store ship, directly to a vessel of war, and against which I formally protested, as will be seen by reference to my communication to the department No. 64, dated May 24, 1844.

The duties already paid by the Decatur and Porpoise are to be returned; but I would beg leave to invite the particular attention of the department to the first paragraph of Mr. Gardner's letter, in which he says that property left in the custom-house more than two years will be subject to the consumption duty of the islands, whether it is consumed or not in the island.

I am satisfied that these restrictions have their origin with the authorities of the islands, whose interest it is to increase their revenue in every way; and I am equally sure that the Portuguese Government, if applied to, would grant any reasonable accommodation in the deposite and safe keeping of the public property of the United States.

But there would be no need of any such accommodation, if a permanent store vessel was attached to the squadron; and even the articles which might otherwise be left in the custom-house, after the expiration of two years of deposite, could be removed on board the store ship, if she should arrive out.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

—

U. S. Consulate, Cape Verde Islands,

Villa da Praia, St. Jago, October 26, 1844.

Sir: In reply to your note of the 24th instant, I inform you that in May last I was notified, by the Governor General of these islands, that the concession granted by himself and council, in favor of stores landed for the African squadron, would expire by its limitation on the 24th March, 1845, and that after that date all articles landed for the use of the squadron would be subject to the regular duty of deposite of the Portuguese tariff—that is, to pay 4 per cent.; and all stores must be reshipped at the expiration of two years after their being landed, or be liable to pay the full duty of consumption. The first public stores were bonded in June, 1843.

By an order from the Portuguese Government, the duties that were paid on stores transhipped from the store ship Kensington to the United States ship Decatur and brig Porpoise will be refunded, and all stores hereafter arriving for the use of the African squadron can be transhipped to any of the vessels of war free of duty, by manifesting the articles to be transhipped at the custom-house. In May past, I gave the notification of the Governor General to the Department of State.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. GARDNER.

Commodore M. C. Perry,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, W. Coast of Africa,
Flag Ship Macedonian.

No. 76.

United States Frigate Macedonian,
At Sea, November 18, 1844.

Sir: It will be recollected, by reference to the enclosed extract from the report of Commander Tattnall, already forwarded to the department with my communication No. 65, that the accompanying papers in reference to the French occupation of the Gaboon river have been in my possession some time.

I purposely retained them, in the expectation of obtaining some additional information to communicate, but up to this time I have heard nothing more than rumor that the French are interfering unjustly with the established trade of the river; yet, as this information comes from no very authentic source, I have not given it positive credence.

The Truxtun, Commander Bruce, will during her present cruise visit that neighborhood, and may, in all probability, enter the Gaboon; from her commander I may expect further intelligence; but judging from the report of Commander Tattnall, and from the known disposition manifested within the last year both by French and English cruisers, and by established authorities on shore, to respect the rights of the American flag on this coast, I am led to the belief that the difficulties which have arisen in the Gaboon have been and still are confined solely to the French settlers and natives.

It is not improbable that the missionaries resident among the natives of the Gaboon may have allowed their feelings and sympathies to become enlisted in behalf of these unhappy and degraded people, and that they may have embarked in their cause more warmly than political prudence would justify; and however their peculiar position among the natives might admonish them of the propriety of non-interference, they would be less than human if they did not sympathize with them.

The course so wisely pursued by Commander Tattnall, not to intermeddle in any manner in the affairs of the French and the natives, and the advice given by him to the missionaries, have been approved by me, and I trust will meet the approbation of the department.

From all accounts, the affair seems deeply to involve the good faith of France; but judging from the known magnanimity and humane character of the great monarch at the head of that nation, it may be expected that he will not allow wrong to be inflicted by his officers (supposing them so inclined) upon a defenceless and confiding people.

The next vessel of my command proceeding to leeward will have special orders to touch at the Gaboon, as well for other purposes as to obtain more recent information on the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. John Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Extract from a report of Commander J. Tattnall, commanding United States ship Saratoga.

We left Accra on the 9th, and arrived at Man-of-war harbor, in the island of St. Thomas, on the 20th of May, where we wooded and watered, and, sailing on the 26th, anchored in the Gaboon, off King Glass's Town, the residence of the American missionaries, on the 28th, having thus reached the extreme southern limit of my cruise and of the station.

I found the American missionaries greatly embarrassed regarding the effect which an alleged treaty between King Glass and the French naval commander on the Gaboon, Monsieur le Baron Darrican, ceding the jurisdiction of the country to the French, might have on the success of their mission.

This treaty is alleged by the natives to have been fraudulently obtained. The matter is still in dispute, and the French have not enforced their claim, although appealed to by the natives. I of course declined any expression of opinion, contenting myself with obtaining such information as may enable you to judge how far the treaty may hereafter conflict with the commercial rights of the United States. I interchanged visits with Baron Darrican, and, having conversed freely and frankly with him on the subject, I am satisfied that he entertains the greatest regard for and the kindest intentions towards the missionaries; and I so informed Mr. Willson, the chief of the missionaries.

I recommended to Mr. Willson to keep perfectly quiet, to take no part in the dispute, and to tacitly await the result. In reply to the queries put by him, I recommended him, in the event of an attack on the town by the French, to hoist the American flag over the missionary residences and on his boats, if he should use them, notifying the French commander that it was done to show where American life and property was located; and also, if invited to seek shelter on board the French ships, to decline it, on the professional ground that he could not abandon the native children living under his roof, and who had been consigned to his pastoral care and protection.

I am sure, however, that whatever course the French commander may see fit to adopt will be marked by consideration and kindness for our self-banished countrymen; the known kindness and courtesy of the French, and the high claims of these self-banished families on a Christian officer, are sufficient guaranties.

I send you copies (marked No. 1) of the treaty and correspondence between King Glass and the French commander, which were furnished me by Mr. Willson, and which are, I conceive, of no importance or concern to us, excepting as they may hereafter affect American commerce in the Gaboon, of which at present there is none.

I am gratified in having had it in my power to serve the mission in conveying from Accra to the Gaboon the Rev. Mr. Bushnell, whom I found at the former place, just recovering from fever, and the sole survivor of three missionaries for the Gaboon, lately arrived on the coast from the United States, his friends having fallen victims to the climate.

No. 77.

United States Ship Macedonian,

At Sea, off St. Jago, Cape de Verdes, November 25, 1844.

Sir: It is possible that the printed statement, herewith forwarded, may not have met your eye; and though I have very strong doubts of the whole truth of the account, as given by P. C. Dumas, I have thought it advisable to forward a manuscript copy of it to the senior officer of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces on this station. A copy of my letter to that officer, herewith enclosed, will explain the motives which have influenced me in addressing him.

This schooner "Cyrus" is, I presume, the same vessel referred to in my communication to the department of the 22d ultimo, (No. 72.) The only discrepancy as to her identity is that in one account she is represented to have belonged to Philadelphia, and in the other to New Orleans.

It is but justice to the British officers generally on this station to say, (and I mention the fact with great pleasure,) that, with the exception of the proceedings of Commander Bosanquet, I have not, within the last eighteen months, heard of a solitary instance of an improper interference with the American flag. On the contrary, there appears to be a mutual disposition among those of both nations to cultivate a friendly understanding, and in proof of which I beg to refer to the reports of the commanding officers of the squadron, on file at the department.

The vessels under my command render service, when required, as well to English* as to American vessels. It is only a few days since that this ship spoke off this port an English schooner, the Princess Royal, of London, in distress, with a valuable cargo on board, having suffered in her spars and hull in a violent gale off the coast of England; and, knowing that she could not obtain the necessary assistance at this island, I directed the Macedonian to be run into port and anchored, and mechanics sent on board to repair all her damages gratuitously. This was done, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage to China, completely refitted—her master expressing much gratitude for the timely service thus rendered to him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. John Y. Mason,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

—

United States Ship Macedonian,

At Sea, off St. Jago, Cape de Verdes, November 25, 1844.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a manuscript copy of a statement which has appeared in the American newspapers, over the signature of P. C. Dumas, and would respectfully ask of you the favor of such information as may be in your possession in reference to the boarding and examination of the "Cyrus" by Her Britannic Majesty's brig "Alert," and of the subsequent movements of the first-named vessel.

* The same with other foreign vessels.

From a newspaper account of this kind, I can form no correct opinion as to the truth or falsity of the statement of Mr. Dumas, and, for this reason, refer the matter, in the most cordial manner, to you, being satisfied you will agree with me, that such reports, if left uncontradicted or unexplained, are calculated to give rise to misconception, and to engender unfriendly feeling where it is desirable none should exist.

The inquiry is moreover due as well to the elucidation of the truth as in justice to Commander Bosanquet, against whom this is not the first complaint that has been made of singular conduct in regard to the American flag.

I am the more desirous of thoroughly sifting this matter, as, from other information in my possession, I strongly suspect that the "Cyrus," though originally an American vessel, had passed into foreign hands, and consequently had no claim to the protection of the American flag.

From the information which I may hope to receive from you, it is possible that a clew may be found by which to trace out the true history of this vessel.

With assurances of my respect and esteem, I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces, W. Coast Africa.

Commodore WILLIAM JONES,
Commanding H. B. M. Naval Forces, Western Coast Africa.

No. 78.

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
At Sea, off St. Jago, Cape de Verdes, November 25, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the last report of Commander Abbot, of the cruise of the United States ship Decatur, under his command, along the coast as far south as Benguela, and would respectfully invite the particular attention of the department to its interesting contents, as describing a part of Africa never before visited by an American vessel of war.

Commander Abbot also furnishes the latest information from the American settlements, missionary establishments, &c., and bears ample testimony to the favorable condition of things, as connected with American interests.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES SHIP DECATUR,
Port Praya, November 6, 1844.

SIR: I have informed you, very fully, of my movements and doings up to April 25, 1844, the date of my sailing from this place north.

Agreeably to your instructions, I visited the islands of Madeira, Teneriffe, and Grand Canary, obtained funds and necessary supplies and refreshments, and realized, I believe, all the advantages in going to windward. Minute details of my transactions on this windward trip you have in another communication, embracing my return back to this place, June 10, taking in further supplies, and sailing again from here on the 13th June—together with my passage to Monrovia, where I arrived on the 26th, and found your orders of the 12th to proceed on another extensive cruise to the southward, much further south than my last; to proceed down the coast, communicating with the settlements at Cape Palmas, and rendering any assistance there, or at the mission station at Cavally and Tabou, that might be required; from Cape Palmas, to keep the coast on board as far as Grand Berriby; thence to proceed by the most expeditious route to Cape St. Paul's, rounding which, to touch at Quitta and the slave marts at Little and Great Popoe, Whydah, and Lagos; thence to traverse the coast until I should pass New Calebar and Bonny rivers; from this point, to stretch over to West bay, Prince's island, for wood and water, or to the island of St. Thomas, as I might prefer; from Prince's or St. Thomas's island, to proceed across the equator, striking the coast near to Cape St. Catharine; from which, to continue along the coast as far south as St. Philip de Benguela—which point (unless some urgent necessity should render it proper to go further south) to terminate my cruise. In returning north, to touch at Cape Palmas and Monrovia, and from thence to proceed to Port Praya for provisions, conformably to previous orders.

Having performed this service, I now have the honor to report that in execution of which I left Monrovia June 28th, after a stop of only two days there. At this period I was too unwell to expose myself on deck. I therefore directed my first officer, Lieutenant B. J. Totten, to proceed with the ship to Cape Palmas, at which place she arrived July 3d; and I again resumed my active duties, though in a delicate and critical state of health. I will here remark, that this short period is the only time since I left the United States that I have not performed them. It is but common justice to Lieutenant Totten for me to say, that in my sickness he governed the ship with prudence and ability, much to my comfort and satisfaction.

Both in passing down and returning back, I communicated by letter with the Governor of Cape Palmas, and learned that the colony and missionary stations were all in the enjoyment of peace and quietness.

I also sent a note to the mission at Cavally. Very many of the native canoes came off to us from Cavally and Grand Berriby, particularly on my return, being becalmed and at anchor several days near Half Berriby, where the villages were burned. The most respectful and friendly demonstrations were made by the several kings and chiefs with whom you made a treaty; two of them, King Ben, of Grand Berriby, and King Tom, of Rockboukah, sent their treaty documents on board, with friendly messages. King George, of Bassa, came on board in person, in the most dignified, courteous, and friendly manner, bringing with him a large bullock, which he presented, through his head chief, as a *dash*, in token of friendship, and which made a serving of one day's ration to the whole ship's company. I obtained information from his head chief of what would be acceptable in return, and of course reciprocated his *dash* of friendship; and he left in the same interesting manner he came—apparently well pleased.

From my own observation, and from the remarks of others, I am per-

suaded that since your settlement of the Berriby piracies and murders, there is no national flag seen between the island of Sherbro and the equator that is so highly respected by the natives as the American.

The true merits of all these cases are well known to the Kroomen, who may be termed the African marine, who make known at every point of the coast they visit what the Americans have done; and as they are favorably impressed with the American character for strict justice tempered with mercy, they will be hereafter, I think, as much moved to do right from feelings of respect as from motives of fear.

I am also of opinion, that, just before the arrival of our squadron on the coast, there was an extensive combination and a deep laid scheme to massacre all the American colored colonists, and to break up their settlements at and about Cape Palmas; and which would have been effected before this, but for the providential and timely arrival of a force so much more powerful and imposing than they had ever before seen, or had any idea the Americans possessed. The colonists now have nothing to fear for at least one generation to come.

No attempt has yet been made to rebuild the Berriby villages, and probably never will be until they receive (book) permission, as they call it, from an American man of war to do it.

In passing into the bight of Benin, (for the 3d time,) I stopped at Quitta for refreshments, thence following the coast along, viewing all the slave marts, and looking into all the great rivers—Benin, Escardas, Tarcodas or Warree, Ranoos, Dodo, Nun, Quarra or Niger, Bento or St. John, St. Nicholas, St. Barbara, St. Bartholomew, Sombrero, and the New Calebar and Bonny rivers; at the latter, haul up for Prince's island.

In passing through the bight, I saw quite a number of vessels; sent a boat to many of them, and in some way or other ascertained the national character of all but one, I believe. Four or five were Americans. I saw two Spanish slavers, and gave chase to one of them several times, in the hope of some English cruiser heaving in sight, and by our co-operation a capture might ensue, but which could not be made by me if I should overhaul her, and find her full of slaves. As it was, the only satisfaction I had, or could have, was the retarding her operations for several days. Captain Hunt, of one of the American vessels, informed me that these vessels had been hovering about for several weeks, and had been repeatedly chased by the English gun brig Sea Lark, a celebrated fast sailer, without being able to come up with either of them.

At Lagos, a celebrated slave mart, I found seven vessels, two American, two French, two Brazilian, and one Genoese, and sent a boat to most of them. All these vessels brought slave cargoes on freight from Brazil, but probably none of them intend to take away slaves, unless it may be the Brazilian.

From your intimations, I certainly expected to meet you in the Bight, and was disappointed when told the Macedonian had passed, and I found we should probably not meet until my return to Port Praya.

July 17th, arrived at West bay, Prince's island, where we obtained wood and most excellent water.

The English make great account of this bay, for wood and water and as a deposite of coal for their steamers. Two of their gun brigs came in while we were there.

From this, (after a few days' stop to repair boats, put ship in order, and

clean her bottom,) crossed the equator, and made the land near Cape St. Catharine, agreeably to your orders, and traversed the coast along as far south as St. Philip de Benguela, at which we did not arrive until the 23d of September, owing to calms, light head winds, and a strong opposing current, always prevailing at this season of the year.

I stopped at and communicated with the following places, particularly, viz: Loango, Ambriz, St. Paul de Loando, St. Philip de Benguela.

At Loango, replenished our wood and water. The water at this place is good, much better than at any place on the coast south of the equator, the water being generally scarce and bad. This is a native place, with no white residents, except four or five English gentlemen having charge of two English trading factories. An extensive slave traffic was formerly carried on here, but for more than a year (I was told) no slaver had been there, probably owing to the close watch kept by the English cruisers, together with the peculiar location of the place, being situated at the bottom of a deep bay, and having an extensive reef running out from it, so as to make it almost impossible for a vessel inside the reef to escape from the observation or search of a cruiser outside.

There had been no American vessels at Loango for several months. Since the location there of English factories, the American trade has been turned elsewhere.

From Loango it was my intention to touch at Cabenda, a place still frequented by slavers, but falling in with an English gun brig just out from there, the commander of which informed me that only two vessels were there, a Brazilian brig and an American schooner. The latter had brought on freight from Brazil, a slave cargo; the master who came out in her had just died with the fever. She was to return back to Brazil. The Brazilian brig, he thought, was a suspicious vessel, and was closely watching her movements. Being pressed for time, together with other circumstances, I gave up going into Cabenda, and passed on to Ambriz, where I found an American trading brig from Salem, Massachusetts, the master of which was in much trouble with his crew, they being in a state little short of mutiny. I soon put them to rights, and restored harmony. By written request of the master, I let him have a good man, a connexion of his mate, and shipped one of his malecontents. This vessel, after disposing of her cargo, was bound near the Cape of Good Hope, for guano or bird manure. I subsequently met her master at Loando, and inquired how he got along with his crew. He remarked, "O, right smart, since you left us;" and he renewed his expressions of obligation, and said he did not know what he should have done if he had not met the Decatur.

Ambriz is also a native place, with no white residents except two American gentlemen, having charge of a large American trading factory belonging to merchants of Salem, Massachusetts, and five or six English and Portuguese, having also their respective factories.

This point is a very important one, as regards American trade. There are eight or ten sail of vessels, regular traders to this part of the coast, principally belonging to Salem; and they make Ambriz not only a place of trade, but a sort of depot for the remains of cargoes that cannot readily be disposed of on the coast without too much sacrifice or loss of time. The American factory gentlemen expressed themselves highly gratified at seeing an American man-of-war. They remarked that the Decatur was the first and only one they had ever seen or ever heard of being on the

coast south of the equator, and that they thought her visit on the coast would be productive of many beneficial results, and have a tendency to their own security; for the natives of late had shown symptoms of dissatisfaction, supposing them to be the cause of the non-arrival of slave vessels; and they feared heavy exactions might be laid upon them in consequence, they having intimated that it would have a good effect if I should fire my guns, and allow them to pass it as a salute to the chiefs; that the chiefs would be pleased, and would be convinced that the ship was a man-of-war. I accordingly had the battery discharged as a salute, and to my surprise it was handsomely returned from the factory, they having a long nine-pounder.

While passing on towards St. Paul de Loando, I hove to off Dande point, at which place there is a small Portuguese fort, having been told that we could get good water there at trifling expense, and sent an officer on shore to ascertain. The officer of the fort would not believe that we were an American man-of-war; said we were English, and trying to hoax him; also refused to let us have water, except (he said) we were in distress; if so, we might have two casks, to last us to Loando. I will here remark, that I mentioned this circumstance to Mr. A. P. P. de Carpo at Loando, a gentleman who was very polite and attentive to myself and officers, and who is one of the Government council. The next day he informed me that the general had written to the officer at Dande point, censuring him for his rudeness, and informing him that the ship was an American man-of-war; that others would probably be on the coast, and that he must never again refuse an American vessel water.

There is no water at Loando, excepting what is brought from a river about eight miles distant.

On arrival both at Loando and Benguela, I saluted the authorities with 21 guns, which were promptly returned, and an interchange of all the usual civilities took place.

On visiting the commanding general of marine at Loando, an old Admiral of about eighty years of age, who is at the head of the Government of all the Portuguese settlements on the coast, he expressed his gratification at seeing an American man-of-war in the harbor; said he believed she was the first ever in it, but hoped she might not be the last.

Both Loando and Benguela are Portuguese settlements of considerable note, particularly the former, which now contains about three thousand inhabitants. Both are evidently on the decline, and are not as populous now as they have been. I noticed many once fine buildings now in ruins and unoccupied—the slave trade having principally created and given to them their consequence. To the suppression or diminution of the trade, together with their sickly climate and their want of enterprise, may be attributed their declension.

There are no American or English residents at either of these places, except one English lady whose husband recently died; the cause of which is, I was told, that neither can stand the climate; and this seems to be corroborated by the circumstance that the two English gentlemen, Her Britannic Majesty's commissioners under the treaty of July 3d, 1844, between Great Britain and Portugal, for whom I had a despatch from Lord Aberdeen, intrusted to my care by an English commander for delivery, and, on inquiring for them, I was told, "they are both dead."

I found no American vessels at either of these places, but several had

sailed from both of them just previous to our arrival—the barque Sea Mew for one. She lay ten days at Benguela, during which time her commander, Captain Ed. Harrington, an old trader on the coast, from Salem, died.

The peculiar unhealthiness of this coast, south of the equator, may be attributed in part, I think, to the ocean's being filled with animal and vegetable life of innumerable kinds, many of which adhere to the bottom of the ship, and foul it. The worm is also numerous and very destructive on this coast. The commander of a Portuguese corvette informed me that he had known vessels and boats completely ruined in three weeks. And Sir William Daniels, whom I met both at Loando and Benguela, told me that his vessel, the Ringdove, and all Her Majesty's vessels on the coast, were double coppered—*i. e.*, have two coats, sheathing upon sheathing—from which I feel considerable anxiety and concern about the condition of this ship's bottom, the particulars of which are more fully made known to you in another communication.

When just out from Benguela on my passage back, fell in with Her Britannic Majesty's brig Albatross, and learned from her commander that he had recently captured the famous Spanish slaver "Volador," after a chase of ninety-two hours.

The English gun brigs derive great advantage from their sweeps.

I will here remark, that in all my intercourse with Her Britannic Majesty's vessels on the African coast, and I have fallen in with quite a number, there has been the most cordial and friendly interchange of civilities, the most ready communication of all intelligence calculated to aid the suppression of the slave trade, and the most prompt and ready co-operation, whenever an opportunity has presented.

I also beg leave to remark, that I have made diligent inquiry of the English naval commanders and officers, their merchant captains, also many missionaries and other gentlemen of different nations, together with intelligent native Africans on various parts of the coast, whether they knew or believed there was or had been, since the appointment of the African squadron, any American vessel engaged in carrying away slaves; and the universal reply has been, "not one." But they have almost all remarked upon the many cases of American vessels bringing out slave cargoes on freight to slave merchants at slave marts, and some with evident previous arrangements for the sale of their vessels, having brought out as passengers the officers that were to take charge after the change of national character, and who would, if nothing occurred to prevent, carry away a cargo of slaves under another flag and ownership.

It would be difficult to find a stronger case in point than that of the Uncas, as far as design and intention went, and as far as she was suffered to proceed; but, with the admirable tact and judgment characteristic of Commander Tattnall, she was *aided* home, with all the combination of facts and circumstances in the case, to enable the United States prosecuting officer where she might arrive to take such steps as law and justice might warrant; but I understand that her case was not considered marked enough to justify a prosecution; therefore, I feel confident that no case has occurred within my reach of action that would have justified me in making a seizure or detention.

On my return north, I touched off the Berriby towns and at Cape Palmas, as I have already mentioned. From thence, proceeded to Mesurado,

took in wood and water, and hastened to this place, which I reached yesterday, and had the satisfaction to see you arrive a few hours after. It is a pleasing circumstance for remark, that, in all my extensive cruising on the coast of Africa, my ship has met with no accident; that there has been no case of African fever on board, and but very little sickness of any kind. There has been no death on board; and not one of the company, I believe, which left the United States in the ship has died, except my late excellent and worthy surgeon, Dr. Wolfley, whom I left here in June last, peculiarly afflicted with bodily and mental sickness, and whose melancholy death occurred in my absence, with all the particulars of which you are acquainted.

For this remarkable degree of health and exemption from accidents, I feel that my grateful acknowledgments are due to a gracious and merciful Providence.

That the Decatur has been upon a constant move may be demonstrated by the fact, that, since she left Mesurado on her late cruise, she has been anchored *sixty-one times;* and since her arrival from the United States, *one hundred and ninety-six times.*

Besides this communication of general remarks, made too prolix, I fear, I have taken the liberty to give you a long detailed report, made up to this date, embracing most if not all the minute details of my doings, with most of the little incidents and circumstances which have transpired during my late cruise, together with such information as I could collect on the subject of trade, &c.; all which is most respectfully submitted, not only officially for your information, but with a view and hope of deriving from your superior experience and judgment a knowledge of whatever does not fully meet your approbation or coincide with your views of expediency and propriety.

In closing this report, which may probably be the last I may ever have the honor and pleasure to make to you, I trust it will not be deemed improper for me to tender to you my thanks for the confidence you have reposed in me, and to assure you of the grateful remembrance I shall ever cherish of your courtesies and kindness, and your just and equitable bearing as commander-in-chief of a squadron upon a service peculiarly critical, trying, and dangerous.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest respect, your very obedient servant,

JOEL ABBOT,
Com'g U. S. Ship Decatur.

Commodore M. C. Perry,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

No. 79.

United States Frigate Macedonian,
Port Praya, November 28, 1844.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, sundry papers, numbered from 1 to 6, referring to a charge made by Commodore John Foote, late senior officer of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces on this station, against the American barque "Imogene," of being engaged in the slave trade.

This accusation, coming so directly from Commodore Foote, induced me

to adopt every means of tracing out the movements of the Imogene; and I consequently sent Commander Tattnall in the Saratoga to Boa Vista, to collect information on the subject.

It will be seen, by reference to an extract from his report, (paper A,) that there seemed to be little foundation for the charge of Commodore Foote; and, fortunately for the credit of the master and owners of the Imogene, that vessel anchored at this port on the 26th ultimo, direct from the coast, and thus gave me an opportunity of instituting a searching examination of her master, his papers, log book, &c.

The result of this examination will be found in the report of Captain Mayo and Commander Tattnall, (marked B,) which goes to acquit Captain Williams of any improper employment of his vessel, and proves incontestably that Commodore Foote has been mistaken—a result not unusual in respect to charges made by British officers against vessels *bona fide American.* I say vessels *bona fide American* in contradistinction to those of other nations (chiefly Spanish and Portuguese) that frequently, in pursuit of their vile traffic, display the American flag, to escape by such unlawful course the vigilance of the British cruisers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 80.

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,

Port Praya, November 30, 1844.

SIR: By reference to the accompanying duplicates of papers marked A, (the originals having been already forwarded to the department,) it will be recollected that the Preble was sent by me on the 26th ultimo to Bissao, in consequence of hostilities having broken out at that place between the Portuguese settlers and the natives.

Her long stay at Bissao without my hearing from her induced me to send the Decatur, just arrived from the leeward, to the neighboring parts of Goree and Gambia, as well to look after American commerce at those places as to obtain intelligence of the Preble.

The Decatur returned to this port on the 28th, and the accompanying paper (marked B) is the report of Commander Abbot.

The Preble returned yesterday, with forty of her officers and men, including Commander Freelon, down with the African fever.

Commander Freelon, being too ill to make a written report, sent Lieutenant Pickering to inform me verbally of the condition of things at Bissao, who stated that the settlers were beset within their defences, and some lives had been lost on both sides; that, at the request of the Governor, Commander Freelon had hauled his vessel near to the fort, the Governor remarking, that if the settlers were overcome the place would be sacked, and consequently the persons owing money to American citizens would be ruined, and rendered incapable of paying their debts, amounting to about $50,000 or $70,000—an estimate, I suspect, very much overrated.

The settlers had abundant time and opportunity of saving the most val-

uable of their effects, by placing them on board of vessels in the port; but they did not seem inclined to do so; and as the only American vessel at Bissao during the stay of the Preble had left, and the fever making its appearance on board, Commander Freelon deemed it his duty to make all despatch to this port. On his passage, the cases gradually increased, but the disease is not of a very malignant character; and from the early measures taken by me to send the vessel to Port Grande, there to land her sick, I have reason to hope the contagion will be promptly checked.

As soon as I can despatch the "Yorktown" for the American settlements and the leeward coast, and the Decatur for the United States, I shall follow the Preble, to give my personal attention to the sick.

The Yorktown will sail this evening, and the Decatur the day after tomorrow.

From what I can learn, the American property represented to be in danger at Bissao consists of debts due by European settlers and natives to American merchants who have voluntarily placed their goods in the hands of these people, on consignment, for sale. It is not tangible property, that could be set aside and protected, or seized upon, but is incorporated with the effects of the consignees; and when it is considered that the principal creditor is a noted slave dealer, (Cailano Jozé Nozolini,) and a man of reputed great wealth; that the consignments have been made to him with a full knowledge of these facts, and of the hostile character of the surrounding tribes, I cannot but think that Commander Freelon was perfectly justifiable in no longer risking the lives of his officers and men in the vain attempt to secure the safety of property which could not be identified as belonging to American citizens. On the 26th inst. a reinforcement of 50 black troops for the garrison at Bissao left this island—a sufficient number, it is thought, to secure the safety of the place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

B.

UNITED STATES SHIP DECATUR,

Port Praya, November 28, 1844.

SIR: In obedience to your orders of the 16th instant, I proceeded to the coast of Africa, and first touched at the island of Goree, where I communicated with the Government authorities, and exchanged salutes. There were no American vessels there. I was informed by the Governor that the difficulties at Bissao were not of a serious character; that no blood had been shed; and that nothing more had occurred than was very common there between the Portuguese and natives. He said his latest intelligence mentioned there being an American corvette at anchor off the town as late as about the 16th instant.

He furnished me with a good pilot for the Gambia and Bissao. After a stop of less than twenty-four hours, I proceeded from thence to the mouth of the Gambia, and anchored as near to the English settlement (St. Mary's or Bathurst) as practicable without entering the river, and im-

mediately communicated with the authorities and merchants of the place, and with the master of an American vessel there, and obtained the same intelligence as at Goree, with the additional favorable circumstance that the English and French vessels of war had both left Bissao, considering their presence there unnecessary.

From all which, I deemed it not only unnecessary for me to go to Bissao, but highly inexpedient, as the light winds and calms, so prevalent on the coast at this season of the year, would prolong my absence from you beyond any time you could have anticipated, and which have already, together with the very unfavorable slant of wind to the coast, probably made my trip several days longer than you expected, as I believe you was under the impression that I should have fresh breezes on the coast as well as on the passage to and from it, but which have not been realized; but, on the contrary, have had light winds and calms almost equal to what we experienced off St. Ann's shoals last year.

I therefore determined to return directly back from the Gambia with as little delay as possible; but the American brig Robert, thirty days from New York, arriving in the evening of the day of my arrival, and anchoring near to us, I delayed sailing until the morning, to obtain from her fifty barrels of bread, all she had, which I received and paid for by bill on the Navy Department.

By urgent request of the captain, I received on board for a passage to the United States one of his men—the cook—a colored man, sick, and in a most horrible state, from a scalded and ulcerated ankle, and furnished him with a colored man, who volunteered to take the man's place; and I discharged him for the purpose.

For this aid and relief, the captain and officers of the brig, as also the afflicted man, expressed grateful thanks.

Hearing of nothing further that I could do for the aid and protection of our commerce at the Gambia, nor of any thing requiring my presence at any other part of the coast, I have, with all practicable despatch, returned direct to this place, agreeably to your directions, where I have now the honor to address to you this report, and to subscribe myself, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL ABBOT,
Commanding U. S. Ship Decatur.

Commodore M. C. Perry,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

P. S. At Goree I noticed quite a number of anchors, and two of them which I thought would answer for a frigate, weighing 5,600 pounds each. Having heard that the Macedonian had lost two of hers, I made inquiries about those there, and was told that either of them might be had by any ship, to supply a loss, at about 12 cents a pound.

J. A.

No. 83.

United States Ship Macedonian,
Port Praya, December 2, 1844.

Sir: As it is probable that exaggerated accounts of the sickness at present prevailing on board the Preble may reach the United States, I have

called for a report from the fleet surgeon, which is herewith forwarded. I fear, in regard to the Preble, that the precautions enjoined in my instructions to preserve health in the squadron have not been rigidly adhered to. On this point, however, I shall make the necessary investigation at a proper season. At present, my first object is to adopt every possible means of checking the sickness, which, if not done, will probably run through the ship, and break down so many of her officers and crew as to make it necessary to send her home, or supply her with additional officers and men from the United States.

It is not improbable that the extraordinary exemption of the ships of the first squadron, now all relieved except the Macedonian, may have induced the new comers to believe that the climate was not as sickly as has been represented; but this is an erroneous opinion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

P. S. We sail this afternoon, to join the Preble.

UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,

Port Praya, November 30, 1844.

SIR: As you accompanied me this morning on my visit to the sick of the Preble, I will thank you to furnish me with your professional opinion as to the general character of the disease prevailing on board that ship, and the probable causes of its origin.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

Com'g U. S. Naval Forces, Western Coast of Africa.

Fleet Surgeon EDMUND L. DU BARRY,

United States Ship Macedonian.

UNITED STATES SHIP PREBLE,

Port Praya, November 30, 1844.

SIR: In compliance with your order of yesterday, to furnish you with my opinion as to the probable origin of the fever now prevailing on board of this ship, I have the honor to make the following statement:

1st. The position of the ship, which, for a period of thirteen days, was anchored within less than a quarter of a mile from the shore, exposed to the exhalations of a bank of mud left bare by the ebb tide to the action of the rays of an almost vertical sun, and at night to the land breeze, loaded with the miasma of mangrove swamps and rice fields.

2d. The exposure of the crew in painting ship, sleeping on the decks at night, and in being sent away from the ship, both by night and by day, to assist the garrison of Bissao in repelling attacks of the natives.

Two cases evidently arose from fatigue, and getting wet on a sporting excursion. They were both attacked on the fourteenth day.

We anchored off the town of Bissao on the 5th instant, and the first cases occurred on the 19th, an interval of 14 days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILSON KELLOGG,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

E. L. Du Barry, Esq.,
Fleet Surgeon, African Squadron.

—

United States Ship Macedonian,
Port Praya, December 2, 1844.

Sir: In compliance with your order of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to make the following reply:

1st. "As to the general character of the disease prevailing on board the United States ship Preble." The disease appears to me to be a gastro-enteritic form of fever, with determination to the brain, causing much delirium in the majority of cases. There is constant moisture, with great heat of skin, and the red tongue, with a dark dry coat in the centre. It has, as yet, in all excepting four cases, readily yielded to the treatment adopted. These four cases, however, will, in my opinion, in all probability recover, with care; and the change they will experience by being transferred to the shore at Port Grande, island of St. Vincent, (a very healthy place,) will contribute greatly to the recovery of the sick, and to check the progress of the disease.

As to the probable causes, I refer you to the enclosed letter from the medical officer of the United States ship Preble, Passed Assistant Surgeon Kellogg.

That it was caused by anchoring too near to the shore, exposed night and day to the pestilential miasma constantly given out by the mud banks alluded to in Doctor Kellogg's communication, there can be no doubt.

These causes, combined with exposure to the almost vertical rays of a tropical sun, in boats and painting ship, together with sleeping about the decks at night, and duty in boats sometimes for a whole night, it can readily be imagined by those who have been on the coast of Africa, must necessarily induce fever of the worst form; and we may congratulate ourselves that the cases have been no worse than they are.

Two cases of fever have evidently been caused by fatigue, and getting wet on a sporting expedition.

It is but justice to Doctor Kellogg to state that he suggested the impropriety of the men's being so much exposed, and warned the commander of the Preble of the risk he was incurring; but these suggestions were unheeded until the number of fever cases began to increase.

Hence you will perceive that the sanatory regulations have been violated, first by permitting sleeping on deck at night, and not preventing exposure in sporting expeditions, and exposure of the men in boats during night and day.

I also enclose you the sick report of the Preble for the 30th November.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND L. DU BARRY,
Fleet Surgeon, African Squadron.

Commodore M. C. Perry,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces, W. Coast of Africa.

Ship Elizabeth's company, arrived at Sierra Leone March 9, 1820.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
John Adams	40	–	Free born	–	Reads	Farmer	–	–	U. S.	1821	
Isaac Alexander	29	–	do	–	do	–	1822	Drowning.			
Minty Alexander	25	–	do	–	None	–	1839	Diseased brain.			
James Alexander	1	–	do	–	–	–	1820	Fever.			
—— Alexander, infant	–	–	do	–	–	–	1820	Fever.			
William Amy	30	New York	do	–	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1821	Desertion.
John Augustine	30	Philadelphia	do	–	–	–	1820	Fever.			
Mary Augustine	4	do	do	–	–	–	1820	Fever.			
Nancy Augustine	25	do	do	–	–	–	1820	Fever.			
Mary Augustine	2	do	do	–	–	–	1820	Fever.			
—— Augustine, infant	–	–	do	–	–	–	1820	Unknown.			
Parris Bennet	21	New York	do	–	–	Tailor	–	–	S. Leone	1822	Disappointm't.
Nelly Binks	30	do	do	–	–	Nurse	1820	Fever.			
Joseph Blake	33	Philadelphia	do	–	–	Ship carpenter	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
Nathaniel Brander	21	Virginia	do	–	Writes,&c.						
Richard Butler	19	New York	do	–	Reads	–	1820	Fever.			
William Butler	15	do	do	–	do	–	1824	Drowning.			
Nace Butler	66	Washington, D. C.	do	–	do	Carpenter	1824	Drowning.			
Nancy Butler	26	do	do	–	do	–	1834	Female disease.			
Thomas Camaran	45	New York	do	–	–	Potter	–	–	U. S.	1822	
Ann Camaran	25	do	do	–	–	–	1820	Fever.			
William Camaran	19	do	do	–	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1822	His father.
Thomas Camaran, jr.	5	do	do	–	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1822	His father.

Ann Camaran, infant	–	New York	do	–	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1822	Her father.
Henry Cain	40	Philadelphia	do	–	–	–	1824	Decline.			
Charlotte Cain	22	do	do	–	–	–	1821	Fever.			
Henrietta Cain	1	do	do	–	–	–	1821	Fever.			
York Carey	22	do	do	–	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1822	
Wilson Carey	30	do	do	–	–	–	–	–	do	1822	
Elizabeth Carey	29	do	do	–	–	–	1820	Fever.			
Elizabeth Carey	2	do	do	–	–	–	–	–	do	1822	With father.
Julian Carey	1	do	do	–	–	–	–	–	do	1822	With father.
Daniel Coker*	35	Maryland	–	–	Liberal	School teacher	–	–	do	1822	
Solomon Clark	40	New York	do	–	Writes	–	–	–	do	1821	
Francis Cressy	50	do	do	–	do.						
Lewis Crook	30	do	do	–	Reads	Farmer	1835	Decline.			
Matsy Crook	29	do	do	–	do	Seamstress	1836	Decline.			
Maria Crook	12	do	do	–	do	–	1822	Fever.			
Eliza Crook	3	do	do								
Jonathan Dickson	34	do	do	–	do	Farmer	–	–	S. Leone	1822	
Susan Dickson	30	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	do	1822	Her husband.
John Fisher	30	do	do	–	do	Smith	–	–	do	1822	
Sally Fisher	23	do	do	–	None	–	–	–	do	1822	
John Fisher, jr.	1	do	do	–	–	–	–	–	do	1822	
Charles Francis	46	Virginia	do	–	–	Farmer	1826	Unknown.			
Nancy Francis	45	do	do	–	–	–	1820	Fever.			
Hannah Francis	20	do	do	–	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1822	
Emily Francis	18	do	do	–	Reads	–	–	–	do	1822	
Lucinda Francis	16	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	do	1822	
Lewis Francis	10	do	do	–	None	–	1838	Unknown.			
Abigail Francis	6	do	do	–	do	–	1833	Childbirth	do	1822	
Terra Hall	55	Philadelphia	do	–	Reads	Hatter	–	–	U. S.	1822	
Rachel Jackson	20	New York	do	–	do.						
Edward Jackson	19	do	do	–	–	Turner	–	–	do	1836	
Jane Jackson	17	do	do	–	–	–	1834	Unknown.			
Eliza Jackson	12	do	do	–	do.						
Allen James	29	Philadelphia	do	–	Writes	Carpenter	1830	Unknown.			
Frederick James	29	do	do	–	do	do	1834	Decline.			
Elijah Johnson	29	New York	do	–	Reads.						
Mary Johnson	20	do	do	–	do	–	1820	Fever.			
Lewis Johnson	10	do	do	–	do	–	1838	Unknown.			

* Purchased his freedom.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
Charles Johnson	8	New York	Free born		Reads.						
Elizabeth Johnson	2	do	do		Good.						
David Lee	55	Virginia	do		Writes	–	–	–	Sherbro	1821	
John Lawrence	28	New York	do		None	–	1839	Decline.			
Henrietta Lawrence	24	do	do		do	–	1835	Decline.			
Mary A. Lawrence	2	do	do		do.						
William Milton	22	do	do		Writes	–	–	–	S. Leone	1822	
Eliphalet Newport	19	do	do		Writes, &c.	Farmer	1820	Consumption.			
Sarah Newport	40	do	do		do	–	1820	Fever.			
Ralph Newport	17	do	do		do	–	1833	Drowning.			
Nathaniel Peck	22	Maryland	do		do	–	–	–	U. S.	1821	
Edward Wigfall	23	Philadelphia	do		Writes	–	–	–	U. S.	1821	
Francis Posey	26	New York	do		do	Shoemaker	–	–	S. Leone	1822	
Lucy Posey	30	do	do		do	–	–	–	do	1822	
John Revey	19	do	do		do	–	–	–	do	1821	
Peter Small	26	Philadelphia	do		do	–	–	–	do	1821	
Elizabeth Small	24	do	do		Reads	–	–	–	do	1821	
Amelia Small	2	do	do		–	–	–	–	do	1821	
John Smith	40	do	do		None.	Farmer	–	Fever.			
Sarah Smith	25	do	do		do	–	–	Unknown.			
Edward Smith	15	do	do		do	–	1831	Pleurisy.			
Sarah H. Smith	3	do	do		do	–	1823	Decline.			
—— Smith, infant	–	do	do		do	–	1821	Decline.			
Matilda Spencer	25	do	do		do	–	1837	Pleurisy.			
Thomas Spencer	32	do	do		do	–	1822	Casualty—shot.			

Brig Nautilus, arrived at Sierra Leone March 8, 1821.

John J. Barbour	18	Virginia	Free born	–	Writes	Tobacconist	1831	Decline.		
Jacob Brander	50	do	do	–	do	Carpenter	1824	Unknown.		
Caleb Brander	10	do	do	–	Spells	–	1821	Fever.		
Charles Brander	36	do	do	–	None	Ditcher.				
Lot Cary*	38	do	–	–	Writes	Tobacconist	1828	Casualty.		
Nancy Cary	25	do	do	–	Reads	–	1821	Fever.		
Frances Cary	15	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	S. Leone	1821
Nancy Cary	12	do	do	–	do	–	1836	Female disease.		
James Cary	10	do	do	–	do	–	1833	Drowning.		
Allen Clark	20	do	do	–	None	Farmer	1821	Fever.		
Jonas Cary	17	do	do	–	do	Cooper.				
Maria Coker	30	Maryland	do	–	Writes	–	–	–	S. Leone	1822
Daniel Coker, jr.	16	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	do	1822
Samuel Coker	8	do	do	–	Spells	–	–	–	do	1822
Anthony Dickson	28	Virginia	do	–	Reads	Cooper and carpenter.	–	–	do	1822
Priscilla Dickson	26	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	do	1822
Thomas A. Harris	30	Maryland	do	–	Writes	Caulker	1832	Decline.		
Henrietta Harris	25	do	do	–	Reads	Seamstress	1833	Decline.		
Edward Harris	6	do	do	–	None	–	1835	Decline.		
Daniel Harris	4	do	do	–	do.					
William Holanger	19	Virginia	do	–	do	Cooper	1835	Unknown.		
John Wiley	21	do	do	–	–	Farmer	1822	Casualty—musket shot, November, 1822.		
Joseph Langford	75	do	do	–	–	Cooper	1821	Fever.		
Susan Langford	58	do	do	–	–	–	1827	Decline.		
William Mathews	10	do	do	–	Writes	–	–	–	S. Leone	1822
R. H. Sampson*	50	do	–	–	do	–	1833	Decline.		
Maria Sampson	17	do	do	–	Reads	–	1830	Drowning.		
Mary Sampson	16	do	do	–	Spells	–	1822	Female disease.		
Nancy Sampson	13	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	S. Leone	1822
Colin Teague*	36	do	–	–	Writes	Saddler	1839	Pleurisy.		

* Purchased their freedom.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
Hillary Teague -	19	Virginia -	Free born	–	Writes, &c.						
Colinett Teague -	15	do -	do	–	do.						
Francis Teague -	34	do -	do	–	do.						

Brig Strong's company, arrived at Monrovia August 8, 1822.

James Benson, sr. -	36	Maryland -	Free born	Monrovia -	None -	Farmer.					
Rosa Benson - -	30	do -	do	do	Unknown -	Weaver -	1825	Consumption.			
Joseph Benson -	16	do -	do	do	do	–	1822	Casualty—musket shot in attack of the natives.			
Nancy Benson -	14	do -	do	do	do	–	1827	Consumption.			
Mary A. Benson -	12	do.									
James Benson, jr. -	10	do -	do	do	do	–	1827	Consumption.			
Stephen Benson -	6	do.									
Kitty Benson - -	4	do -	do	do	do	–	1826	Consumption.			
—— Benson - -	1	do -	do	do	do	–	1826	Consumption.			
Mrs. Blake - -	30	Philadelphia -	do	do	do	–	1822	Fever.			
Sarah Blake - -	10	do -	do	do	do	–	–	–	S. Leone -	1833	
Joseph Blake - -	8	do -	do	do	do	–	1830	Decline.			
Eliza Blake - -	6	do -	do	do	do	–	–	–	do -	1834	
Elias Blake - -	4	do -	do	do	do	–	1823	Fever.			
Samuel Campbell -	29	do -	do	do	do	–	–	–	Sea -	1823	Desertion.
James Campbell -	25	do -	do	do	do	Blacksmith -	–	–	Sea -	1823	Desertion.

Major S. Draper	36	Maryland	do	do	–	Shoe and boot maker.	1822	Casualty—poisoned drugs.			
Sarah Edmondson	78	do	do	do		–	1822	Fever.			
Adam Edmondson	33	do	do	do	–	Farmer	1828	Consumption.			
Ann Edmondson	30	do.									
Sarah Edmondson	12	do.									
James Edmondson	10	do	do	do	–	–	1842	Unknown.			
Hester Edmondson	8	do.									
Nancy Edmondson	6	do.									
Adam Edmondson	4	do	do	do.							
Joseph Gardiner	24	do	do	do	–	Farmer	1836	Unknown.			
Mary Gardiner	20	do	do	do	Reads	–	1822	Casualty—murdered in the attack of the natives.			
Daniel George	40	Philadelphia	do	do	do	Stone Mason	1832	Unknown.			
Daniel Hawkins	42	do	do	do	do	–	1839	Unknown.			
Jane Hawkins	39	do	do	do	do	–	1841	Unknown.			
Elizabeth James	24	do	do	do	do	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
Stephen Kiar	76	Maryland	do	do	None	Farmer	1825	Old age.			
Nancy Kiar	72	do	do	do	do	–	1822	Old age.			
Lewis Johnson	11	do	do	do	Reads	–	1830	Casualty—supposed to have been murdered by a Spanish slaver.			
Eliza Passway	18	do	do	do	None.						
Jesse Shaw	21	do	do	do	Writes	do	1839	Consumption.			
Thomas Tynes	25	Philadelphia	do	do	do	do	1822	Casualty—musket shot.			

Oswego's Company, arrived at Monrovia May 24, 1823.

Juliet Alter	16	Maryland	Free born	Monrovia	Reads	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835	
James Bantam	47	Philadelphia	do	do	None	Carpenter	1842	Decline.			
Nancy Bantam	35	do	do	do	do	–	1838	Unknown.			
John Boggs	40	do	do	do	Reads	–	–	–	U. S.	1823	Dissatisfaction.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
Charlotte Brown	60	Philadelphia	Free born	Monrovia	None	–	1825	Fever.			
Jeffry Brown	12	do	do	do	Spells	–	1829	Unknown.			
Charles Butler	45	do	do	do	Reads	Carpenter	1837	Diseased lungs.			
Mary Butler	40	do	do	do	do.						
—— Butler	1	do	do	do.							
Augustus Curtis	21	Virginia	do	do	Writes, &c.	Blacksmith	–	–	G. C. Mt.	1834	
Minerva Curtis	19	do	do	do	Reads	–	–	–	Brit. Accra.		
Francis Devany	25	Philadelphia	do	do	do	Sailmaker	1833	Consumption.			
Mrs. Devany	25	do	do	do	do	–	1823	Unknown.			
Francis Devany, jr.	5	do	do	do	–	–	1823	Unknown.			
—— Devany	3	do	do	do	–	–	1823	Unknown.			
Sarah Draper	35	do	do	do	–	–	1841	Anasarca.			
Sarah Draper	8	do	do	do	–	–	1823	Unknown.			
Charles Dutton	12	do	do	do	do	–	1837	Drowning.			
James Farley	16	Virginia	do	do	do	Barber	1823	Fever			
James Fuller*	24	Maryland	–	–	None	Wheelwright.					
Daniel James	24	Philadelphia	do	do	Writes	–	1839	Pleurisy.			
Benjamin Johnson	45	Maryland	do	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837	
Cassandra Johnson	42	do	do	do	Reads	Laundress	1831	Unknown.			
Julian Johnson	16	do	do	do	do	–	1841	Diseased brain,			
Elizabeth Johnson	8	do	do	do	Spells	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
—— Johnson	1	do	do	do	–	–	1823	Fever.			
George Mason†	26	Virginia	–	–	–	Sawyer	1832	Pleurisy.			
Simon W. Parker	21	Philadelphia	do	do	Writes	–	–	–	U. S.	1824	Dismission.
Ann Poulson	30	do	do	do	Reads	Laundress	1833	Diseased brain.			
Louisa Poulson	12	do	do	do	Spells.						
J. D. Preston	45	Maryland	do	do	Writes	–	1835	Unknown.			
Candace Preston	40	do	do	do	Reads	do.					

Isaiah Preston	20	do	do	do	Writes, &c.	–	1823	Fever.			
Rebecca Preston	19	do	do	do	do	–	1834	Diseased lungs.			
Margaret Preston	17	do	do	do	do.						
Mary A. Preston	14	do	do	do	Writes.						
Jacob Preston	12	do	do	do	do	–	1834	Pleurisy.			
Candace Preston	8	do	do	do	Spells.						
Lewis Smith	35	Virginia	do	do	–	–	1823	Casualty.			
Thomas Stewart	35	do	do	do.							
Mary A. Stewart	20	do	do	do	Reads	–	1823	Fever.			
Oswego Stewart, infant	–	–	–	–	–	–	1823	Fever.			
Frances Stewart	1	do	do	do.							
Martha Thompson	36	do	do	do	–	–	1842	Consumption.			
James Thompson	18	do	do	do	Spells	Blacksmith	1832	Shot in war.			
Tabitha Thompson	16	do	do	do	–	–	1829	Unknown.			
Colston M. Waring	30	do	do	do	Writes, &c.	–	1834	Unknown.			
Jacob Warner	45	Maryland	do	do	–	Farmer	1836	Pleurisy.			
Susan Warner	43	do	do	do	–	–	1831	Unknown.			
John Warner	20	do	do	do	–	do	1823	Drowning.			
Abraham Warner	15	do	do	do	–	do	1829	Casualty.			
Mary Warner	13	do	do	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.			
Susan Warner	11	do	do	do.							
Daniel Warner	9	do	do	do.							
Matilda Warner	6	do	do	do.							
—— Warner	4	do	do	do		–	1823	Fever.			
Richard White, twins	21	Virginia	do	do	Reads	Shoemaker.					
David White, twins					do	Carpenter	1841	Pleurisy.			
A. D. Williams	24	do	do	do	Writes, &c.	Shoemaker		–	C. Palmas	1841	
Matthew Clinton	28	do	do	do	–	do	1830	Unknown.			

* Emancipated by Daniel Murray, Esq.

† Emancipated, by whom unknown.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Schooner Fidelity's Company, arrived at Monrovia July 29, 1823.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
John H. Folks	55	Maryland	Free born	Monrovia	Writes	Cooper	1828	Drowning.			
W. Folks	10	do	do	do.							
John Harris	50	do	do	do	–	–	1828	Decline.			
Samuel Nutter	33	Philadelphia	do	do	–	–	1824	Decline.			
Samuel Weeks	60	Maryland	do	do	Reads	–	1823	Fever.			

Ship Cyrus's Company, arrived at Monrovia February 13, 1824.

Agnes Barbour	54	Virginia	Free born	–	Reads	Midwife	1828	Decline.			
W. G. Barbour	25	do	do	–	–	–	1828	Drowning.			
John W. Barbour	23	do	do	–	–	Stone mason.					
Robert J. Barbour	21	do	do	–	Writes	Tobacconist	1830	Deranged brain.			
Burwell Barbour	18	do	do	–	–	–	1829	Unknown.			
Theophilus Barbour	14	do	do.								
Sarah Barbour	11	do	do.								
Sophia Jasper	14	do	do.								
W. N. Barbour	21	do	do	–	do	Stone mason	1828	Drowning.			
Agnes Barbour	14	do	do	–	–	–	1824	Fever.			
—— Barbour	75	do	do	–	–	–	1824	Fever and ague.			
James C. Barbour	25	do	do	–	–	–	1839	Decline.			
Sarah Barbour	25	do	do	–	–	–	1824	Fever.			

Harris Clark	55	do	do	–	–	–	1833	Decline.				
Page Carter	52	do	do	–	do	Millwright	–	–	U. S.	1824	For his wife.	
Lemuel Clark	50	do	do	–	–	Shoemaker	–	–	do	1828		
Robinson Clark	23	do	do	–	do	Fisherman	–	–	do	1825	His wife.	
Matilda Clark	21	do	do	Monrovia	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1825	Caprice.	
Nancy Clark	21	do	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835	With her husband.	
—— Clark	2	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.				
John Clark	18	do	do	do.								
Clara Cark	28	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.				
Mary Clark	8	do	do	do.								
Thomas Clark	6	do	do	do.								
Caroline Clark	6	do	do	do.								
—— Clark	8	do	do	do.								
Reuben Dongey	37	do	do	do	–	Tanner	1833	Consumption.				
Sarah Dongey	30	do	do	do	Reads	Seamstress.						
David Dongey	10	do	do	do	do	–	1831	Unknown.				
Lucretia Draper	68	do	do	do	do	–	1837	Unknown.				
William Draper	31	do	do	do	Writes	Carpenter.						
Margaret Draper	28	do	do	do	do	Seamstress	1835	Diseased lungs.				
Lewis Farnander	24	Port au Prince	do	do	–	Caulker.						
Alexander Giles	17	Virginia	do	do	Reads	Blacksmith	1827	Unknown.				
James Hill	35	do	do	do	do	do	1834	Diseased brain.				
Hagar Hill	30	do	do	do	do	–	1839	Unknown.				
Susan Harris	50	do	do	do.								
—— Harris	2	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.				
Daniel Hilliard	31	do	do	do	–	–	1838	Unknown.				
Sarah Hilliard	29	do	do	do	–	–	1835	Consumption.				
—— Hilliard	14	do	do	do.								
—— Hilliard	13	do	do	do.								
—— Hilliard	11	do	do	do	–	–	1834	Unknown.				
—— Hilliard	9	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.				
Mary Lewis	32	do	do	do	–	–	1837	Despondency.				
—— Hilliard	7	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.				
George Jackson	51	do	do	do	Reads	–	1826	Disease of brain.				
Hannah Lewis	29	do	do	do.								
John Lewis	33	do	do	do	Writes	–	–	–	S. Leone	1838		
Frances Nelson	26	do	do	do	Reads	–	–	–	do	1838	Her husband.	
John N. Lewis	13	do	do	do	Writes.							
William N. Lewis	11	do	do	do	do	–	1841	Unknown.				
Mary N. Lewis	9	do	do	do	Reads.							

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
James N. Lewis	7	Virginia	Free born	Monrovia	Reads.						
Robert N. Lewis	5	do	do	do.							
Martha N. Lewis	3	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.			
Thomas N Lewis	1	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.			
James Phillips	30	do	do	do.							
Thomas Phillips	11	do	do	do.							
Mary Phillips	20	do	do	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.			
Diza Rann	50	do	do	do	Reads	–	1833	Unknown.			
Mary Rann	18	do	do	do.							
Francis Nelson	5	do	do	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.			
Sarah Nelson	3	do	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1838	Her father.
William Ruffin, sr.	30	do	do	do.							
Sarah Ruffin	30	do	do	do	Reads	–	1831	Diseased lungs.			
William Ruffin, jr.	7	do	do	do	Spells	–	1838	Pleurisy.			
Joshua Stewart	38	do	do	do	Writes	–	1839	Pleurisy.			
Dorcas Stewart	35	do	do	do	Reads	–	1842	Unknown.			
W. W. Stewart	19	do	do	do	Writes.						
Mary Stewart	15	do	do	do	do.						
Jane Stewart	13	do	do	do	–	–	1828	Consumption.			
Peyton Stewart	9	do	do	do	Reads	–	1839	Unknown.			
Maria Stewart	11	do	do	do	do	–	1825	Anasarca.			
Mahala Stewart	9	do	do	do	do	–	1824	Fever.			
John Stewart	15	do	do	do	Spells	Shoemaker	1838	Consumption.			
Luke Taburn	35	do	do	do	Reads	Bricklayer	1825	Consumption.			
Harriet Taburn	29	do	do	do	do	–	1825	Consumption.			
Uriah Turner	49	do	do	do	Writes	–	1825	Consumption.			
Phœbe Tyner	50	do	do	do.							
William Tyner	12	do	do	do	Reads.						

James Tyner	10	do	do	do	do	–	1830	Anasarca.
Antinet Tyner	8	do	do	do.				
Benjamin Vaughan	69	do	do	do	Writes	Carpenter	1825	Decline.
Harriet Waring	28	do	do	do	do.			
Susanna Waring	10	do	do	do	do.			
Thomas Waring	9	do	do	do	Spells	–	1828	Unknown.
Annetta Waring	7	do	do	do	do	–	1828	Anasarca.
William Waring	5	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.
Jane Waring	4	do	do	do.				
John Waring	1	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.
William L. Weaver	30	do	do	do	Writes	Barber.		
Christenia Weaver	29	do	do	do	Reads	–	1827	Consumption.
Duncan Weaver	6	do	do	do	Spells	–	1834	Consumption.
Elizabeth Weaver	4	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Consumption.
Cyrus Weaver, infant	–	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.
Jordan Williams	29	do	do	do	–	Shoemaker	1840	Pleurisy.
Levina Williams	26	do	do	do	Reads	–	1839	Pleurisy.
William Williams	6	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.
Nicholas Williams	4	do	do	do.				
Naufley Williams	2	do	do	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.
Mary Hilliard	–	do	do	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.
—— Clark	–	do	do	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.

Brig Hunter's company, arrived at Monrovia March 13, 1825.

Elizabeth Brown	54	Virginia	Free born	Caldwell	Unknown	–	1831	Consumption.
Cranston Brown	36	do	do	do	do	Farmer	1842	Consumption.
Elizabeth Brown	34	do	do	do	do	–	1828	Consumption.
Francis Brown	12	do	do	do	do	–	1839	Unknown.
Dancer Brown	7	do	do	do	do.			
Cornelius Brown	40	do	do	do	do	do	1829	Consumption.
Mary Brown	35	do	do	do	do	–	1843	Consumption.
Sylvanus Brown	6	do	do	do	do	–	1843	Anasarca.
William Brown	9	do	do	do	do.			
Allen Davis	40	do	do	do	do	do	1830	Casualty.
Elsy Davis	32	do	do	do	do.			
Washington Davis	15	do	do	do	do.			

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
Amanda Davis	13	Virginia	Free born	Caldwell	Unknown	–	1826	Anasarca.			
Martha Davis	12	do	do	do	do.						
Claborn Davis	22	do	do	do	do	–	1825	Casualty.			
Charity Hunter*	22	do	–	Monrovia	do.						
—— Hunter*	4	North Carolina	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.			
—— Hunter*	6	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.			
John Griffin	25	Virginia	do	do	–	–	1828	Blown up by powder.			
Levi Hurdle	20	do	do	do	–	Farmer	1828	Fever.			
Samuel L. Jones	36	do	do	do	Writes	Shoemaker	1828	Pleurisy.			
Jane Jones	34	do	do	do	Reads	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837	
Alexander Jones	9	do	do	do	Spells	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837	His mother.
Richard Jones	7	do	do	do	do	–	1825	Decline.			
Ann Jones	5	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Decline.			
Sarah Jones	3	do	do	do	–	–	1825	Fever.			
Cary Kenney, sr.†	38	do	–	Caldwell	–	–	1827	Diseased lungs.			
Ara Kenney	35	do	do	do	Reads	–	1839	Decline.			
Peter Kenney	17	do	do	do	Spells	–	1831	Diseased brain.			
Amelia Kenney	12	do	do	do	do	–	1831	Anasarca.			
John Kenney	14	do	do	do	do	–	1829	Unknown.			
Josiah Kenney	11	do	do	do	–	–	1838	Diseased lungs.			
Nelson Kenney	9	do	do	do	–	–	1825	Fever.			
Cary Kenney, jr.	7	do	do	do	–	–	1825	Fever.			
Robert Kenney	5	do	do	do	–	–	1825	Fever.			
—— Kenney, infant	–	do	do	do.	–	–	1825	Fever.			
Mary Lewis	36	do	do	Monrovia	–	–	1835	Drowning.			
David Logan, sr.	34	do	do	do	–	Farmer	1838	Drowning.			
David Logan, jr.	5	do	do	do	–	–	1825	Fever.			

Coy Page - -	36	do -	do	do	Writes -	Trader -	1826	Drowning.			
Nancy Rix - -	24	do -	do	do.							
Sarah Taylor - -	22	do -	do	do	Spells -	–	1828	By lightning.			
John Taylor - -	7	do -	do	do	–	–	1830	Pleurisy.			
Joshua Thompson -	47	do -	do	do	Reads -	Fisherman -	1829	Consumption.			
Reuben Thompson -	50	do -	do	do	Writes -	Carpenter -	1825	Fever.			
Eliza Thompson -	46	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	1837	Pleurisy.			
Hugh Thompson -	19	do -	do	do	..	–	1825	Pleurisy.			
Nancy Thompson -	16	do -	do	do	Spells -	–	–	–	S. Leone -	1838	
David Thompson -	14	do -	do	do	do -	–	1825	Fever.			
Curtis Thompson -	13	do -	do	do	do -	–	1830	Supposed to have been murdered by a Spanish slaver.			
Harley Thompson -	11	do -	do	do	do -	–	1825	Fever.			
Sarah Thompson -	4	do -	do	do	–	–	1825	Fever.			
Thomas Tomkins -	17	do -	do	do	–	–	1828	By powder.			
John Williams, sr. -	40	North Carolina -	do	Caldwell	–	–	1826	Casualty.			
Elizabeth Williams -	33	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	1835	Consumption.			
Julia Williams -	15	do -	do	do	Spells.						
Marinda Williams -	13	do -	do	do	do.						
William Williams -	14	do -	do	do	do -	–	1827	Pleurisy.			
John Williams, jr. -	11	do -	do	do.							
Mary A. Williams -	9	do -	do	do.							
Eliza Williams -	8	do -	do	do.							
Joseph Williams -	6	do -	do	do.							
Elsy Williams -	4	do -	do	do.							
Elizabeth Williams -	2	do -	do	do.							
John Lewis, 2d -	15	Washington, D C.	do	Monrovia	Writes -	–	1836	Drowning.			

* Emancipated by Mr. Hunter.

† Emancipated, by whom unknown.

Brig Vine's company, arrived at Monrovia February 6, 1826.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
John Chavers, sr. -	35	Rhode Island -	Free born	Monrovia	Reads.						
Sarah Chavers - -	30	do -	do	do	do -	–	1826	Fever.			
John Chavers, jr. -	8	do -	do	do	Spells.						
Samuel Chavers -	4	do -	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
James Chavers -	6	do -	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Sarah Chavers - -	1	do -	do	do.							
Aaron Chavers -	40	do -	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Henry Clark - -	44	do -	do	do	–	–	1830	Consumption.			
Charlotte Clark -	46	do -	do	do.							
Francis Clark - -	16	do -	do	do.							
Thomas Clark - -	15	do -	do	do	–	–	1830	Consumption.			
Elizabeth Clark -	14	do -	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Mary Clark - -	8	do -	do	do	–	–	1841	Female disease.			
Charlotte Clark -	5	do -	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Curdy Clark - -	21	do -	do	do.							
Fetty Fitch - -	45	do -	do	do	Writes -	–	1826	Fever.			
Rosanna Fitch -	20	do -	do	do	do -	–	1826	Fever.			
Newport Gardiner -	75	do -	do	do	do -	–	1826	Decline.			
—— Gardiner -	28	do -	do	do	do -	–	1826	Fever.			
Andrew Harris -	46	do -	do	do	–	–	1838	Murdered by the natives.			
Diana Harris - -	41	do -	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
George Johnson -	14	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	1843	Fever.			
Harriet Moet - -	35	do -	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			

—— Moet	14	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Sarah Moore	50	do	do	do	–	–	1835	Decline.			
Susan Moore	10	do	do	do.							
John Nubia	70	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Richard Sears	22	do	do	do	Writes	–	1826	Decline.			
John Wainwood	68	do	do	do	do	–	1827	Decline.			
Mrs. Wainwood	65	do	do	do	Reads	–	1826	Fever.			
—— Wainwood	20	do	do	do	do	–	1826	Fever.			
Mary A. Wainwood	17	do	do	do	do	–	1826	Fever.			

Ship Indian Chief's company, arrived at Monrovia March 22, 1826.

Isaac Alenson	19	North Carolina	Free born	Caldwell	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Joseph Albert	48	do	do	do	–	Farmer	1830	Anasarca.			
Margaret Albert	27	do	do	do	–	–	1835	Unknown.			
Richard Albert	9	do	do	do	–	–	1828	Unknown.			
Jane Albert	3	do	do	do.							
William Baley	45	do	do	do	–	–	1833	Decay or decline.			
Catharine Baley	41	do	do	do	–	–	1836	Decline.			
Mathias Bowe	26	do	do	do.							
Tamar Bowe	24	do	do	do.							
Mary Bowe	3	do	do	do.							
Henry Bowe	1	do	do	do.							
John Brown	19	do	do	do	–	–	1827	Anasarca.			
Bennet Demery	36	do	do	do	Writes	Sailmaker	–	–	The country	1841	Unknown.
Miles White	7	do	do	do.							
Sarah Demery	30	do	do	do	Reads	–	1832	Consumption.			
Ann E. Demery	12	do	do	do.							
Warren Demery	10	do	do	do.							
Jacob Cole*	25	Maryland	–	do	Writes	–	1828	Consumption.			
Charlotte Collins	19	North Carolina	do	Monrovia.							
Moses Freeman	43	Maryland	do	do	do	–	1826	Fever.			
Rachel Freeman	40	do	do	do	Reads	–	1835	Decline.			
James F. Paxton†	5	Virginia	–	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Ann Freeman	17	Maryland	do	do	do.						

* Emancipated by Colonel Dickerson.

† Emancipated by Rev. J. Paxton.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
Mary Freeman -	13	Maryland -	Free born	Monrovia	Reads -						
Susanna Freeman -	11	do -	do	do	Spells -	–	1838	Anasarca.			
Rachel Freeman -	6	do -	do	do	do.						
Moses Freeman, jr. -	4	do -	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Oney Hamilton -	25	North Carolina -	do	do	do	–	1841	Decline.			
Jonathan James -	40	do -	do	Caldwell	Writes, ciphers.	–	1832	Decline.			
Amey James - -	40	do -	do	do	Spells.						
Keziah James - -	11	do -	do	do	do	–	1838	Decline.			
Frederick James -	8	do -	do	do	do.						
Moore James - -	6	do -	do	do.							
Diza James - -	47	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	1835	Decline.			
Nancy James - -	6	do -	do	do	–	–	1838	Consumption.			
Levi James - -	3	do -	do	do.							
—— James, infant, born at sea - -	–	–	do	do.							
Mathias Jordan -	25	do -	do	do	–	–	1829	Consumption.			
Britannia Jordan -	24	do -	do	do	do.						
Mary Jordan - -	23	do -	do	do	–	–	1829	Consumption.			
Lemuel Winslow -	36	do -	do	do	–	–	1828	Consumption.			
James Kerby - -	50	do -	do	do	do	Farmer -	1828	Decline.			
Tamar Kerby - -	50	do -	do	do		–	1829	Decline.			
Mary A. Kerby -	5	do -	do	do.							
George Kenney -	12	do -	do	do.							
Tacy Lansdale - -	20	Maryland -	do	Monrovia	do	–	–	–	S. Leone -	1835	Her husband.
Minny Mitchel, sr. -	64	North Carolina -	do	Caldwell	–	Cooper -	1829	Decline.			
Ann Mitchel - -	45	do -	do	do	–	–	1829	Decline.			
Minny Mitchel, jr. -	16	do -	do	do	–	–	1830	Diseased brain.			
Ann Mitchel - -	14	do -	do	do	–	–	1842	Consumption.			

Harris Clark	55	do	do	–	–	–	1833	Decline.				
Page Carter	52	do	do	–	do	Millwright	–	–	U. S.	1824	For his wife.	
Lemuel Clark	50	do	do	–	–	Shoemaker	–	–	do	1828		
Robinson Clark	23	do	do	–	do	Fisherman	–	–	do	1825	His wife.	
Matilda Clark	21	do	do	Monrovia	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1825	Caprice.	
Nancy Clark	21	do	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835	With her husband.	
—— Clark	2	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.				
John Clark	18	do	do	do.								
Clara Cark	28	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.				
Mary Clark	8	do	do	do.								
Thomas Clark	6	do	do	do.								
Caroline Clark	6	do	do	do.								
—— Clark	8	do	do	do.								
Reuben Dongey	37	do	do	do	–	Tanner	1833	Consumption.				
Sarah Dongey	30	do	do	do	Reads	Seamstress.						
David Dongey	10	do	do	do	do	–	1831	Unknown.				
Lucretia Draper	68	do	do	do	do	–	1837	Unknown.				
William Draper	31	do	do	do	Writes	Carpenter.						
Margaret Draper	28	do	do	do	do	Seamstress	1835	Diseased lungs.				
Lewis Farnander	24	Port au Prince	do	do	–	Caulker.						
Alexander Giles	17	Virginia	do	do	Reads	Blacksmith	1827	Unknown.				
James Hill	35	do	do	do	do	do	1834	Diseased brain.				
Hagar Hill	30	do	do	do	do	–	1839	Unknown.				
Susan Harris	50	do	do	do.								
—— Harris	2	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.				
Daniel Hilliard	31	do	do	do	–	–	1838	Unknown.				
Sarah Hilliard	29	do	do	do	–	–	1835	Consumption.				
—— Hilliard	14	do	do	do.								
—— Hilliard	13	do	do	do.								
—— Hilliard	11	do	do	do	–	–	1834	Unknown.				
—— Hilliard	9	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.				
Mary Lewis	32	do	do	do	–	–	1837	Despondency.				
—— Hilliard	7	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.				
George Jackson	51	do	do	do	Reads	–	1826	Disease of brain.				
Hannah Lewis	29	do	do	do.								
John Lewis	33	do	do	do	Writes	–	–	–	S. Leone	1838		
Frances Nelson	26	do	do	do	Reads	–	–	–	do	1838	Her husband.	
John N. Lewis	13	do	do	do	Writes.							
William N. Lewis	11	do	do	do	do	–	1841	Unknown.				
Mary N. Lewis	9	do	do	do	Reads.							

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
James N. Lewis -	7	Virginia -	Free born	Monrovia	Reads.						
Robert N. Lewis -	5	do -	do	do.							
Martha N. Lewis -	3	do -	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.			
Thomas N Lewis -	1	do -	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.			
James Phillips - -	30	do -	do	do.							
Thomas Phillips -	11	do -	do	do.							
Mary Phillips - -	20	do -	do	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.			
Diza Rann - -	50	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	1833	Unknown.			
Mary Rann - -	18	do -	do	do.							
Francis Nelson -	5	do -	do	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.			
Sarah Nelson - -	3	do -	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone -	1838	Her father.
William Ruffin, sr. -	30	do -	do	do.							
Sarah Ruffin - -	30	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	1831	Diseased lungs.			
William Ruffin, jr. -	7	do -	do	do	Spells -	–	1838	Pleurisy.			
Joshua Stewart -	38	do -	do	do	Writes -	–	1839	Pleurisy.			
Dorcas Stewart -	35	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	1842	Unknown.			
W. W. Stewart -	19	do -	do	do	Writes.						
Mary Stewart - -	15	do -	do	do	do.						
Jane Stewart - -	13	do -	do	do	–	–	1828	Consumption.			
Peyton Stewart -	9	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	1839	Unknown.			
Maria Stewart - -	11	do -	do	do	do -	–	1825	Anasarca.			
Mahala Stewart -	9	do -	do	do	do -	–	1824	Fever.			
John Stewart - -	15	do -	do	do	Spells -	Shoemaker -	1838	Consumption.			
Luke Taburn -	35	do -	do	do	Reads -	Bricklayer -	1825	Consumption.			
Harriet Taburn -	29	do -	do	do	do -	–	1825	Consumption.			
Uriah Turner - -	49	do -	do	do	Writes -	–	1825	Consumption.			
Phœbe Tyner - -	50	do -	do	do.							
William Tyner -	12	do -	do	do	Reads.						

James Tyner	10	do	do	do	do	do	–	1830	Anasarca.
Antinet Tyner	8	do	do	do.					
Benjamin Vaughan	69	do	do	do	do	Writes	Carpenter	1825	Decline.
Harriet Waring	28	do	do	do	do	do.			
Susanna Waring	10	do	do	do	do	do.			
Thomas Waring	9	do	do	do	do	Spells	–	1828	Unknown.
Annetta Waring	7	do	do	do	do	do	–	1828	Anasarca.
William Waring	5	do	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.
Jane Waring	4	do	do	do	do.				
John Waring	1	do	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.
William L. Weaver	30	do	do	do	do	Writes	Barber.		
Christenia Weaver	29	do	do	do	do	Reads	–	1827	Consumption.
Duncan Weaver	6	do	do	do	do	Spells	–	1834	Consumption.
Elizabeth Weaver	4	do	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Consumption.
Cyrus Weaver, infant	–	do	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.
Jordan Williams	29	do	do	do	do	–	Shoemaker	1840	Pleurisy.
Levina Williams	26	do	do	do	do	Reads	–	1839	Pleurisy.
William Williams	6	do	do	do	do	–	–	1824	Fever.
Nicholas Williams	4	do	do	do	do.				
Naufley Williams	2	do	do	do	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.
Mary Hilliard	–	do	do	do	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.
—— Clark	–	do	do	do	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.

Brig Hunter's company, arrived at Monrovia March 13, 1825.

Elizabeth Brown	54	Virginia	Free born	Caldwell	Unknown		–	1831	Consumption.
Cranston Brown	36	do	do	do	do	do	Farmer	1842	Consumption.
Elizabeth Brown	34	do	do	do	do	do	–	1828	Consumption.
Francis Brown	12	do	do	do	do	do	–	1839	Unknown.
Dancer Brown	7	do	do	do	do	do.			
Cornelius Brown	40	do	do	do	do	do	do	1829	Consumption.
Mary Brown	35	do	do	do	do	do	–	1843	Consumption.
Sylvanus Brown	6	do	do	do	do	do	–	1843	Anasarca.
William Brown	9	do	do	do	do	do.			
Allen Davis	40	do	do	do	do	do	do	1830	Casualty.
Elsy Davis	32	do	do	do	do	do.			
Washington Davis	15	do	do	do	do	do.			

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
Amanda Davis -	13	Virginia -	Free born	Caldwell	Unknown	–	1826	Anasarca.			
Martha Davis -	12	do -	do	do	do.						
Claborn Davis -	22	do -	do	do	do	–	1825	Casualty.			
Charity Hunter* -	22	do -	–	Monrovia	do.						
—— Hunter* -	4	North Carolina -	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.			
—— Hunter* -	6	do -	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.			
John Griffin - -	25	Virginia -	do	do	–	–	1828	Blown up by powder.			
Levi Hurdle - -	20	do -	do	do	–	Farmer -	1828	Fever.			
Samuel L. Jones -	36	do -	do	do	Writes -	Shoemaker -	1828	Pleurisy.			
Jane Jones - -	34	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837	
Alexander Jones -	9	do -	do	do	Spells -	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837	His mother.
Richard Jones -	7	do -	do	do	do -	–	1825	Decline.			
Ann Jones - -	5	do -	do	do	–	–	1826	Decline.			
Sarah Jones - -	3	do -	do	do	–	–	1825	Fever.			
Cary Kenney, sr.† -	38	do -	–	Caldwell	–	–	1827	Diseased lungs.			
Ara Kenney - -	35	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	1839	Decline.			
Peter Kenney - -	17	do -	do	do	Spells -	–	1831	Diseased brain.			
Amelia Kenney -	12	do -	do	do	do -	–	1831	Anasarca.			
John Kenney - -	14	do -	do	do	do -	–	1829	Unknown.			
Josiah Kenney -	11	do -	do	do	–	–	1838	Diseased lungs.			
Nelson Kenney -	9	do -	do	do	–	–	1825	Fever.			
Cary Kenney, jr. -	7	do -	do	do	–	–	1825	Fever.			
Robert Kenney -	5	do -	do	do	–	–	1825	Fever.			
—— Kenney, infant -	–	do -	do	do.	–	–	1825	Fever.			
Mary Lewis - -	36	do -	do	Monrovia	–	–	1835	Drowning.			
David Logan, sr. -	34	do -	do	do	–	Farmer -	1838	Drowning.			
David Logan, jr. -	5	do -	do	do	–	–	1825	Fever.			

Coy Page - -	36	do -	do	do	Writes -	Trader -	1826	Drowning.			
Nancy Rix - -	24	do -	do	do.							
Sarah Taylor - -	22	do -	do	do	Spells -	–	1828	By lightning.			
John Taylor - -	7	do -	do	do	–	–	1830	Pleurisy.			
Joshua Thompson -	47	do -	do	do	Reads -	Fisherman -	1829	Consumption.			
Reuben Thompson -	50	do -	do	do	Writes -	Carpenter -	1825	Fever.			
Eliza Thompson -	46	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	1837	Pleurisy.			
Hugh Thompson -	19	do -	do	do	..	–	1825	Pleurisy.			
Nancy Thompson -	16	do -	do	do	Spells -	–	–	–	S. Leone -	1838	
David Thompson -	14	do -	do	do	do -	–	1825	Fever.			
Curtis Thompson -	13	do -	do	do	do -	–	1830	Supposed to have been murdered by a Spanish slaver.			
Harley Thompson -	11	do -	do	do	do -	–	1825	Fever.			
Sarah Thompson -	4	do -	do	do	–	–	1825	Fever.			
Thomas Tomkins -	17	do -	do	do	–	–	1828	By powder.			
John Williams, sr. -	40	North Carolina -	do	Caldwell	–	–	1826	Casualty.			
Elizabeth Williams -	33	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	1835	Consumption.			
Julia Williams -	15	do -	do	do	Spells.						
Marinda Williams -	13	do -	do	do	do.						
William Williams -	14	do -	do	do	do -	–	1827	Pleurisy.			
John Williams, jr. -	11	do -	do	do.							
Mary A. Williams -	9	do -	do	do.							
Eliza Williams -	8	do -	do	do.							
Joseph Williams -	6	do -	do	do.							
Elsy Williams -	4	do -	do	do.							
Elizabeth Williams -	2	do -	do	do.							
John Lewis, 2d -	15	Washington, D C.	do	Monrovia	Writes -	–	1836	Drowning.			

* Emancipated by Mr. Hunter.

† Emancipated, by whom unknown.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Brig Vine's company, arrived at Monrovia February 6, 1826.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
John Chavers, sr.	35	Rhode Island	Free born	Monrovia	Reads.						
Sarah Chavers	30	do	do	do	do	–	1826	Fever.			
John Chavers, jr.	8	do	do	do	Spells.						
Samuel Chavers	4	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
James Chavers	6	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Sarah Chavers	1	do	do	do.							
Aaron Chavers	40	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Henry Clark	44	do	do	do	–	–	1830	Consumption.			
Charlotte Clark	46	do	do	do.							
Francis Clark	16	do	do	do.							
Thomas Clark	15	do	do	do	–	–	1830	Consumption.			
Elizabeth Clark	14	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Mary Clark	8	do	do	do	–	–	1841	Female disease.			
Charlotte Clark	5	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Curdy Clark	21	do	do	do.							
Fetty Fitch	45	do	do	do	Writes	–	1826	Fever.			
Rosanna Fitch	20	do	do	do	do	–	1826	Fever.			
Newport Gardiner	75	do	do	do	do	–	1826	Decline.			
—— Gardiner	28	do	do	do	do	–	1826	Fever.			
Andrew Harris	46	do	do	do	–	–	1838	Murdered by the natives.			
Diana Harris	41	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
George Johnson	14	do	do	do	Reads	–	1843	Fever.			
Harriet Moet	35	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			

—— Moet	14	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Sarah Moore	50	do	do	do	–	–	1835	Decline.			
Susan Moore	10	do	do	do.							
John Nubia	70	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Richard Sears	22	do	do	do	Writes	–	1826	Decline.			
John Wainwood	68	do	do	do	do	–	1827	Decline.			
Mrs. Wainwood	65	do	do	do	Reads	–	1826	Fever.			
—— Wainwood	20	do	do	do	do	–	1826	Fever.			
Mary A. Wainwood	17	do	do	do	do	–	1826	Fever.			

Ship Indian Chief's company, arrived at Monrovia March 22, 1826.

Isaac Alenson	19	North Carolina	Free born	Caldwell	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Joseph Albert	48	do	do	do	–	Farmer	1830	Anasarca.			
Margaret Albert	27	do	do	do	–	–	1835	Unknown.			
Richard Albert	9	do	do	do	–	–	1828	Unknown.			
Jane Albert	3	do	do	do.							
William Baley	45	do	do	do	–	–	1833	Decay or decline.			
Catharine Baley	41	do	do	do	–	–	1836	Decline.			
Mathias Bowe	26	do	do	do.							
Tamar Bowe	24	do	do	do.							
Mary Bowe	3	do	do	do.							
Henry Bowe	1	do	do	do.							
John Brown	19	do	do	do	–	–	1827	Anasarca.			
Bennet Demery	36	do	do	do	Writes	Sailmaker	–	–	The country	1841	Unknown.
Miles White	7	do	do	do.							
Sarah Demery	30	do	do	do	Reads	–	1832	Consumption.			
Ann E. Demery	12	do	do	do.							
Warren Demery	10	do	do	do.							
Jacob Cole*	25	Maryland	–	do	Writes	–	1828	Consumption.			
Charlotte Collins	19	North Carolina	do	Monrovia.							
Moses Freeman	43	Maryland	do	do	do	–	1826	Fever.			
Rachel Freeman	40	do	do	do	Reads	–	1835	Decline.			
James F. Paxton†	5	Virginia	–	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Ann Freeman	17	Maryland	do	do	do.						

* Emancipated by Colonel Dickerson.

† Emancipated by Rev. J. Paxton.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
Mary Freeman -	13	Maryland -	Free born	Monrovia	Reads -						
Susanna Freeman -	11	do -	do	do	Spells -	–	1838	Anasarca.			
Rachel Freeman -	6	do -	do	do	do.						
Moses Freeman, jr. -	4	do -	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Oney Hamilton -	25	North Carolina -	do	do	do	–	1841	Decline.			
Jonathan James -	40	do -	do	Caldwell	Writes, ciphers.	–	1832	Decline.			
Amey James - -	40	do -	do	do	Spells.						
Keziah James - -	11	do -	do	do	do	–	1838	Decline.			
Frederick James -	8	do -	do	do	do.						
Moore James - -	6	do -	do	do.							
Diza James - -	47	do -	do	do	Reads -	–	1835	Decline.			
Nancy James - -	6	do -	do	do	–	–	1838	Consumption.			
Levi James - -	3	do -	do	do.							
—— James, infant, born at sea - -	–	–	do	do.							
Mathias Jordan -	25	do -	do	do	–	–	1829	Consumption.			
Britannia Jordan -	24	do -	do	do	do.						
Mary Jordan - -	23	do -	do	do	–	–	1829	Consumption.			
Lemuel Winslow -	36	do -	do	do	–	–	1828	Consumption.			
James Kerby - -	50	do -	do	do	do	Farmer -	1828	Decline.			
Tamar Kerby - -	50	do -	do	do		–	1829	Decline.			
Mary A. Kerby -	5	do -	do	do.							
George Kenney -	12	do -	do	do.							
Tacy Lansdale - -	20	Maryland -	do	Monrovia	do	–	–	–	S. Leone -	1835	Her husband.
Minny Mitchel, sr. -	64	North Carolina -	do	Caldwell	–	Cooper -	1829	Decline.			
Ann Mitchel - -	45	do -	do	do	–	–	1829	Decline.			
Minny Mitchel, jr. -	16	do -	do	do	–	–	1830	Diseased brain.			
Ann Mitchel - -	14	do -	do	do	–	–	1842	Consumption.			

John Mitchel	13	do	do	do.							
Amelia Morris	28	do	do	do	–	–	1829	Anas. exantha.			
Abner Morris	12	do	do	do.							
Robert Morris	14	do	do	do	–	–	1828	By powder.			
George Morris	9	do	do	do.							
Amelia Morris	7	do	do	do.							
Thomas Morris	4	do	do	do.							
Mary Mulberry	25	do	do	do	–	–	1828	Fever.			
Jeremiah Nixon	26	do	do	do	do	–	1838	Diseased lungs.			
Rachel Nixon	16	do	do	do	Spells	–	1837	Diseased brain.			
Lydia Nixon	26	do	do	do	do	–	1842	Diseased lungs.			
Judith Nixon	12	do	do	do	–	–	1838	Anas. exantha.			
Davis Palen	40	do	do	do	–	Farmer	1828	Consumption.			
Mary Palen	38	do	do	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.			
Urias Palen	25	do	do	do	do	do	1836	Consumption.			
Jesse Palen	22	do	do	do	do	do	1838	Unknown.			
Sarah Palen	20	do	do	do	–	–	1836	Diseased brain.			
Willis Whitfield	58	do	do	Monrovia	–	–	1829	Decline.			
Obadiah Palen	4	do	do	Caldwell.							
Frances Paxton	48	Virginia	do	Monrovia.							
Hulda Paxton	28	do	do	do	–	–	1835	Anas. exantha.			
Fountain Paxton	21	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Jordan Paxton	7	do	do	do	–	–	1828	Blown up by powder.			
Willis Paxton	13	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Casualty.			
Shelton Paxton	11	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Virginia Paxton	8	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
James F. Paxton	5	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Richard Paxton	7	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Henry Paxton	2	do	do	do.							
—— Paxton, infant	–	–	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Titus Pierce	45	Maryland	do	Caldwell	Reads	–	1828	Consumption.			
Jacob W. Pronk	22	do	do	Monrovia	Writes, &c.						
London Poppleton	60	North Carolina	do	do	Reads	do	1826	Fever.			
Grace Poppleton	50	do	do	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1827	
Timothy Pritchard	29	do	do	Caldwell	–	do.					
Rachel Pritchard	29	do	do	do	–	–	1838	Female disease.			
Penina Pritchard	5	do	do	do	–	–	1837	Diseased lungs.			
Overton Pritchard, inf.	–	–	do	do.							
Philip Pritchard	26	do	do	do	–	do.					

13

169

[150]

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.		
							Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.	Cause.
Levy Pritchard	23	North Carolina	Free born	Caldwell	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Priscilla Pritchard	24	do	do	do.							
Agnes Sandling	42	do	do	Monrovia	–	–	1830	Consumption.			
Maria Sandling	15	do	do	do	–	–	1833	Diseased lungs.			
Charles Sandling	13	do	do	do	–	–	1842	Drowning.			
Humphrey Sandling	12	do	do	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.			
Dawson Sandling	10	do	do	do	–	–	1832	Drowning.			
Starkey Sandling, infant	–	–	do	do.							
Caroline Sandling	8	do	do	do.							
William Sandling	4	do	do	do.							
Patsy Simons	35	do	do	Caldwell	–	–	1837	Unknown.			
Treacy Simons	21	do	do	do	–	–	1830	Female disease.			
Keziah Simons	18	do	do	do	–	–	1835	Unknown.			
William Simons	10	do	do	do	–	–	–	–	Sea	1833	
Lovey Simons	2	do	do	do.							
James Spellman	22	do	do	do	–	Sawyer	1838	Anas. exantha.			
Elizabeth Spellman	21	do	do	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.			
Lewis Spellman	3	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.			
Sampson Taylor*	60	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1828	Decline.			
Amelia Taylor	50	do	do	do.							
Dempy Taylor	34	do	do	do	Reads	do.					
Mary Taylor	25	do	do	do	do	–	1840	Consumption.			
Mary Taylor, twins	25	do	do	do	do	–	1826	Fever.			
Aaron Taylor, twins							1830	Consumption.			
Priscilla Taylor	15	do	do	do	do	–	1842	Female disease.			
Wilson Taylor	14	do	do	do	Spells	–	1830	Supposed to have been murdered by a Spanish slaver.			

Harrison Taylor	8	do	do	do	do	–	1830	Diseased brain.				
Susanna Taylor	37	do	do	do	do.							
Caleb Taylor	12	do	do	do	do	–	1838	Diseased brain.				
Darius Taylor	6	do	do	do.								
Amelia Taylor	5	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.				
Ann E. Taylor	1	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.				
Ann Delila Gilbert	3	do	do	do.								
Hester Taylor, infant		do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.				
Sarah Thomas	46	do	do	do	–	–	1838	Decline.				
Levi Thomas	22	do	do	do	Spells	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1828	Unknown.
Abraham Thomas	15	do	do	do	do.							
Elizabeth Thomas	10	do	do	do	do	–	1842	Female disease.				
James Thomas	12	do	do	do	do	–	1835	Diseased lungs.				
Harriet Thomas	8	do	do	do	–	–	1835	Anasarca.				
Winney Thomas	7	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.				
Mary A. Thomas	4	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.				
Sarah Thomas, twins	3	do	do	do	–	–	1826	Fever.				
Pris. Thomas, twins							1826	Fever.				
John Trublood	26	do	do	do	–	–	1837	Diseased brain.				
Sarah Trublood	18	do	do	do	–	–	1842	Decline.				
Mary Trublood	25	do	do	do.								
Amey Webb	40	do	do	Monrovia	do							
Elizabeth White	55	do	do	Caldwell	–	–	1828	Decline.				
Elizabeth White	14	do	do	do	do	–	1830	Decline.				
Samuel Wheeler	25	Maryland	do	do	Writes	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834	
Priscilla White	60	North Carolina	do	do	–	–	1828	Decline.				
Miles White	35	do	do	do	–	Farmer	1833	Decline.				
Rachel White	40	do	do	do	–	–	1832	Consumption.				
George White	9	do	do	do.								
John White	8	do	do	do.								
Caleb White	5	do	do	do.								
Mary White	3	do	do	do.								
Rachel White	19	do	do	do	Spells.							
Winney Wiggins	47	do	do	do	–	–	1829	Consumption.				
Mary Wiggins	18	do	do	do.								

* Emancipated, by whom unknown.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Brig Doris's Company, arrived at Monrovia August 11, 1827.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Merdin Brozier	44	North Carolina	–	Unknown	Caldwell	–	–	1828	Consumption.		
Miriam Brozier	39	do	Free born	–	do	–	–	1830	Consumption.		
Henry Brozier	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Richard Brozier	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	1841	Consumption.		
Martha Brozier	6	do	do	–	do.						
Miriam Brozier	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	1827	Fever.		
—— Brozier	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Consumption.		
William Fox	25	Maryland	do	–	Monrovia	–	Farmer	1833	Consumption.		
Mary Harris	60	do	do	–	do	Reads.					
David Harris	28	do	do	–	do	Writes.					
John Harris	31	do	do	–	do	do	–	1833	Drowning.		
Julian Harris	26	do	do	–	do	Spells.					
Nathaniel Harris	13	do	do	–	do	do.					
Joseph Harris	5	do	do	–	do	–					
Peter Johnson	40	North Carolina	–	do	do	Reads	do.				
Homer Johnson	52	do	–	do	Caldwell	–	–	1829	Consumption.		
Esther Johnson	48	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835
Phocion Johnson	23	do	do	–	do	–	do	1829	Consumption.		
Samuel Johnson	21	do	do	–	do	–	do	1838	Consumption.		
Maria Johnson	18	do	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Edward Johnson	17	do	do	–	do	–	do.				
John Johnson	13	do	do	–	do	–	–	1836	By natives in the country.		
Diana Johnson	11	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835

Ann Johnson	9	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	do	1835	
Homer Johnson, jr.	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	1827	Fever.			
Nancy Johnson	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	1827	Fever.			
Merinda Jordan	17	do	do	–	do	–	–	1827	Fever.			
John Hanson*	36	Maryland	–	–	Monrovia	Writes.						
George R. McGill	40	do	do	–	do	Writes and ciphers.	School teacher	–	–	C. Palmas	1837	
Samuel F. McGill	12	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837	
Richard Morris	23	do	–	–	Caldwell	–	–	1827	Fever.			
Eliza Morris	19	do	–	–	do	–	–	1827	Fever.			
Davis Palen	22	North Carolina	–	–	do	–	–	1833	Decline.			
James Parker	21	do	–	–	do	–	–	1838	Shot	Country.		
Primus Peale	60	do	–	–	do	–	–	1829	Old age.			
Essex Peale	43	do	–	–	do	–	–	1831	Decline.			
Isaac Peale	36	do	–	–	do	–	–	1827	Fever.			
Judith Peale	35	do	–	–	do	–	–	1827	Fever.			
Temple Peale	29	do	–	–	do.							
Catharine Peale	26	do	–	–	do	–	–	1828	Consumption.			
Shepherd Peale	23	do	–	–	do	–	–	1836	Consumption.			
Alexander Peale	22	do	–	–	do.							
Randal Peale	20	do	–	–	do.							
Rosetta Peale	19	do	–	–	do.							
Amelia Peale	7	do	–	–	do.							
Charity Peale	17	do	–	–	do	–	–	–	–	G. C. Mt.	1843	
Saborah Peale	15	do	–	–	do.							
Adeline Peale	13	do	–	–	do.							
Solomon Peale	6	do	–	–	do	–	–	1827	Fever.			
Selah Peale	4	do	–	–	do	–	–	1827	Fever.			
Henry Peale	3	do	–	–	do	–	–	1827	Fever.			
Martha Peale	2	do	Free born	–	do	–	–	1827	Fever.			
Eliza Peale	4	do	do	–	do.							
—— Peale	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1827	Smothered.			
James Pritchard	22	do	do	–	do	–	Sawyer	1832	Decline.			
Jacob Pritchard	19	do	do	–	do	–	Sawyer	1837	Decline.			
Joseph Robinson	45	Virginia	–	Unknown	Monrovia	–	Stone mason	1833	Decline.			
Daniel Robinson	32	do	–	do	do	–	Stone mason	1840	Decline.			
Argile Robinson	30	do	–	do	do	–	Stone mason	–	–	S. Leone	1828	
Mary Robinson	22	do	–	do	do	–	Cook.					

* Purchased his freedom.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Hannah Robinson	20	Virginia	–	Unknown	Monrovia	–	–	1842	Decline.		
Rebecca Robinson	5	do	–	do	do.						
Robert Robinson, inf.	–	do	–	do	do.						
Richard Spellman	26	North Carolina	Free born	–	Caldwell	–	Farmer	1838	Decline.		
Margaret Spellman	19	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		
Judith Tisdale	36	do	–	do	do.						
Moses Tisdale	15	do	–	do	do	–	–	1839	Diseased brain.		
Rachel Tisdale	13	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.		
Aaron Tisdale	11	do	–	do	do	–	–	1839	Diseased brain.		
Jane Tisdale	6	do	–	do	do.						
John Tisdale	4	do	–	do	do.						
Elizabeth Tisdale	26	do	–	do	do.						
Jacob Tisdale	11	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Unknown.		
Dempsey Tisdale	9	do	–	do	do	–	–	1827	Fever.		
Margaret Tisdale	8	do	–	do	do	–	–	1827	Fever.		
Sarah Tisdale	6	do	–	do	do	–	–	1827	Fever.		
Elijah Tisdale	4	do	–	do	do	–	–	1827	Fever.		
Lydia Parker	22	do	–	do	do	–	–	1829	Anasarca.		
Samuel Wheeler	33	do	–	do	Monrovia	–	Carpenter.				
Hulda Wheeler	27	do	–	do	do.						
Catharine Wheeler	1	do	–	do	do.						
Phaiby Wheeler	23	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	
James Wheeler	1	do	–	do	do.						
Miles White	22	do	do	do	Caldwell	–	Farmer	1835	Anasarca.		
Jane White	21	do	do	do	do	–	–	1827	Fever.		
—— White	1	do	do	do	do.						
Davis White	18	do	do	do	do.						
Essex White	26	do	do	do	do	–	Farmer.				

Nathan White -	28	do -	do	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1829	Consumption.	
Faithy White -	22	do -	do	do -	do	–	–	1839	Anasarca.	
Margaret White -	4	do -	do	do -	do	–	–	1836	Anasarca.	
—— White -	1	do -	do	do -	do	–	–	1836	Anasarca.	

Ship Norfolk's Company, arrived at Monrovia July 10, 1827.

Boston Waldsburg -	-	At large -	–	U. S. Government -	N. Georgia.					
Robert Young -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1838	Unknown.	
Thomas Morell -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Sawyer.			
Oscar De Lyon -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Sawyer -	1832	Unknown.	
Alexander Bartlett -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Sawyer.			
Jane Bartlett -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1836	Diseased brain.	
Peter Habersham -	-	do -	-	do -	do	–	Sawyer.			
Venus Walburg -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Pleurisy.	
Edward Berrian -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Sawyer -	1836	Unknown.	
Primus Bartow -	-	do -	–	do -	do.					
John Bull - -	-	do -	–	do -	do.					
Primus Belbow -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Diseased brain.	
Mary Waring -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Child birth.	
Jack Bond - -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Carpenter -	1835	Diseased lungs.	
July Habersham -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Sawyer -	1832	Unknown.	
Prince Habersham -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1842	Diseased brain.	
Joseph Waldsburg -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1837	Murdered by Josh. Lewis.	
Anthony Bartow -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1842	Unknown.	
John Clark - -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1827	Fever.	
Munday Clark -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer.			
George Marshall -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1842	Anas. exantha.	
Atticus Cope -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Stone mason -	1840	Anas. exantha.	
Charles Habersham -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Sawyer -	1836	Diseased lungs.	
Richard Habersham -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1839	Drowning.	
Chancy Berrian -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Sawyer -	1840	Pleurisy.	
William Bartow -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Sawyer -	1840	Anas. exantha.	
Prince Young -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Sawyer -	1842	Diseased brain.	
Samuel Hope -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	Carpenter -	1834	Diseased brain.	

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Thomas Habersham	-	At large	-	U. S. Government	N. Georgia	-	Farmer	1830	Diseased brain.		
Thomas Habersham	-	do	-	do	do	-	Carpenter	1840	Diseased brain.		
Battiece Morell	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1840	Diseased brain.		
Thomas Sick	-	do	-	do	do	-	Farmer	1836	Diseased brain.		
Daniel Bartow	-	do	-	do	do	-	Farmer	1828	Fever.		
Thomas Waldsburg	-	do	-	do	do	-	Farmer	1838	Diseased brain.		
Thomas Jenkins	-	do	-	do	do	-	Farmer	1838	Killed by natives.		
Brown Habersham	-	do	-	do	do	Reads -	Sawyer	1838	Unknown.		
James Young	-	do	-	do	do	-	do	1843	Diseased brain.		
Sandy Waldsburg	-	do	-	do	do	-	Farmer	1836	Diseased brain.		
Benjamin Bartow	-	do	-	do	do	-	do	1839	Diseased brain.		
Edward Waldsburg	-	do	-	do	do	-	do	1842	Unknown.		
Thomas Berrian	-	do	-	do	do	-	Carpenter	1837	Diseased brain.		
Bilico Young	-	do	-	do	do	Reads -	Stone mason	1842	Anasarca.		
Thomas Berrian	-	do	-	do	do	-	Farmer	1828	Fever.		
John Cope	-	do	-	do	do	-	do	1835	Unknown.		
John Habersham	-	do	-	do	do	-	Sawyer	1839	Unknown.		
J. Habersham	-	do	-	do	do	-	do	1835	Pleurisy.		
John Bartow	-	do	-	do	do	-	do	1838	Diseased brain.		
Jeremiah Habersham	-	do	-	do	do	-	do	1838	Diseased brain.		
George Wallace	-	do	-	do	do	-	do.				
Isaac Habersham	-	do	-	do	do	-	Farmer	1829	Unknown.		
Barbour Morell	-	do	-	do	do	-	do	1839	Unknown.		
Joseph Hope	-	do	-	do	do	-	do	1837	Diseased brain.		
John Chartain	-	do	-	do	do	-	do	1841	Anasarca.		
John Leone	-	do	-	do	do	-	Gardener.				
Eve Morell	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	-	-	In co'ntry	1842
James Preston	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	-	-	S. Leone	1839

Jacob Morell	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1837	Anasarca.		
Caty Morell	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1828	Unknown.		
Maria Morell	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	-	-	In co'ntry	1841
Mary Morell	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1840	Female disease.		
Mary Morell, sr.	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1828	Female disease.		
Molly Morell	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1830	Diseased brain.		
Thomas Jenkins	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1830	Unknown.		
Martha Jenkins	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1834	Unknown.		
John Jenkins	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer -	1827	Drowning.		
Tippo Charlton	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	do -	1834	Intemperance.		
Mary Bruen	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1830	Diseased brain.		
Robert Young	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer -	1839	Shot in war.		
Paul Morell -	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	Carpenter -	-	-	Fernando Po.	1836
Smart Bokind	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	Shingle drawer	1839	Diseased brain.		
Lucinda Morell	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Unknown.		
Edward Grainer	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1829	Unknown.		
Francis Smart	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1842	Diseased brain.		
Robert Dean	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1835	Diseased brain.		
William Bailey	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	Carpenter -	1836	Diseased lungs.		
William Chisholm	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	oo	-	do -	1832	Diseased lungs.		
Richard Knight	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	do -	-	-	Sherbro	1830
Tamar Waldsburg	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1837	Childbirth.		
Margaret Bartlett	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Mary Habersham	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1836	Unknown.		
Diana Berrian	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Amey Williams	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Nancy Bartow	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1840	Diseased brain.		
Delia Paul -	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1840	Diseased brain.		
Mary Smith	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1840	Childbirth.		
Eliza Kinsley	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Ellen Bilbow	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1828	Unknown.		
Susan Habersham	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Female disease.		
Mary Habersham	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1840	Diseased lungs.		
Venus Waldsburg	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1837	Hung for assisting to murder her husband.		
Eliza Clark -	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Ellen Hanson	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1841	Unknown.		
Judy Habersham	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1841	Unknown.		
Mary Habersham	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1840	Unknown.		

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Lawrie Clark	-	At large	-	U. S. Government	N. Georgia.						
Georgiana Marshall	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1842	Unknown.		
Attala Cope	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1843	Pleurisy.		
Charlotte Habersham	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1834	Female disease.		
Chaney Berrian	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1842	Diseased brain.		
Diana Clark	-	do	-	do	do.						
Willy Ann Bartow	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1840	Diseased brain.		
Loretta Young	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1840	Diseased brain.		
Michael Ann Russell	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	-	Unknown.		
Dorothy Hope	-	do	-	do	do.						
Patsy Habersham	-	do	-	do	do.						
Mary Davis	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1835	Unknown.		
Mary Ann Habersham	-	do	-	do	do.						
Hannah Sick	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1835	Diseased lungs.		
Danieletta Bartow	-	do	-	do	do.						
Johannah Waldsburg	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1832	Diseased brain.		
Ann Jenkins	-	do	-	do	do.						
Roxy Habersham	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1828	Diseased lungs.		
Sarah Waldsburg	-	do	-	do	do.						
Winney Barton	-	do	-	do	do.						
Grace Berrian	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1828	Unknown.		
Phœbe Young	-	do	-	do	do.						
Julian Berrian	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1840	Unknown.		
Mary Stone	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1838	Diseased brain.		
Susan Willoby	-	do	-	do	do.						
Diana James	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	-	-	Unknown	
Cleopatra Jenks	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1834	Unknown.		
Rebecca Kelly	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1842	Diseased brain.		

Unire Cope	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1832	Diseased brain.
Catura Habersham	-	do	-	–	do	-	do.			
Octava Davis	-	do	-	–	do		do.			
Maria Davis	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1843	Diseased lungs
Ducan Davis	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1843	Anasarca.
Eliza Down	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1839	Diseased brain.
Ann Bartow	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1838	Diseased brain.
Julian Bartow	-	do	-	–	do	-	do.			
Despair Hope	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1843	Anasarca.
Patsy Jenkins	-	do	-	–	do	-	do.			
Chloe Charton	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1839	Diseased lungs.
Susan Young	-	do	-	–	do	-	do.			
Pauline Morell	-	do	-	–	do	-	do.			
Lucinda Morell	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1832	Diseased brain.
Sarah Mead	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1840	Diseased lungs.
Mary Young	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1840	Diseased lungs.
Eliza De Lyon	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1832	Anasarca.
Levina Lewis	-	do	-	–	do	-	do.			
Mary Devany	-	do	-	–	do	-	do.			
Phexia Habersham	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1839	Anasarca.
Joseph Branch	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	1837	Anasarca.

Brig Doris's company, arrived at Monrovia January 15, 1828.

Henry Bond	-	55	Maryland	-	Free born	–	Monrovia	–	–	1828	Fever.
Lydia Bond	-	38	do	-	do	–	do.				
Caroline Bond	-	17	do	-	do	–	do	Spells.			
Maria Bond	-	14	do	-	do	–	do	do.			
Josiah Bond	-	12	do	-	do	–	do	do	-	–	1828	Fever.
Henry Bond	-	8	do	-	do	–	do	do.			
Samuel Bond	-	6	do	-	do	–	do	–		–	1828	Fever.
Mary Bond	-	4	do	-	do	–	do.				
Benjamin Fuller	-	65	do	-	–	Daniel Murray, Esq.	do	Reads	-	–	1828	Fever.
Jane Fuller	-	60	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1840	Old age.
Clemn Fuller	-	28	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	Stone mason	-	1843	Diseased brain.
Lloyd Fuller	-	20	do	-	–	do	-	do	Reads	-	Farmer.		
Delila Fuller	-	22	do	-	–	do	-	do	Reads.				

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Jesse Fuller -	39	Maryland -	–	Daniel Murray, Esq.	Monrovia	Reads -	Farmer -	1829	Consumption.		
Grace Fuller -	37	do -	–	do -	do	Spells -	–	1830	Consumption.		
Jane Fuller - -	8	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Consumption.		
Violet Fuller -	5	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Consumption.		
John Fuller - -	1	do -	–	do -	do.						
John Davis - -	37	do -	–	do -	do	Reads -	Farmer -	1828	Casualty—sun stroke.		
Martha Davis -	37	do -	–	do -	do	do -	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837
Richard Holliday -	28	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1832	Drowning.		
Maria Holliday -	28	do -	–	do -	do	do -	–	1828	Fever.		
William Holliday -	6	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Casualty-caught by a shark in a river.		
Mary Holliday -	4	do -	–	do -	do.						
Ellen Holliday -	2	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
James Holliday, inf. -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Chloe Johnson -	65	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Old age.		
Thomas Holliday -	53	do -	–	do -	do	Reads -	–	1828	Fever.		
Juliet Holliday -	36	do -	–	do -	do	do -	–	1838	Anasarca.		
Nancy Holliday -	12	do -	–	do -	do	do -	–	1828	Fever.		
Thomas Holliday -	11	do -	–	do -	do	do -	–	1834	Casualty—by a fall from a house.		
Elizabeth Holliday -	8	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Joseph Holliday -	6	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
George Holliday -	4	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Richard Holliday -	1	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Margaret Armour -	35	do -	–	do -	do	Reads -	–	1828	Fever.		
John Armour -	16	do -	–	do -	do	do -	–	1828	Fever.		
Henry Armour -	12	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1835	Recoiling of a cannon.		

Emily Armour	10	do	–	do	do	–	–	1828	Fever.					
Gabriel Armour	5	do	–	do	do.									
Charles Evans	56	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1828	Fever.					
David Johnson	54	do	Free born	–	do	Reads	–	1835	Decline.					
Charlotte Johnson	54	do	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.					
David Johnson	15	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1834	Consumption.					
Elizabeth Johnson	12	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	1839	Consumption.					
James Johnson	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever					
Joseph Johnson	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.					
Anthony Wood	30	do	do	–	do	Writes	Blacksmith	–	–	C. Palmas	1834			
Julian Wood	28	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1828	Fever.					
Garretson Wood	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.					
John Q. Adams	21	do	–	Unknown	do	–	–	–	–	Country	1829			
Frederick Josephus	27	do	Free born	–	do	Reads	–	1828	Fever.					
Charles Josephus	25	do	do	–	do	do	–	1828	Fever.					
Sarah Coleman	22	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837			
Mary Boston	24	do	do	–	do.									
Charlotte Holland	46	do	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Decline.					
Sylvina Randall	45	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Decline.					
Elizabeth Randall	16	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1833	Decline.					
Thomas Randall	12	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	Unknown	1835			
Frances Pippin	64	do	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Old age.					
George McGill	15	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	1828	Fever.					
Joseph Dickerson	33	do	do	–	do	do	Nail maker	1828	Fever.					
Maria Dickerson	33	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1828	Female disease.					
Benjamin Dickerson	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1829			
Susanna Dickerson	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Anasarca.					
Solomon Baley	59	Delaware	do	–	do	Writes	Farmer	1839	Old age.					
Tamar Baley	54	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1834	Old age.					
Paul Goff	54	New York	do	–	do	Writes	Farmer	1828	Fever.					
Judith Goff	50	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1828	Fever.					
Lydia Goff	25	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	1828	Fever.					
Randall Goff	27	do	do	–	do	do	Farmer	1828	Fever.					
Charles Goff	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.					
John Goff	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.					
Mary Goff	12	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1828	Fever.					
Rachel Goff	19	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	1828	Fever.					
Nancy Goff	22	do	do	–	do	do	–	1834	Diseased lungs.					
Harriet Goff	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.					
Hiram Goff	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.					

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
David Freeman -	29	New York -	Free born	–	Monrovia	Writes -	Farmer -	1828	Fever.		
Cornelia Freeman -	5	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Alman Ward -	27	do -	do	–	do	do	Carpenter -	1828	Fever.		
David Bullock -	40	Virginia -	–	David Bullock, Esq.	Caldwell	Reads -	Farmer -	1834	Diseased brain.		
Mary Bullock -	17	do -	–	do -	do	None.					
Rebecca Bullock -	6	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Rachel Bullock -	15	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Diseased lungs.		
Maria Bullock -	13	do -	–	do -	do.			–			
Fr. Bullock, } twins -	11	do -	–	do -	do.						
Th. Bullock, }		do -	–	do -	do.						
Jane Bullock -	9	do -	–	do -	do.						
Charles Bullock -	5	do -	–	do -	do.						
Patrick Bullock -	24	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	G. co'ntry	1841
Judith Bullock -	19	do -	–	do -	do	Spells -	–	1843	Diseased lungs.		
Mary A. Bullock -	4	do -	–	do -	do.						
John Bullock -	9	do -	–	do -	do		–	1828	Fever.		
Charles Bullock -	36	do -	–	do -	do	do	Farmer -	1834	Decline.		
Strawberry Bullock -	39	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Elizabeth Bullock -	17	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1838	Diseased lungs.		
William Bullock -	15	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835
Mahala Bullock -	14	do -	–	do -	do.						
Eveline Bullock -	11	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Joseph Bullock -	9	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	Unknown	
David Bullock -	7	do -	–	do -	do.						
James Bullock -	2	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Susan Doris, born at sea - -	-	–	–	–	do.						

United States ship Ontario, arrived at Monrovia December, 1828.

James Kelly	38	–	Free born	–	Monrovia	Writes	Tailor	–	–	U. S.	1828
William Thompson	35	–	do	–	do	do	Seaman	–	–	do	1829
Charles Lee	26	–	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	do	1828
James Barnes	36	–	do	–	do	do	do	1834	Drowning.		
David Griffin	23	–	do	–	do	do	do	1828	Fever.		
Peter Burk	25	–	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	do	1829
Samuel Wormley	22	–	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	do	1828
Spencer Noble	27	–	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	do	1829

Schooner Randolph, arrived at Monrovia July 17, 1828.

Smart McDermit	50	Georgia	–	Mr. McDermit	Millsburg	None	Farmer.				
Minty McDermit	34	do	–	do	do	do.					
Rachel McDermit	20	do	–	do	do	do.					
David McDermit	14	do	–	do	do	do	Farmer	1836	Consumption.		
Jane McDermit	13	do	–	do	do	do.					
Terra McDermit	9	do	–	do	do	do	–	1828	Fever.		
Alexander McDermit	8	do	–	do	do	do.					
Daniel McDermit	7	do	–	do	do	do	–	1834	Consumption.		
Maria McDermit	5	do	–	do	do	do.					
Samuel McDermit	35	do	–	do	do	do	Farmer	1835	Consumption.		
Margaret McDermit	20	do	–	do	do	do	–	1832	Consumption.		
—— McDermit	12	do	–	do	do	do	–	1833	Pleurisy.		
Poultney McDermit	10	do	–	do	do	do	–	1829	Pleurisy.		
John McDermit	14	do	–	do	do	do	Farmer	1828	Fever.		
Amelia McDermit	26	do	–	do	do	do	–	1835	Decline.		
Charlotte McDermit	10	do	–	do	do	do.					
Lucy McDermit	6	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	–	S. Leone*	1836
Frances McDermit	5	do	–	do	do	do	–	1828	Fever.		
Tobias McDermit	45	do	–	do	do	do	Farmer.				
Philip McCray	16	do	–	do	do	do	do	1839	Consumption.		

* Cause of removal, her guardian.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Samuel McDermit -	6	Georgia -	–	Mr. McDermit -	Millsburg	None.					
Sky McDermit -	60	do -	–	do -	do	do	Farmer -	1840	Decline.		
Thomas McDermit -	36	do -	–	do -	do	do	do.				
Simon McDermit -	12	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Phœbe McDermit -	40	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Decline.		
Monday McDermit -	40	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1835	Decline.		
Rachel McDermit -	57	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	C Palmas	

Brig Nautilus's company, arrived at Monrovia February 19, 1828.

Lucretia Outland -	70	North Carolina	–	Unknown -	Millsburg	–	–	1830	Old age.		
Bryan Outland -	20	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Pleurisy.		
Joseph Outland -	40	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1838	Consumption.		
Jane Outland -	30	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1838	Consumption.		
Annet Outland -	15	do -	–	do -	do.						
Kader Outland -	13	do -	–	do -	do.						
Allen Outland -	12	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Byas Outland -	9	do -	–	do -	do.						
Gatsy Outland -	7	do -	–	do -	do.						
Owen Outland -	5	do -	–	do -	do.						
Zachariah Outland -	3	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Dorothy Outland -	42	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1843	Decline.		
Isabella Outland -	12	do -	–	do -	do.						
Penina Outland -	10	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Rufus Outland -	8	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1829	Pleurisy.		

Olin Outland -	6	do -	-	do -	do.									
Harry Davis -	45	do -	-	do -	do.									
Darcus Davis -	45	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1828	Fever.					
Tabitha Davis -	14	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1828	Fever.					
Cherry Davis -	12	do	-	do -	do	-	-	1828	Fever.					
Joseph Davis -	10	do -	-	do -	do.									
Stephen Davis -	9	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1828	Fever.					
Mary Davis -	7	do -	-	do -	do.									
Marinda Davis -	5	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1828	Fever.					
Council Davis -	3	do -	-	do -	do.									
Penina Davis -	2	do -	-	do -	do.									
Rhody Outland -	18	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1829	Unknown.					
Jane Outland, infant	-	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1828	Fever.					
Rosetta Outland -	22	do -	-	do -	do.									
Reddick Outland -	8	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1828	Fever.					
Tobias Outland -	6	do -	-	do -	do.									
Maria Outland -	4	do -	-	do -	do.									
Garcy Outland -	1	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1837	Pleurisy.					
Phœbe Outland -	16	do -	-	do -	do.									
Erone Outland, infant	-	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1828	Fever.					
Luke Kennedy -	32	do -	-	do -	do.									
Jesse Kennedy -	38	do -	-	do -	do.									
C. Kennedy } twins {	12	do -	-	do -	do.									
B. Kennedy } twins {	12	do -	-	do -	do.									
Asbury Kennedy -	10	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1836	Anasarca.					
William Kennedy -	8	do -	-	do -	do.									
Shedrick Kennedy -	6	do -	-	do -	do.									
Wiley Kennedy -	1	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1840	Unknown.					
Christian Outland -	17	do -	-	do -	do	-	Farmer.							
Hilliard Outland -	1	do -	-	do -	do.									
Delila Outland -	20	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1828	Fever.					
Zaney Overman -	1	do -	-	do -	do.									
Joseph Peele -	37	do -	-	Mr. Peele -	do	-	-	1840	Consumption.					
Chany Peele -	23	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1840	Consumption.					
Mary Peele -	5	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	-	-	S. Leone	1837			
Parthena Peele ...	4	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1828	Fever.					
William Peele -	1	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1828	Fever.					
Catharine Peele -	56	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1839	Consumption.					
Isaac Peele -	15	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1839	Anasarca.					
Wiley Peele -	12	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1840	Anasarca.					

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
William Peele -	19	North Carolina	–	Mr. Peele -	Millsburg	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1828
Venus Peele -	30	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Anasarca.		
Abraham Peele -	7	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Pleurisy.		
Peter Peele -	5	do -	–	do -	do.						
Lydia Peele -	3	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1836	Pleurisy.		
Catharine Peele -	1	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Bridget Peele -	30	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Diseased lungs.		
Winney Peele -	14	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1838	Diseased lungs.		
Charles Peele -	10	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Judith Peele -	7	do -	–	do -	do.						
Rachel Peele -	38	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1843	Consumption.		
Penina Peele -	5	do -	–	do -	do.						
Harriet Peele -	3	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Edmund Peele -	1	do -	–	do -	do.						
Ceily Peele -	57	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1829	Decline.		
Loretta Peele -	14	do -	–	do -	Monrovia.						
Chaney Peele -	63	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1829	Decline.		
Edith Peele -	35	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1836	Decline.		
Peggy Peele -	41	do -	–	do -	do.						
Edney Peele -	14	do -	–	do -	do.						
Anaka Peele -	12	do -	–	do -	do.						
Edward Peele -	10	do -	–	do -	do.						
Sylvia Peele -	1	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Ceily Peele -	61	do -	–	do -	do.						
Nancy Peele -	14	do -	–	do -	do.						
Olive Peele -	11	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Pleurisy.		
Rachel Peele -	9	do -	–	do -	do.						
Willis Peele -	17	do -	–	do -	Millsburg	–	Farmer -	1839	Casualty.		

Sarah Peele	21	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Pleurisy.				
Elizabeth Peele	5	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.				
Allen Peele	18	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1828	Fever.				
Mary Peele	16	do	–	do	–	do.								
Reuben Peele	29	do	–	do	–	do.		Farmer.						
Abraham Peele	20	do	–	do	–	do.		Farmer.						
Patience Peele	25	do	–	do	–	do.								
Richard Peele	8	do	–	do	–	do.								
Charity Peele	16	do	–	do	–	do.								
Benjamin Lawrence	26	do	–	Unknown	–	Caldwell	–	Farmer	1838	Diseased lungs.				
Adeline Lawrence	1	do	–	do	–	do.								
Judith Lawrence	46	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Diseased lungs.				
Isaac Outland	16	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer.						
Edward Outland	48	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1839	Diseased lungs.				
Hester Outland	30	do	–	do	–	do.								
Jeremiah Outland	15	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837		
Elizabeth Outland	13	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Unknown.				
Penina Outland	12	do	–	do	–	do.								
Henry Outland	5	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.				
Dempy Outland	27	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer.						
Winney Outland	23	do	–	do	–	do.								
Samuel White	48	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer.						
Axem White	22	do	–	do	–	do	–	do	1829	Diseased brain.				
Hester White	15	do	–	do	–	do.								
Penina White	13	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.				
Lucinda White	11	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.				
John White	1	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.				
Margaret White	17	do	–	do	–	do.								
Morning Toms	27	do	–	do	–	Monrovia	–	–	1843	Decline.				
Jacob Toms	1	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.				
Cambridge Toms	77	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.				
Francis Toms	56	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1828	Fever.				
Charlotte Toms	15	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1830	Decline.				
Marinda Toms	12	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.				
Dempsy Toms	9	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.				
Mary A. Toms	5	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.				
Emily White	15	do	–	do	–	do.								
Chancy Fletcher	30	do	–	Mr. Fletcher	–	do		–	1833	Anasarca.				
Lydia Fletcher	12	do	–	do	–	do		–	–	–	C. Palmas			
Matthew Fletcher	5	do	–	do	–	do.								

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Mary Fletcher -	3	North Carolina	–	Mr. Fletcher -	Monrovia.						
Ann Fletcher, infant -	-	do -	–	Unknown -	Caldwell -	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Rhody Jordan -	27	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1832	Consumption.		
Chancy Jordan -	8	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Nixon Jordan -	6	do -	–	do -	do.						
Lusanna Jordan -	4	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Miley Jordan -	2	do -	–	do -	do.						
Solomon Jordan, inf.	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
Ruth Trublood -	12	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Hannah Trublood -	10	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Diver Fletcher -	22	do -	–	Mr. Fletcher -	do	–	Farmer.				
Thomas Fletcher -	20	do -	–	do -	do	–	do -	1840	Drowning.		
Jesse White - -	21	do -	–	do -	do	–	do.				
Gilley Toms -	18	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Ceiley Fletcher -	30	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Annis Fletcher -	25	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Calvin Fletcher -	7	do -	–	do -	do.						
Clarissa Fletcher -	3	do -	–	do -	do.						
Dempsy Fletcher -	51	do -	–	do -	do	–	Blacksmith -	1832	Decline.		
Cave Jones - -	55	Virginia -	–	Unknown -	do	–	Farmer -	1828	Fever.		
Winney Jones -	65	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Decline.		
John Brisbane -	29	do -	–	do -	do	Reads -	Carpenter -	1830	Consumption.		
Jane Brisbane -	27	do -	–	do -	do	do	–	1833	Consumption.		
John Brisbane, jr. -	5	do -	–	do -	do.						
Catharine Brisbane -	3	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1838	Consumption.		
Francis Brisbane -	1	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1828	Fever.		
Wiley Reynolds -	24	do -	–	do -	do	Writes -	–	–	–	U. S. -	1828
Remus Harvey -	30	Maryland -	Free born	–	do	do	B't & shoe maker	1836	Diseased lungs.		

Malvina Harvey*	25	do	–	–	do	Reads	Seamstress	1838	Decline.			
Rebecca Harvey	6	do	Free born	–	do	Spells.						
Susan Harvey	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	1828	Fever.			
Elizabeth Harvey	1	do	do	–	do.							
John Stansbury	19	do	do	–	do	–	Brick maker.					
Maria Stansbury	22	do	do	–	do	Writes	Seamstress	1833	Consumption.			
Jane Bryant	4	do	do	–	do.							
Jane Bladen	30	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1828	Unknown.			
Richard Prout*	45	do	–	–	do	do	–	1828	Fever.			
Susan Prout	12	do	do	–	do.							
William Prout*	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834	
John Brown	37	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	do	1836	

Ship Harriet's company, arrived at Monrovia March 24, 1829.

James B. Lundy	25	Virginia	Free born	–	Monrovia	Writes, &c.	Cabinet maker	1829	Fever.		
Caroline M. Lundy	22	do	do	–	do	do	Seamstress		–	S. Leone	1835
Nancy Sprigg	80	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Old age.		
David Payne	42	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1829	Fever.		
Eleanor Payne	42	do	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Diseased lungs.		
Henry P. Sprigg	28	do	do	–	do	Writes	Boot and shoe maker.	1833	Anasarca.		
Mont. Payne	23	do	do	–	do	do	do	1829	Fever.		
Eleanor C. Payne	21	do	do	–	do	do	–	1840	Female disease.		
Corrina E. Payne	19	do	do	–	do	do	–	1830	Female disease.		
Willey A. Payne	17	do	do	–	do	do.					
Francis Payne	15	do	do	–	do	Reads	Shoe maker.				
David Y. Payne	13	do	do	–	do	do.					
Caroline R. Payne	12	do	do	–	do	Spells.					
James S. Payne	10	do	do	–	do	do.					
William Payne	8	do	do	–	do	do.					
Frances Payne	6	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.		
Beverly Payne	4	do	do	–	do.						
Judith Payne	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.		
Corrina Payne	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.		

* Purchased their freedom.

† Cause of removal to Cape Palmas, his guardian.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Charles Payne	1	Virginia	Free born	–	Monrovia	–	–	1829	Fever.		
Samuel Payne	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.		
Amelia Roberts	40	do	do	–	do.						
E. J. Roberts	18	do	do	–	do	Writes, &c.	–	1843	Consumption.		
W. J. Roberts	12	do	do	–	do	do.					
J. W. Roberts	16	do	do	–	do	do.					
H. J. Roberts	10	do	do	–	do	do.					
Mary J. Roberts	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Unknown.		
J. J. Roberts	21	do	do	–	do	Liberal.					
Sarah J. Roberts	18	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	1838	Female disease.		
—— Roberts, infant	-	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Unknown.		
D. B. Brown	25	do	do	–	do	Writes	Blacksmith.				
A. B. Skinner	45	North Carolina	–	Unknown	do	Reads	Cooper	1834	Diseased lungs.		
A. B. Henderson	44	Virginia	Free born	–	do	Writes.					
Roxanna Boswille	22	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1839	Diseased lungs.		
Samuel Richardson	53	do	–	Unknown	do	–	Farmer	1835	Decline.		
Lucretia Richardson	60	do	–	do	do	–	–	1835	Decline.		
Fountain Richardson	25	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.				
Roxy Richardson	21	do	–	do	do.						
J. T. Richardson	19	do	–	do	do	Reads	Farmer.				
Martha Richardson	16	do	–	do	do.						
Samuel Lomax	5	do	–	do	do.						
Thos. Asbury Lomax	1	do	–	do	do	–	–	1829	Fever.		
Charles Harrison	46	do	Free born	–	do	–	–	1834	Anasarca.		
Penina Harrison	26	do	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Diseased lungs.		
Randolph Cooper	33	do	do	–	do.						
Nancy Cooper	32	do	do	–	do.						
Garret Cooper	29	do	do	–	do	–	Seaman	1832	Drowning.		
Thomas Cooper	27	do	do	–	do						

Reed Cooper	24	do	do	–	do	–	Seaman.					
Alexander Monroe	27	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1829	Fever.			
Lucinda Monroe	21	do	do	–	do	do	–	1829	Decline.			
John Monroe	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
Alex. Monroe, infant	-	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
Cath. Mondowney	40	do	do	–	do	Reads.						
Mary J. Logan	10	do	do	–	do	do	–	1838	Consumption.			
Emanuel Elliot	21	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	–	–	U. S.	1835	
Sophia Elliot	22	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1832	Consumption.			
Abraham Cheeseman	36	do	do	–	do	do	B't & shoe maker					
Martha Cheeseman	35	do	do	–	do							
Thomas Hunter	18	do	do	–	do	Reads	do.					
James Cheeseman	14	do	do	–	do	do	do	1839	Drowning.			
John Cheeseman	9	do	do	–	do	do	do.					
William Cheeseman	5	do	do	–	do.							
Abraham Cheeseman	4	do	do	–	do.							
Joseph Cheeseman	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
Margaret Watts	14	do	do	–	do.							
John Jones	9	do	do	–	do.							
Fleming Elliot	17	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	–	–	U. S.	1829	
Edward Banister	21	do	do	–	do	do	–	1829	Consumption.			
Bartemus Lucas	30	do	do	–	do	do	–	1829	Consumption.			
Richard Green	22	do	do	–	do	do	Stone mason	1839	Drowning.			
Joseph Sheppard	42	do	do	–	do	Liberal	School teacher	1832	Diseased lungs.			
Elizabeth Sheppard	40	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
Arthur Sheppard	10	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1829	Fever.			
Julia Ann Dandridge	11	do	do	–	do	do	–	1830	Pleurisy.			
J. S. Jones	11	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
Susan Brown	19	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
Elizabeth Brown	2	do	do	–	do.							
Mary Brown, infant	-	–	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
Leander Harris	9	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Unknown.			
B. P. Yates	18	do	do	–	do	Writes.						
Malvina Fleet	13	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1843	Diseased lungs.			
W. A. Parker	30	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	1830	Unknown.			
Lucinda Parker	28	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
W. A. Parker, jr.	11	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	–		S. Leone	1837	
Alexander Parker	9	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
Henry Parker	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
Frederick Lewis	43	Dist. Columbia	do	–	do	Writes.						

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Amey Lewis	43	Dist. Columbia	Free born	–	Monrovia	Reads.					
Gilbert Hunt	45	Virginia	do	–	do	Writes	Blacksmith	–	–	U. S.	1830
Edward Lewis	42	do	–	Unknown	do	do	Cooper	–	–	U. S.	1830
James Smith	23	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1830
Helen Lewis	30	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1830
James Thomas	32	do	Free born	–	do	Writes	Tobacconist	1840	Diseased lungs.		
Virgina Thomas	30	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1829	Fever.		
Sutton Thomas	10	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.		
Ursilla Thomas	9	do	do	–	do	Spells.					
Samuel Trent	50	do	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1830	Decline.		
Susan Lawson	40	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Female disease.		
J. Turner	49	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	1829	Fever.		
Lucinda Turner	38	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	G.C.Mt.	1843
Harriet Turner	13	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	1836	Diseased brain.		
Elizabeth Turner	2	do	do	–	do.						
John Mason	35	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	Unknown	
Sykey Jennings	26	Maryland	–	Miss Marg. Mercer	do	Reads	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Thomas Carrol	22	do	–	do	do	do	Farmer	1829	Fever.		
Edward Carrol	19	do	–	do	do	Spells	do.				
Dorey Jennings	17	do	–	do	do	do	do	1832	Consumption.		
Mary Carrol	15	do	–	do	do	do.					
James Jennings	14	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Julian Jennings	13	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Charles Jennings	9	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Peter Jennings	1	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Abraham Boston	20	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1838	Decline.		
Thomas Boston	19	do	–	do	do	Spells	do	–	–	U. S.	1830
Ann Boston	17	do	–	do	do	Reads	–	1836	Decline.		

Henry Boston	12	do	–	do	do.							
Henry Rollings	20	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	–	–	U. S.	1837	
James Martin	30	do	Free born	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834	
Juliet Martin	32	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
Catharine Martin	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas		
Rachel Stubblefield	45	Virginia	do	–	do	–	–	1830	Pleurisy.			
Isaac Stubblefield	50	do	–	Mr. Stubblefield	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
Abraham Stubblefield	11	do	–	do	do.							
Elizabeth Stubblefield	5	do	–	do	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
James Stubblefield	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
Lemuel Hunt	60	do	–	Rev. Mr. Hunt	Caldwell	–	Farmer	1837	Decline.			
Esther Hunt	55	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Decline.			
Jane Hunt	24	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Decline.			
Rebecca Hunt	39	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Drowning.			
John Hunt	23	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.					
Martha Hunt	12	do	–	do	do.							
Caroline Hunt	3	do	–	do	do.							
Lemuel Hunt	2	do	–	do	do.							
John Watkins	60	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1837	Old age.			
Mary Watkins	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
Sarah Watkins	1	do	–	do	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
Nelson Watkins	7	do	–	do	do.							
King Hunt	3	do	–	do	do.							
Abduhl Rahahman*	60	Tennessee	–	–	Monrovia	–	Farmer	1830	Diseased lungs.			
Isabella Rahahman*	55	do	–	–	do.							
John Stewart	50	Virginia	Free born	–	do	–	Blacksmith	1837	Decline.			
Francis Stewart	30	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.			
Eliza Stewart	18	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	G. C. Mt.	1832	
Thomas Stewart	6	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
John Stewart, infant	-	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Fever.			
Johannah Stewart	60	do	do	–	do	–	–	1829	Old age.			

* Purchased their freedom.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Brig Liberia's company, arrived at Monrovia February 17, 1830.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Samuel Cook -	63	Virginia -	–	Unknown -	Caldwell	–	Farmer.				
Susan Cook -	54	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
John Bell - -	28	do -	–	do -	do	Spells -	Farmer -	1833	Diseased lungs.		
Catharine Bell -	23	do -	–	do -	do	Reads -	–	1838	Consumption.		
Ally Edwards -	41	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Maria Oliver -	20	do -	–	do -	do	Spells.					
Helen Oliver -	15	do -	–	do -	do	do.					
Samuel Oliver, infant -		do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Harrison Oliver -	10	do -	–	do -	do	–		–	–	U. S. -	1843
Addison Oliver -	1	do -	–	do -	do,						
John Oliver, infant -	18	do -	–	do -	do	Reads -	Farmer -	1830	Fever.		
Susan Edwards -	7	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
John Oliver - -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Charles Oliver -	3	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Amelia Lucas* -	34	do -	–	do -	do	Reads -	–	1830	Fever.		
Maria E. Lucas* -	9	do -	–	do -	do	Spells -	–	1841	Pleurisy.		
James H. Lucas* -	6	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
John Lucas* -	3	do -	–	do -	do.						
Sarah A. Lucas* -	1	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Hannah Lucas* -	45	do -	–	do -	do	Reads -	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Amelia Denison -	24	do -	–	do -	Monrovia	do	–	1830	Female disease.		
Abraham Denison -	30	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	–	–	Tiembo -	1842
Martha G. Denison -	7	do -	Free born	–	do	Spells -	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837
Frances A. Denison -	5	do -	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Hannah A. Denison -	3	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		

John G. Denison -	1	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1830	Fever.			
Amey A. Bell -	4	do -	-	-	Caldwell.							
Francis Bell, infant -	-	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1830	Fever.			
George McPherson -	27	do -	-	-	do	-	Farmer -	-	-	U. S. -	1833	
Reuben Clark -	22	do -	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	Unknown		
Mary Lucas -	33	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1830	Fever.			
Anaca Dilliard -	38	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1830	Fever.			
Louisa Dilliard -	10	do -	-	-	do.							
Jeremiah Dilliard -	8	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1830	Fever.			
Willis Dilliard, infant	-	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1830	Fever.			
N. M. Hicks -	25	Philadelphia -	-	Mr. Whittlesey -	do	Writes.						
James Wark -	23	do -	Free born	-	do	do	Stone cutter -	-	-	S. Leone	1831	
Oran Modan -	19	Virginia -	-	-	do	-	Farmer -	1834	Pleurisy.			
Edward Brett -	20	do -	-	-	do	-	do.					
George M. Erskins† -	51	Tennessee -	-	-	do	Writes.	do	1830	Casualty.—Prescribing for himself.			
Martha Gains -	71	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1830	Old age.			
Hagar Erskins -	50	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1830	Fever.			
Jane Erskins -	30	do -	-	-	do	Reads -	-	1830	Fever.			
Wallace Erskins -	21	do -	-	-	do	do	Farmer -	-	-	S. Leone	1836	
Mary Erskins -	17	do -	-	-	do	do	-	1830	Casualty.—By going in the country.			
Weir Erskins -	15	do -	-	-	do	do	Farmer -	1830	Drowning.			
Mars Lucas -	33	Virginia -	-	-	do	-	do	1839	Anasarca.			
Martha Erskins -	13	Tennessee -	-	-	do	Reads.						
Hopkins Erskins -	10	do -	-	-	do	do	-	-	-	C. Palmas	1843	
Sarah J. Erskins -	7	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1830	Fever.			
Moses Anderson -	31	do -	-	-	do	Reads -	-	1831	Drowning.			
Sion Harris -	19	do -	-	-	do	do	Farmer.					
Jane Holcomb -	25	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1830	Fever.			
Plymouth Reed -	29	Virginia -	-	Mr. Reed -	do	-	Carpenter.					
Francis Reed -	25	do -	-	-	do	Reads -	-	1840	Wound.			
Hannah Victor -	-	do -	-	Unknown -	Monrovia	-	Seamstress -	1834	Anas. exantha.			
Sarah Cole - -	-	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1839	Female disease.			
Jesse Lucas - -	-	do -	-	do -	Caldwell	-	Farmer -	1842	Anasarca.			

* Supposed to be free.

† Purchased his freedom.

Brig Montgomery's company, arrived at Monrovia June, 1830.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Stephen Earley -	35	Georgia -	Free born	–	Monrovia	–	Farmer -	1831	Anasarca.		
Anaca Earley -	22	do -	–	Mr. Earley, of Georgia	do.						
T. Earley } twins	12	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Pleurisy.		
R. Earley } twins	12	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Henry Earley, infant -		do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Barbary Earley -	8	do -	–	do -	do.						
Nathan Earley -	40	do -	–	do -	Caldwell	–	Farmer.				
Susan Earley -	35	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Marshall Earley -	19	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer.				
Catharine Earley -	16	do -	–	do -	do.						
Mary J. Earley -	14	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Thomas Earley -	13	do -	–	do -	do.						
Louisa Earley -	7	do -	–	do -	do.						
Jeremiah Earley -	4	do -	Free born	– -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Francis Earley, infant -		do -	–	Mr. Earley, of Georgia	do.						
Benjamin Earley -	37	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1836	Decline.		
Violet Earley -	28	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1835	Pleurisy.		
Irwin Earley -	7	do -	–	do -	do.						
Ralph Earley, infant -		do -	–	do -	do.						
Bridget Earley -	25	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836
Charles Earley -	24	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Thomas Earley -	45	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1832	Consumption.		
Lucretia Earley -	40	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1838	Consumption.		

Andrew Mars	16	Virginia	–	Unknown	–	do	–	Farmer	–	1830	Fever.				
Nancy Mars	11	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1830	Fever.				
Lewis Mars	8	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1830	Fever.				
Ann Mars	6	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1830	Fever.				
Jane Mars	5	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1830	Fever.				
George Mars	1	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1830	Fever.				
—— Mars	3	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1834	Unknown.				
John Cuff	30	do	–	do		do	–	Shoe maker.							
Moses Cole	33	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1835	Unknown.				
Lucinda Cole	16	do	–	do	–	do.									
Lucinda Holcomb	21	do	–	do	–	do.									
Powhatan Holcomb	2	do	–	do	–	do.									
Robert Holcomb	5	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1830	Fever.				
Thomas Holcomb	1	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1830	Fever.				
Reuben Pritlow	27	do	–	do	–	do.									
Esther Pritlow	32	do	–	do	–	do.									
Elizabeth Pritlow	–	do	–	do	–	do.									
Elijah Strange	47	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1830	Fever.				
Grace Strange	39	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1831	Female disease.				
John Strange	6	do	–	do	–	do.									
Thomas Strange	8	do	–	do	–	do.									
Ellis H. Strange	4	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1837	Unknown.				
Elisha Strange	2	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1830	Fever.				
Albert Earley	24	Georgia	–	Mr. Earley	–	do.									
Mitchel Earley	18	do	–	do	–	do.									
Abraham Earley	23	do	–	do	–	do.									
Mary Earley	23	do	–	do	–	do.									
Washington Early	8	do	–	do	–	do.									
Esther Earley	40	do	–	do	–	do.									
Scott Earley	13	do	–	do	–	do.									
Daniel Brown	40	Virginia	–	Unknown	–	do	Reads	–	–	1838	Drowning.				
Phœbe Brown	38	do	–	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Consumption.				
Mary Brown	14	do	–	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Consumption.				
Stephen Alvis	24	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–		Unknown			
Levi Cartwright	22	do	–	do	–	do	Reads	–	–	1833	Diseased lungs.				
Dorsey Mathews	22	Maryland	–	do	–	Monrovia	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1831		
John Watts	22	Washing'n, D.C.	Free born	–		do	Writes.								
Henry Claget	30	Maryland	–	Unknown	–	Millsburg	–	Farmer	–	1830	Fever.				
Charity Claget	30	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		–	–	U. S.	1831		
Lewis Claget	12	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1830	Fever.				

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Ann Claget -	9	Maryland -	–	Unknown -	Millsburg	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Henry Claget -	6	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Rachel Clagett -	2	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Abraham Mars -	50	Virginia -	–	do -	Caldwell -	–	Farmer.				
Margaret Mars -	26	do -	–	do -	do.						
Aaron Mars - -	24	do -	–	do -	do	–	do.				
Hercules Mars -	18	do -	–	do -	do	–	do.				

Brig Heroine's company, arrived at Monrovia March 4, 1830.

Cæsar Russwurm -	-	At large -	–	U. S. Government -	N. Georgia	–	Farmer.				
Joseph Jeff - -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	do. -	1838	Diseased brain.		
John Paul - -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
Augustus Paul -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1838	Diseased brain.		
Joseph Gibbs -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
Anthony Smith -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
Thomas Smith -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
James Devany -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
James Kinsley -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
Sampson Lewis -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
John Gould - -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
Henry Williams -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Anasarca.		
Joseph Smith -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
Samuel Paul -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
Pepper Smith -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						

Samuel Lewis	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
John Smith, 2d	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1838	Unknown.		
Henry Kinsley	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
William Kinsley	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
York Kinsley	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Cyrus Travis	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Moses Kinsley	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Thomas Lewis	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Henry Paul -	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
James Clark	-	.	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	-	-	Unknown	1835
Philip Travis	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Peter Hanson	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Loumon Kinsley	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	-	-	S. Leone	1839
John Curtis -	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Captain Hanson	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Samuel Devany	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Mundy Dozier	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Pedro Smith	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Thomas Smith	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Thomas Kinsley	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Joseph Bartow	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1839	Diseased lungs.		
Samuel Smith	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Henry Devany	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Joseph Lewis	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Thomas Clark	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1841	Diseased brain.		
Emanuel Lewis	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1837	Diseased lungs.		
Robert Lewis	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1841	Unknown.		
Thomas Davis	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
John Fernandez	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1838	Unknown.		
Lewis Smith	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Alexander Smith	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	-	-	Gambia	1833
Glasgow Smith	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Adam Kinsley	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1833	Fever.		
Archibald Smith	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1839	Diseased brain.		
George Smith	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1841	Drowning.		
Henry Davis	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
July Davis -	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Joseph Brown	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Charles Davis	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Fernando Lewis	-	-	do	-	-	do	-	do.						

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
James Smith	-	At large	-	U. S. Government	N. Georgia						
Major Smith	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1843	Drowning.		
Jesse Smith	-	do	-	do	do.						
John Moore	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1836	Unknown.		
Isaac Davis	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1838	Diseased brain.		
Friday Dawn	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1842	Diseased brain.		
Sampson Dawn	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1837	Unknown.		
John Stone	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	-	-	Unknown	
Francis Jackson	-	do	-	do	do.						
Philip Tucker	-	do	-	do	do.						
Joseph Dana	-	do	-	do	do.						
Chap Hanson	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1840	Diseased lungs.		
Richard John	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1836	Diseased lungs.		
John Davis	-	do	-	do	do.						
John Smith	-	do	-	do	do.						
John Hanson	-	do	-	do	do.						
George Kissey	-	do	-	do	do.						
John Stewart	-	do	-	do	do.						
David Davis	-	do	-	do	do.						
John Lewis	-	do	-	do	do.						
Douglass Stewart	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1839	Unknown.		
William Kinsley, 2d	-	do	-	do	do.						
George Bartow	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1841	Drowning.		
Robert Smith	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1840	Unknown.		
Marshall Kinsley	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1839	Pleurisy.		
David Kinsley	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1836	Fever.		
Peter Kinsley	-	do	-	do	do.						
Adam Smith	-	do	-	do	do	-	-	1836	Unknown.		

Richard Smith	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1840	Unknown.		
Richard George	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1841	Pleurisy.		
Ned Smith	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Diseased lungs.		
Morice Jones	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1833	Drowning.		
Grudging Smith	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Unknown.		
Lewis George	-	do	-	–	do	-	do.						
Lamb Smith	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	–	–	S.Leone	1839
Andrew Brown	-	do	-	–	do	-	do.						

17

Ship Carolinian's company, arrived at Monrovia December 4, 1830.

Jonathan McCarithy	-	23	New York	-	Free born	–		Monrovia	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Catharine Saunders	-	70	Virginia	-	–	Unknown	-	do	–	–	1833	Old age.		
Benjamin Mars	-	49	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Margaret Mars	-	46	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Polly Mars	-	23	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Female disease.		
Isaac Mars	-	19	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Catharine Mars	-	17	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Jane Mars	-	15	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Benjamin Mars, jr.	-	13	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
George Mars	-	11	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Abraham Mars	-	9	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
David Mars	-	7	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Andrew Mars	-	5	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Rachel Mars	-	2	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Margaret Mars, infant		-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Nancy Mars, infant	-	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1830	Unknown.		
Thomas Tinsley	-	50	do	-	Free born	–		do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Catharine Tinsley	-	50	do	-	do	–		do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Polly Crocket	-	38	do	-	do	–		do	–	Weaver	- 1830	Fever.		
Washington Crocket		20	do	-	do	–		do	–	Farmer	- 1830	Fever.		
Margaret Crocket	-	18	do	-	do	–		do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Lucretia Crocket	-	17	do	-	do	–		do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
James Crocket	-	15	do	-	do	–		do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Samuel Crocket	-	13	do	-	do	–		do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
John Crocket	-	11	do	-	do	–		do.						
Henry Crocket	-	9	do	-	do	–		do	–	–	1832	Unknown.		

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Elizabeth Crocket	8	Virginia	Free born	–	Monrovia	–	–	1832	Pleurisy.		
Mary Crocket	6	do	do	–	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Madison Crocket	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	1830	Unknown.		
Wilson Crocket	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Unknown.		
Hezekiah Crocket, inf.	-	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Unknown.		
Patsy Crocket	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
George Mars	46	do	–	Unknown	do	–	Shoe maker	1830	Exposure to sun.		
Elizabeth Mars	44	do	–	do	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Benjamin Mars	18	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1830	Fever.		
Hercules B. Mars	16	do	–	do	do	–	do	1830	Fever.		
Abraham Mars	13	do	–	do	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Fleming Mars	12	do	–	do	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Reuben Mars	9	do	–	do	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Rachel Mars	8	do	–	do	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
David Saunders	6	do	–	do	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Samuel Mars	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Cudjoe Ross	62	Georgia	Free born	–	do	Reads	Cooper	–	–	S. Leone	1840
Joseph Mars, sr.	39	do	do	–	do	–	Stone mason.				
Eve Mars	33	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Female disease.		
Joseph Mars, jr.	12	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	1842	Drowning.		
Alexander Mars	9	do	do	–	do	do.					
David Mars	7	do	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Unknown.		
Mary Mars	5	do	do	–	do.						
Martha Mars	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Daniel Mars	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Andrew Green	29	Virginia	do	–	do	–	Cooper.				
Priscilla Green	26	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
George W. Green	10	do	do	–	do.						

James Green	8	do	do	–	do.						
Robert Green	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	1830	Fever.		
Andrew Green	3	do	do	–	do.						
Lot Cary Green	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Lydia Carrol	60	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Old age.		
Elsy Young	38	do	–	Unknown	do	–	–	1833	Unknown.		
Archibald Young	23	do	–	do	do.						
George W. Young	20	do	–	do	do.						
Mary A. Young	16	do	–	do	do.						
Sarah Young	13	do	–	do	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Samuel Young	6	do	–	do	do.						
John Young, infant	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1830	Unknown.		
George Mars	28	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1830	Fever.		
Charity Mars	23	do	–	do	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Allen Mars	23	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1831	Fever.		
Fanny Wright	10	do	–	do	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
John Miles	52	Maryland	Free born	–	do	–	Farmer	1831	Fever.		
Flora Miles	42	do	do	–	do.						
Hester Miles	23	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Consumption.		
Enoch Miles	16	do	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1831	Diseased lungs.		
Sophia Miles	15	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Solomon Miles	12	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Pleurisy.		
W. N. Miles	9	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Pleurisy.		
John Miles	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Ann M. Miles	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Frances Anderson	34	Virginia	[illegible]	Unknown	do	–	Spinster	1831	Fever.		
Margaret Anderson	14	do	–	do	do.						
Wesley Anderson	9	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Thrown by a horse.		
Mary Anderson	7	do	–	do	do.						
Enoch Anderson, inf.	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Henry Mumford	38	do	–	do	do.						
Edward Peyton	31	do	–	do	do	–	–	–		Unknown	
Simon Rahahman	36	Mississippi	–	–	do	–	Farmer	1833	Decline.		
Hannah Rahahman	38	do	–	–	do	–	–	1834	Female disease.		
Simon Rahahman, jr.	10	do	–	–	do.						
Susan Rahahman	8	do	–	–	do.						
Christina Rahahman	5	do	–	–	do	–	–	1832	Unknown.		
Nancy Rahahman	2	do	–	–	do.						
Hester Rahahman, inf.	-	do	–	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Levi Rahahman -	24	Mississippi -	Free born	–	Monrovia	–	Farmer -	1841	Drowning.		
William Jones -	18	North Carolina	do	–	do	–	Carpenter -	–	–	Unknown	1839
Thomas Johnson -	17	do -	do	–	do	–	Wheelwright.				
Armstead Frog -	24	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer -	–	–	S. Leone	1831
Luke Chavers -	21	do -	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	do	1831
Reuben Hatter -	30	Virginia -	–	Unknown -	do	–	–	–	–	U. S. -	1835
Elizabeth Hatter -	21	do -	–	do -	do	Writes -	–	1836	Decline.		
John Day -	33	do -	Free born	–	do	Ciphers -	Cabinet maker.				
Mary Day -	28	do -	do	–	do	Writes -	Seamstress -	1831	Poisoned drugs.		
Eveline Day -	7	do -	do	–	do	Spells -	–	1831	Poisoned drugs.		
Ann Day, infant -	-	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Armenia Day -	3	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Poisoned drugs.		
John Abner Day, inf.	-	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Lewis Small -	42	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer -	–	–	C. Palmas	1837

Brig Valador's company, arrived at Monrovia January 12, 1831.

John Washington -	58	Virginia -	Free born	–	Caldwell	–	Farmer -	1835	Consumption.		
James Washington -	20	do -	do	–	do	–	do.				
Ann Taylor -	25	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Consumption.		
Frances A. Taylor -	5	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
John Gardner -	35										
Catharine Gardner -	26	do -	do	–	do.						
Anthony Gardner -	11	do -	do	–	do.						
Jesse Gardner -	9	do -	do	–	do.						

Alfred Gardner	7	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.				
Julianna Mingo	23	do	do	–	do.								
Charles Davis	35	do	do	–	do	–	Seaman	1830	Captured by a Spanish slaver.				
Eliza Davis	23	do	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Consumption.				
William Davis	10	do	do	–	do.								
Littleton Davis	8	do	do	–	do.								
Patrick Davis	6	do	do	–	do.								
Mary H. Davis	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Pleurisy.				
Hartwell Vines	30	do	do	–	do	–	Sawyer.						
Martha Vines	21	do	do	–	do.								
Merdick Vines	6	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Unknown.				
Caroline Vines	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.				
Patsy Vines	2	do	do	–	do.								
Hack Brigs	28	do	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1841	Pleurisy.				
Maria Brigs	25	do	do	–	do.								
Henry Brigs	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Pleurisy.				
Levy Dozier	16	North Carolina	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.				
Peter Dozier	12	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	In co'ntry	1842		
Francis Brigs	5	do	do	–	do.								
Hannah Brigs	1	do	do	–	do.								
Temple Clark	35	do	do	–	do.								
Cornelia Clark	6	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.				
Mary Ran	60	Virginia	do	–	Monrovia	–	–	1838	Old age.				
Sarah Ran	28	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Consumption.				
Josiah Ran	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Drowning.				
Eliza Ran	12	do	do	–	do.								
Elizabeth Byrd	25	do	do	–	Caldwell.								
Harriet Byrd	7	do	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Pleurisy.				
Burgess Byrd	5	do	do	–	do.								
Georgianna Byrd	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.				
Henry Clark	22	do	do	–	do		Shoe maker.						
David Liberty	25	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Consumption.				
Caswell Byrd	18	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.				
Henry Duncan	33	do	do	–	do.								
William Thomas	35	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Diseased lungs.				
Cæsar Cayton	60	North Carolina	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Old age.				
Hester Cayton	60	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Old age.				
Maria Commander	25	do	do	–	do.								
Hester Commander	2	do	do	–	do.								

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Ellen Commander, infant, born at sea -	-	–	Free born	–	Caldwell	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Henderson Spellman -	27	North Carolina	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Decline.		
Nancy Spellman -	20	do -	do	–	do.						
Eliza Spellman -	12	do -	do	–	do.						
Miley Spellman -	5	do -	do	–	do.						
Benjamin Spellman -	8	do -	do	–	do.						
Richard Boon -	40	Alabama -	–	Mr. Boon -	do	–	–	–	–	U. S. -	1833
Joseph Dozier -	11	North Carolina	Free born	–	do	–	–	1843	Pleurisy.		
Ann Commander -	20	do -	do	–	do.						
Lavina Commander -	2	do -	do	–	do.						
Ambrose Commander	4	do -	do	–	do.						
Malici Commander -	8	do -	do	–	do.						
Ellis Commander -	14	do -	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	In co'ntry	1842
Eady Harvey -	30	do -	do	–	do.						
Willian Harvey -	9	do -	do	–	do.						
John Harvey -	8	do -	do	–	do.						
Mary E. Harvey -	1	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Moses Hall -	21	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Decline.		
Penina Hall -	19	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Decline.		
Aaron Trublood -	23	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Anasarca.		
Charlotte Simons -	39	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Delila Simons -	7	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
John Simons -	23	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		
Rhody Simons -	20	do -	do	–	do.						
Nixon Dozier -	28	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1841	Decline.		
Ann Dozier -	20	do -	do	–	do.						
Harriet Dozier -	5	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		

Mingo Warrington	48	do	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Decline.		
Sidney Warrington	32	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Decline.		
John Warrington	11	do	do	–	do.						
Anthony Warrington	8	do	do	–	do.						
Saber Warrington	3	do	do	–	do.						
Vina Henly	30	do	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Diseased brain.		
Mary Henly	7	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Sampson Dozier	35	do	do	–	do.						

Schooner Reaper's company, arrived at Monrovia February 18, 1831.

Angelina McGill	33	Maryland	Free born	–	Monrovia	Writes	Seamstress	1831	Female disease.		
Sarah E. McGill	16	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Roswell McGill	10	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1840
James B. McGill	11	do	do	–	do	do.					
Urias McGill	8	do	do	–	do	Reads.					
Cleopatra McGill	7	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834

Brig Criterion's company, arrived at Monrovia October 30, 1831.

Quash Greenfield	66	Savannah	–	Unknown	Caldwell	–	–	1835	Decline.		
Daniel Greenfield	40	do	–	do	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Philip Greenfield	35	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Pleurisy.		
Sancho Greenfield	30	do	–	do	do.						
Ann Greenfield	40	do	–	do	do.						
Martha Greenfield	13	do	–	do	do.						
Lucinda Greenfield	9	do	–	do	do.						
William Greenfield	7	do	–	do	do	–	–	1842	Diseased brain.		
Caroline Greenfield	6	do	–	do	do.						
Mahala Greenfield	3	do	–	do	do.						
Louisa Greenfield, inf.	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Cloe Greenfield	35	do	–	do	do.						
Miles Greenfield	12	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1839
Isaiah Greenfield	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Henry Greenfield, inf.	-	Savannah -	–	Unknown -	Caldwell	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Harriet Greenfield -	22	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1838	Anasarca.		
Claborn Greenfield -	2	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Ann Greenfield, inf. -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1832	Unknown.		
Moses Williams -	31	North Carolina	Free born	–	Monrovia	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835
Rhody Williams -	28	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
George Williams -	11	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Pleurisy.		
John Williams -	8	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Moses Williams -	6	do -	do	–	do.						
William Williams -	4	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Jane Williams -	2	do -	do	–	do.						
Martha Williams, infant - -	-	do -	do	–	do.						
Mathias Mathews -	28	do -	–	Unknown -	Caldwell	–	–	1838	By a fall.		
Elizabeth Mathews -	28	do -	Free born	–	do.						
Mathias Mathews, jr.	4	do -	do	–	do.						
William Mathews -	1	do -	do	–	do.						
Caleb Jacocks -	60	do -	–	General Jacocks -	do	–	Farmer -	1840	Consumption.		
Lavina Jacocks -	30	do -	Free born	–	do	–	–	1838	Consumption.		
Delila Jacocks -	10	do -	do	–	do.						
Isaiah Jacocks -	9	do -	do	–	do.						
Julia Jacocks -	6	do -	do	–	do.						
Alfred Jacocks -	5	do -	do	–	do.						
Jonathan Jacocks -	1	do -	do	–	do.						
Mark Green -	25	do -	–	Unknown -	do	–	–	–	–	C. Coast	1839
John Smith -	26	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835
Nathaniel Edmondson	61	Maryland -	Free born	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.		
Nancy Edmondson -	50	do -	do	–	do.						

Sarah Edmondson	9	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.			
Chrisphia Edmondson	6	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.			
G. V. Cæsar	37	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	1833	Casualty.			
Elizabeth Cæsar	34	do	do	–	do	do	–	1838	Diseased lungs.			
Lot Mitchel	22	Virginia	–	Unknown	do.							

Schooner Orion's company, arrived at Monrovia December 10, 1831.

John Nichols	60	Maryland	Free born	–	Caldwell	–	Barber	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
Jane Nichols	40	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
James Nichols	14	do	do	–	do	Reads	Barber	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
Minty Nichols	110	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Old age.			
Joseph Nichols	13	do	do	–	do	Spells.	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
Sarah Nichols	12	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
Francis Nichols	10	do	do	–	do	do	–	1831	Fever.			
Washington Nichols	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	1831	Fever.			
Emma Dansbury	24	do	–	Unknown	do.							
John Dansbury	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1831	Fever.			
Elijah Brown	19	do	Free born	–	do	–	Barber	1831	Fever.			
John Stephens	47	do	do	–	do	Reads	Brick layer	1836	Diseased lungs.			
Catharine Stephens	45	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836	
James H. Stephens	19	do	do	–	do	Reads.						
Mary A. Stephens	14	do	do	–	do	do	–	1831	Fever.			
George W. Stephens	8	do	do	–	do	do	–	1832	Fever.			
Jeseph Stephens	9	do	do	–	do	do	–	1832	Fever.			
Alex. B. Stephens	4	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	1831	Fever.			
Daniel Banks	–	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836	
John Banks	–	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836	
Emanuel A. Jose	25	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	Unknown		
Cassandra Jose	50	do	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Anas. exantha.			
Hannah Anthony	40	do	do	–	do.							
Caroline Ridgway	40	do	do	–	do	–	Cook.					
Joshua Chase	22	do	–	Mrs. Wallace	do	Writes	–	1839	Diseased brain.			
Henry Chase	18	do	–	do	do	Reads.						
Isaac Dunning	13	do	–	C. Tiffany, Esq.	do	Spells.						
Lewis Wainwright	20	do	Free born	–	do.							

209 602 [150]

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Mary Merricks -	17	Maryland -	Free born	–	Caldwell	Reads.					
Henry Hynson -	21	do -	do	–	do	Writes -	–	1838	Anas. exantha.		
Susan Hynson -	21	do -	do	–	do	Reads.					

Ship James Perkins's company, arrived at Monrovia January 14, 1832.

Mary Duncan -	30	Virginia -	Free born	–	Monrovia -	–	–	1837	Diseased brain.		
Henrietta Duncan -	10	do -	do	–	do.						
Chapman Duncan -	5	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Eliza Duncan -	2	do -	do	–	do.						
Sarah Garner -	-	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
George Artis -	45	do -	do	–	do	–	Brick maker.				
Isaac James -	30	North Carolina	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Consumption.		
Rody Rix - -	24	Virginia -	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Decline.		
Burwell Brown -	45	do -	do	–	do	–	Sawyer.				
Amey Brown -	37	do -	do	–	do.						
Wiley Brown -	-	do -	do	–	do.						
Samuel Brown -	14	do -	do	–	do.						
John Brown -	9	do -	do	–	do.						
Allen Brown -	6	do -	do	–	do.						
Horace Brown -	3	do -	do	–	do.						
Augustus Brown, inf.	-	do -	do	–	do.						
Wiley Jordan -	36	do -	do	–	do	–	Blacksmith -	1843	Unknown.		
Nancy Jordan -	35	do -	do	–	do.						
Henry Williams -	12	do -	do	–	do.						

George Williams -	11	do -	do	–	do.							
Eden Williams -	9	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Albert Williams -	7	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Josiah Williams -	2	do -	do	–	do.							
James Benn -	36	North Carolina	do	–	Caldwell	–	Sawyer -	1836	Decline.			
Mary Benn - -	33	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Female disease.			
Lucy Benn - -	15	do -	do	–	do.							
Nancy Branch -	29	do -	do	–	Monrovia.							
Matilda White -	18	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Grief from loss of relatives.			
Louisa White -	1	do -	do	–	do.							
William Duncan -	39	do -	do	–	do	–	Sawyer.					
Hester Duncan -	49	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Henry Duncan -	17	do -	do	–	do.							
Eliza Duncan -	7	do -	do	–	do.							
Lewis Barsden -	73	Virginia -	do	–	do	–	Farmer -	1840	Decline.			
Avey Barsden -	60	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Decline.			
Rebecca Slay -	44	do -	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
Newit Slay - -	9	do -	do	–	Caldwell -	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
Littleton Slay -	5	do -	do	–	do.							
Andrew Jones -	41	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer.					
Rensey Jones -	37	do -	do	–	do.							
Martha Jones -	21	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Decline.			
Elsy Jones - -	20	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1841	Decline.			
Christiana Jones -	17	do -	do	–	do.							
Eveline Jones -	12	do -	do	–	do.							
Jane Jones - -	7	do -	do	–	do.							
Henrietta Jones -	4	do -	do	–	do.							
Josh. Jones } twins {	16	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer -	1842	Unknown.			
Sandy Jones } twins {	16	do -	do	–	do	–	–		–	U. S. -	1838	
Cajah Jones - -	13	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer.					
Levi Jones - -	1	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Silvey Jones -	25	do -	do	–	do.							
Charles Rix -	23	do -	do	–	do	–	Sawyer.					
Margaret Rix -	22	do -	do	–	do.							
Francis Duncan -	25	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer -	1842	Consumption.			
Wyat Warren -	19	do -	do	–	do	–	Carpenter.					
Robert Allen -	57	do -	do	–	do.							
Elizabeth Allen -	40	do -	do	–	do.							
Robert Allen, jr. -	2	do -	do	–	do.							

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Keziah Hendly -	40	North Carolina	Free born	–	Caldwell -	–	–	1841	Female disease.		
Catharine Sawyer -	22	do -	do	–	do.						
Osborn Sawyer -	2	do -	do	–	do	–	–	–	Female disease.		
Pleasant Sawyer -	19	do -	do	–	do.						
Jesse Sawyer -	18	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1838
Emily Ferrin -	4	do -	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837
Thomas Scott -	60	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Old age.		
Elijah Jordan, inf. -	-	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Treasy Scott -	48	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1835	Consumption.		
Blake Scott - -	21	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1835	Consumption.		
Jane Scott - -	18	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Diseased brain.		
Thomas Scott -	17	do -	do	–	do.						
Allen Scott - -	16	do -	do	–	do	Reads.					
Mordice Scott -	15	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Martha Scott -	11	do -	do	–	do.						
Alfred Scott -	8	do -	do	–	do.						
Copeland Scott -	7	do -	do	–	do.						
Lavina Scott -	6	do -	do	–	do.						
Joseph Scott -	2	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Matthew Brown -	30	Virginia -	do	–	do	–	Sawyer -	1838	Anasarca.		
Rebecca Brown -	26	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Consumption.		
Nancy Brown -	7	do -	do	–	do.						
Eliza Brown -	5	do -	do	–	do.						
Marshal Brown -	3	do -	do	–	do.						
Lucy Faulks -	14	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Anasarca.		
Amos Brown -	35	do -	do	–	do	–	Sawyer -	1834	Anasarca.		
Jane Brown -	30	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1841	Female disease.		
Edwin Brown -	10	do -	do	–	do.						

Mary J. Brown	-	8	do	-	do	-	do.						
W. H. Brown	-	6	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Fever.		
Calvin Brown	-	4	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Fever.		
Sarah A. Brown	-	2	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Fever.		
S. W. Brown, inf.	-	-	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Fever.		
Ely Rix -	-	25	do	-	do	-	do.						
Rebecca Rix	-	70	do	-	do	-	Monrovia	-	-	1832	Old age.		
Samuel Rix -	-	40	do	-	do	-	do	-	Sawyer.				
William Rix	-	30	do	-	do	-	Caldwell	-	Farmer -	1833	Unknown.		
Thomas Rix	-	23	do	-	do	-	do	-	Sawyer.				
Matilda Rix -	-	20	do	-	do	-	Monrovia	-	-	1834	Anasarca.		
Joseph Butler	-	33	do	-	do	-	Caldwell	-	Farmer -	1841	Diseased lungs.		
Morning Butler	-	28	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1842	Consumption.		
Margaret Butler	-	12	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1841	Consumption.		
Elina Butler	-	11	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1841	Consumption.		
Mordica Butler	-	2	do	-	do	-	Monrovia	-	-	1841	Consumption.		
Samuel Butler	-	20	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1836	Diseased brain.		
Joshua Gardner	-	39	do	-	do	-	do	-	Shoe maker.				
Matilda Gardner	-	29	do	-	do	-	do.						
Sarah Gardner	-	13	do	-	do	-	do.						
Nicholas Gardner	-	11	do	-	do	-	do.						
Walter Gardner	-	5	do	-	do	-	do.						
Lavina Gardner	-	3	do	-	do	-	do.						
John Gardner, inf.	-	-	do	-	do	-	do.						
Martha Crocker	-	35	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1836	Unknown.		
Temple Brown	-	50	do	-	do	-	Caldwell	-	-	1836	Unknown.		
John Brown	-	19	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1839	Decline.		
Mary Brown	-	16	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1840	Decline.		
Lewis Brown	-	14	do	-	do	-	do.						
Gilley Brown	-	10	do	-	do	-	do.						
Henry Brown	-	30	do	-	do	-	do	-	Sawyer -	1836	Decline.		
Susan Brown	-	30	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1837	Anasarca.		
Elisha Brown	-	26	do	-	do	-	do	-	Sawyer -	1832	Fever.		
Hannah Brown	-	25	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	-	-	U. S. -	1833
Jesse Brown	-	20	do	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer.				
James Brown	-	1	do	-	do	-	do.						
Ann Brown, inf.	-	-	do	-	do	-	do.						
Anthony Brown	-	21	do	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer -	1832	Fever.		
Lydia Brown	-	51	do	-	do	-	do.						
Eliza Brown	-	8	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1836	Unknown.		

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Amos Brown, inf.	-	Virginia	Free born	–	Caldwell	–	–	1837	Unknown.		
Peter Turner	24	do	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1840	Consumption.		
Julian Turner	21	do	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Deborah Turner	5	do	do	–	do.						
Jacob Turner	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Diseased brain.		
James Turner	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Francis Duncan	26	do	do	–	Monrovia.						
Daniel Duncan	27	do	do	–	do.						
Elijah Duncan, inf.	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Richardson Buck	26	do	do	–	do	–	Farmer.				
Rhody Buck	26	do	do	–	do.						
Mary Buck	7	do	do	–	do.						
Margaret Buck	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	1835	Unknown.		
Patience Buck	21	do	do	–	do.						
Alfred Duncan	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	1835	Anasarca.		
Rachel Brown	40	do	do	–	do.						
Turner Brown	24	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1834
David Butler	-	do	do	–	do.						
Martha Butler	34	do	do	–	Caldwell	–	–	1833	Diseased brain.		
John Butler	14	do	do	–	do.						
Maria Butler	12	do	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Anasarca.		
Daniel Butler	11	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1839
Samuel Butler	9	do	do	–	do.						
Edwin Butler	7	do	do	–	do.						
Stephen Butler	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1840
Arthur Catney	54	do	do	–	do	–	Sawyer	1837	Anasarca.		
Bethina Catney	29	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		
Ann Rix	7	do	do	–	do.						

Martha Rix	-	5	do	-	do	-	do.							
Viney Catney	-	3	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Fever.			
Mary Catney	-	2	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Fever.			
Henry Catney, inf.	-	-	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Fever.			
Sophia Jones	-	29	do	-	do	-	Monrovia	-	-	-	-	C. Palmas	1837	
Lucinda Jones	-	10	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	-	-	C. Palmas	1837	
Branilla Jones	-	6	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Fever.			
Lavina Jones	-	5	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	-	-	C. Palmas	1837	
Caroline Jones	-	3	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Fever.			
William Scott, sr.	-	51	do	-	do	-	Caldwell	-	Farmer -	1841	Diseased brain.			
Nancy Scott	-	40	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1841	Unknown.			
Austin Scott	-	24	do	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer -	1836	Unknown.			
Francis Scott	-	22	do	-	do	-	do	-	do.					
Crozier Scott	-	21	do	-	do	-	do.							
Martha Scott	-	1	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Fever.			
Margaret Scott	-	5	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1839	Anasarca.			
Elizabeth Scott	-	4	do	-	do	-	do.							
Lavina Scott	-	3	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1840	Diseased lungs.			
Sarah Scott	-	18	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1841	Diseased brain.			
William Scott, jr.	-	21	do	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer -	1839	Diseased brain.			
Patience Scott	-	17	do	-	do	-	do.							
James Scott	-	13	do	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer -	1839	Unknown.			
Julia Scott	-	9	do	-	do	-	do.							
Benjamin Scott	-	7	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1842	Diseased brain.			
Samuel Scott	-	12	do	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer.					
Louisa Scott	-	5	do	-	do	-	do.							
Amey Joiner	-	27	do	-	do	-	Monrovia	-	-	1841	Unknown.			
Lawrence Joiner	-	9	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1839	Unknown.			
Sylvia Joiner	-	2	do	-	do	-	do.							
George Liberty	-	70	do	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer -	1832	Old age.			
Charity Liberty	-	40	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1839	Diseased lungs.			
Malissa Liberty	-	14	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1836	Female disease.			
Caroline Liberty	-	13	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1842	Female disease.			
Margaret Liberty	-	12	do	-	do	-	do.							
Ely Liberty	-	10	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1843	Drowning.			
Mathias Liberty	-	8	do	-	do	-	do.							
Harriet Waltern	-	30	do	-	do	-	Caldwell.							
Lawrence Waltern	-	8	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1841	Diseased brain.			
Watson Waltern	-	6	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1840	Diseased lungs.			
Dorothy Butler	-	18	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1832	Fever.			

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Joseph Scott -	25	Virginia -	Free born	–	Caldwell	–	Farmer.				
Mason Scott -	25	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		
Edwin Scott -	4	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Diseased lungs.		
Edney Scott -	3	do -	do	–	do.						
Robert Scott -	22	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer.				
Amelia Scott -	21	do -	do	–	do.						
Richard Butler -	22	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer -	1842	Consumption.		
Mary Diggs -	22	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		
Edward Diggs, infant -		do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Samuel Lain -	60	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer -	1832	Fever.		
Judith Lain -	65	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Paul Vines -	43	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer -	1832	Fever.		
Ely Vines -	33	do -	do	–	do	–	do -	1835	Decline.		
Elvina Vines -	15	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Francis Vines -	12	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer -	1832	Fever.		
Catharine Vines -	3	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Lucretia Vines -	1	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Francis Vines -	75	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer -	1834	Old age.		
Gilly Vines -	60	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Decline.		
Ellen Vines -	41	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Decline.		
Lucretia Vines -	50	do -	do	–	Monrovia	–	–	1836	Decline.		
Hack Vines -	11	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Diseased brain.		
Drew Vines -	7	do -	do	–	do.						
Arkin Vines -	3	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Minerva Vines -	2	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Penny Vines -	39	do -	do	–	Caldwell.						
Frances Chappel -	15	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Consumption.		
Amelia Chappel -	13	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		

Levy Chappel	11	do	do	–	do.							
Britton Chappel	9	do	do	–	do.							
Sarah Chappel	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Mary Chappel	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Virginia Chappel, inf.	-	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Ann Balise	20	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835	
Frances Balise	7	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835	
Martha Rix	45	do	do	–	do.							
Susan Rix	20	do	do	–	Monrovia.							
Hannah Rix	30	do	do	–	Caldwell.							
Jane Rix	12	do	do	–	do.							
Martha Rix	10	do	do	–	Monrovia.							
Mason Rix	20	do	do	–	Caldwell.							
Samuel Rix	6	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S. -	1839	
Patience Travis	23	do	do	–	do.							
Marinda Travis	6	do	do	–	do.							
Wyat Travis	5	do	do	–	do.							
Jackson Travis, inf.	-	do	do	–	do.							
Elijah Blackshed	30	do	do	–	do	–	Farmer -	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
Sophia Blackshed	25	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
Lavina Blackshed	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
Jensey Blackshed	7	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
Joseph Richardson	53	North Carolina	–	Unknown -	N. Georgia	–	Farmer -	1840	Diseased lungs.			
Nancy Richardson	30	do	–	do -	do	–	–	1841	Diseased lungs.			
Eliza Richardson	14	do	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Diseased lungs.			
Frances Richardson	12	do	–	do -	do	–	–	1836	Diseased lungs.			
Joseph Richardson, jr.	10	do	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Diseased lungs.			
Alfred Richardson	8	do	–	do -	do.							
Mary Richardson	6	do	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837	
Lydia Richardson	4	do	–	do -	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Samuel Richardson	3	do	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	U. S. -	1832	
Allen Coleman	48	do	–	do -	Millsburg	–	–	1839	Anasarca.			
Ambrose Hawkins	28	Virginia -	Free born	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S. -	1832	
James Cotton	55	do -	do	–	Monrovia	–	Carpenter.					
Catharine Cotton	22	do -	do	–	do	–	–	–	Unknown.			
Samuel Rand	15	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Matthew Rand	11	do -	do	–	do.							
Willis Branch	11	do -	do	–	do.							
Isaac Overton	66	North Carolina	do	–	Caldwell	–	Shoe maker -	1837	Decline.			
Winney Overton	51	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Decline.			

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free-born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Henry Mitchell -	15	North Carolina	Free born	–	Caldwell	–	–	1842	Unknown.		
Samuel B. Overton -	30	do -	do	–	do	–	Sawyer -	1839	Anasarca.		
Emeline Overton -	22	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Eleanor Overton -	5	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1841	Anasarca.		
Nixon Overton -	3	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Diseased brain.		
Ann Cooper -	7	do -	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835
Jeffrey Morris -	22	do -	do	–	do	–	Farmer -	1839	Diseased brain.		
Gilly Morris -	22	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Female disease.		
Phenius Morris -	1	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Unknown.		
Guy Faulks -	24	Virginia -	do	–	do	–	Carpenter -	1837	Decline.		
Mahala Faulks -	27	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1841	Female disease.		
Susan A. Faulks -	2	do -	do	–	do.						
Penelope Copeland -	22	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Female disease.		
Henry Baldwin -	23	do -	do	–	Monrovia	–	Cooper -	1833	Drowning.		
Diana Briggs -	45	do -	do	–	do.						
Delila Baily -	26	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Female disease.		
George Belchers -	30	do -	do	–	do	–	Sawyer.				
Jane Belchers -	27	do -	do	–	do.						
Martha Belchers -	8	do -	do	–	do.						
Mary A. Belchers -	6	do -	do	–	do.						
Jane Belchers -	4	do -	do	–	do.						
Jas. H. Belchers -	1	do -	do	–	do.						
Willis Williams -	40	do -	do	–	Caldwell	–	Carpenter -	1835	Decline.		
Mary Williams -	28	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Decline.		
Elizabeth Williams -	13	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Unknown.		
Copeland Williams -	10	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Unknown.		
Caroline Williams -	8	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Unknown.		
Emma Williams -	4	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		

Matilda Williams	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.	
Hamlin Tand	34	do	do	–	do	–	Farmer.			
John J. Tand	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.	
Jensy Tand	26	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Childbirth.	
W. H. Tand	6	do	do	–	do.					
Mary A. Tand	5	do	do	–	do.					
Charles Scott	50	do	do	–	do	–	Farmer.			
Eliza Scott	25	do	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Decline.	
Martha Scott	3	do	do	–	do.					
Peter Duck	61	do	–	James Duck, Esq.	do	–	Farmer	1836	Old age.	
Hester Duck	45	do	–	do	do.					
Mary Duck	17	do	Free born	–	do	–	–	1835	Pleurisy.	
Devinus Duck	14	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Decline.	
Andrew Turner	38	do	do	–	do	–	Shoe maker	1832	Fever.	
Amelia Turner	40	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.	
William Turner	14	do	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Anasarca.	
Elizabeth Turner	12	do	do	–	do	–	–	1841	Anasarca.	
John Turner	10	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Unknown.	
Elsy Turner	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Unknown.	
Dilly Turner	6	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.	
Venus Turner	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.	
Lewis Turner	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.	
Willis Scott	22	do	do	–	do	–	Shoe maker.			
Robert Green	22	do	do	–	do	–	Stone mason	1835	Decline.	
Catharine Green	26	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Female disease.	
Sarah Green	7	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Female disease.	
Thomas Green	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.	
N. Hunter	34	do	do	–	do	–	Ditcher	1839	Decline.	
Patience Hunter	34	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Decline.	
Jane Hunter	16	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Decline.	
Mary Hunter	7	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.	
Eliza Hunter	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.	
Martha Scott	42	do	do	–	do.					
Lazerous Scott	5	do	do	–	do.					
Robert Scott	8	do	do	–	do.					
Virginia Scott	20	do	do	–	do.					
Mary Scott	1	do	do	–	do.					
Jeremiah Nubia	16	North Carolina	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Anas. exantha.	
Charles Hamlin	46	do	do	–	do	–	Sawyer	1839	By a fall.	
Marinda Rickets	18	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Consumption.	

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Mary Butler -	44	North Carolina	Free born	-	Caldwell	-	-	1832	Fever.		
Ely Butler - -	16	do -	do	-	do.						
Elisha Butler -	11	do -	do	-	do.						
Josiah Butler -	9	Virginia -	do	-	do.						
Samuel Butler -	6	do -	do	-	do.						
Henry Butler -	41	do -	do	-	do.						
Rebecca Brown -	18	do -	do	-	do	-	-	-	-	C. Palmas	1836
Jeremiah White -	26	do -	do	-	do	-	-	-	-	S. Leone	1838

Schooner Crawford's company, arrived at Monrovia February, 1832.

James Allen -	45	Louisiana -	-	Unknown - -	Millsburg	-	Farmer.				
Sarah Allen -	43	do	-	do -	do.						
William Allen -	20	do	-	do -	do	-	-	-	-	S. Leone	1839
Mary Allen - -	18	do	-	do -	do	-	-	-	-	C. Palmas	1837
Ann Allen - -	12	do	-	do -	do	-	-	1832	Fever.		
David Brown -	63	do	-	do -	do	-	-	1832	Decline.		
Mary Brown -	60	do	-	do -	do	-	-	1834	Decline.		
Susanna Brown -	26	do	-	do -	do	-	-	-	-	S. Leone	1835
Mary Green -	6	do	-	do -	do	-	-	1832	Fever.		
Robert S. Jones -	18	do	-	do -	do	-	-	-	-	To sea -	1839
Jacob Dunn - -	53	do	-	do -	do	-	Farmer -	1834	Unknown.		
Sarah Dunn - -	52	do	-	do -	do	-	-	1836	Diseased liver.		
Elias Dunn - -	20	do	-	do -	do	-	-	-	-	To sea -	1835

Martha Jackson	18	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836	
Delila Jackson	2	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836	
Emanuel Wilson	28	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	G. C. Mt.	1838	
Lawrence Wilson	8	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Pleurisy.			
David Wilson	6	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.			
Peter McFagan	39	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1841	Downing.			
Rachel McFagan	28	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1842	
Rosetta McFagan	3	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1842	
Juliet McFagan	1	do	–	do	–	do		–	–	–	C. Palmas	1842	

Ship Jupiter's company, arrived at Monrovia June 29, 1832.

Anthony Toliver	52	Georgia	–	Dr. James Bradley	–	Caldwell	–	Farmer.				
Priscilla Toliver	39	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Consumption.		
Charlotte Toliver	24	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Consumption.		
Mary Toliver	19	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Consumption.		
Elizabeth Toliver	17	do	–	do	–	do.						
Ann Toliver	15	do	–	do	–	do.						
Martha Toliver	11	do	–	do	–	do.						
William Toliver	9	do	–	do	–	do.						
John Toliver	7	do	–	do	–	do.						
Mary Toliver	5	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Diseased lungs.		
Daniel Toliver	1	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Richard Stewart	60	do	–	do	–	Millsburg	–	Shoe maker.				
Mary Stewart	45	do	–	do	–	do.						
Charles Stewart	26	do	–	do	–	do	–	Wheelwright	1840	Pleurisy.		
William Stewart	25	do	–	do	–	do	–	Blacksmith	1832	Consumption.		
Lucinda Stewart	23	do	–	do	–	do.						
Malinda Belford	21	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Rachel Belford	20	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Kendrick Belford	19	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1841	Anasarca.		
Mary Belford	13	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Anasarca.		
Jesse Belford	10	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Martha Belford	5	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Evanda Belford	4	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Wildy Belford	3	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Nathan Harvey	26	North Carolina	Free born	–		Caldwell	–	Farmer.				

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Mary Harvey -	25	North Carolina	Free born	–	Caldwell.						
John White -	12	do -	do	–	do.						
Mary White -	8	do -	do	–	do.						
Kitro White -	7	do -	do	–	do.						
Makun Harvey -	4	do -	do	–	do.						
Thomas Harvey -	2	do -	do	–	do.						
Catharine Harvey, inf	-	do -	do	–	do.						
Hiram Belford -	21	Georgia -	–	Unknown -	Millsburg	–	Farmer -	1838	Anasarca.		
Vicar Belford -	22	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Consumption.		
Wiley Belford -	19	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Consumption.		
Allen Belford -	18	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1838	Consumption.		
Sarah Belford -	14	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1835	Consumption.		
H. Whitfield -	24	do -	–	do -	do	–	Carpenter.				
Frances Whitfield -	24	do -	–	do -	do.						
Perry Whitfield -	4	do -	–	do -	do.						
Amanda Whitfield -	3	do -	–	do -	do.						
Mary Whitfield -	1	do -	–	do -	do.						
Bedy Whitfield -	26	do -	–	do -	do.						
Nathan Harris -	35	Virginia -	–	do -	Grand Bassa	–	Millwright.				
Sarah Harris -	32	do -	–	do -	do.						
John Harris - -	12	do -	–	do -	do.						
William Harris -	10	do -	–	do -	do.						
A. E. Harris -	9	do -	–	do -	do.						
Octava Harris -	6	do -	–	do -	do.						
Lucinda Harris -	17	do -	–	do -	do.						
Mathinda Harris -	15	do -	–	do -	do.						
Nimrod Harris -	12	do -	–	do -	do.						
Nancy Harris -	4	do -	–	do -	do.						

Elender Harris	2	do	–	do	–	do.								
Alcinda Harris, infant	–	do	–	do	–	do.								
John Harris	29	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer.						
Martha Harris	22	do	–	do	–	do.								
Bushrod Harris	6	do	–	do	–	do.								
Eliza Harris	2	do	–	do	–	do.								
Caroline Harris, inf.	–	do	–	do	–	do.								
Winder Harris	26	do	–	do	–	do	–	Sawyer	–	1838	Consumption.			
William Harris	24	do	–	do	–	do	–	do.						
Brazil Gray	37	North Carolina	–	do	–	Caldwell	–	Tanner.						
Maria Gray	5	do	–	do	–	do.								
Elizabeth Gray	23	do	–	do	–	do.								
Cornelius Gray	4	do	–	do	–	do.								
John Gray	2	do	–	do	–	do.								
George W. Gray	–	do	–	do	–	do.								
James Whitfield	27	do	–	do	–	Grand Bassa	–	Farmer	–	1843	Drowning.			
Delila Whitfield	40	do	–	do	–	do.								
Crawford Whitfield	11	do	–	do	–	do.								
Margaret Whitfield	9	do	–	do	–	do.								
Hilliard Whitfield	6	do	–	do	–	do.								
Mary Whitfield, infant	–	do	–	do	–	do.								
Reddach Whitfield	29	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834	
Charles Carter	39	Georgia	–	Dr. Bradley	–	Caldwell.								
Sylvia Carter	37	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1839	Consumption.			
Horace Carter	17	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	–	U. S.	–	1835
Rachel Carter	12	do	–	do	–	do.								
Reuben Carter	11	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1832	Decline.			
Eliza Carter	8	do	–	do	–	do.								
Elsy Carter	6	do	–	do	–	do.								
Serena Carter	3	do	–	do	–	do.								
Charles Scotland	49	Virginia	–	Unknown	–	do	–	Farmer	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835	
Darcus Scotland	47	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		–	–	do	1835	
Mary A. Scotland	23	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		–	–	do	1835	
Julia Ann Scotland	16	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		–	–	do	1835	
Sandy Scotland	8	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		–	–	do	1835	
Henry Scotland	3	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		–	–	do	1835	
Ann Scotland	1	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1832	Fever.			
Neptune Bradley	39	Georgia	–	Dr. James Bradley	–	do	–	Farmer.						
Catharine Bradley	37	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1839	Consumption.			
David Bradley	19	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer	–	1837	Consumption.			

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Maria Bradley	16	Georgia	–	Dr. James Bradley	Caldwell.						
Matilda Bradley	14	do	–	do	do.						
Hester Bradley	10	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Squire Bradley	8	do	–	do	do.						
Sophia Bradley	6	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Judith Bradley	5	do	–	do	do.						
Lucinda Bradley	4	do	–	do	do.						
Benjamin Taylor	38	Virginia	–	Unknown	do	–	Farmer	–	–	S. Leone	1835
Charity Taylor	28	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	do	1835
Rosina Taylor	14	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	do	1835
Charlotte Taylor	12	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	do	1835
Osborn Taylor	11	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	do	1835
Benjamin A. Taylor	10	do	–	do	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Thomas O. Taylor	7	do	–	do	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Willis N. Taylor	5	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835
John I. Taylor	1	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	do	1835
Lot Bradley	55	Georgia	–	Dr. James Bradley	do	–	Farmer	1834	Decline.		
Mary Bradley	48	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Decline.		
Stern Bradley	28	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	–	–	C. Palmas	1842
Anthony Bradley	27	do	–	do	do	–	do	1835	Drowning.		
Abraham Bradley	26	do	–	do	do	–	do	1838	Anasarca.		
Lewis Bradley	22	do	–	do	do	–	do	–	–	C. Palmas	1840
Lucinda Bradley	22	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Anasarca.		
Edmund Bradley	18	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1838	Diseased brain.		
Harriet Bradley	14	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1842
Shadrick Bradley	12	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.				
Eleanor Bradley	9	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1842
Jacob Harvey	27	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1839	Consumption.		

Charles Harvey	23	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1838	Consumption.			
Green Harvey	6	do	–	do	do	–	–	–		C. Palmas		
Francis Harvey	4	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.			
Jacob Harvey, jr.	2	do	–	do	do.							
Lemuel Whitehead	32	Virginia	Free born	–	Monrovia	–	Carpenter	–	–	U. S.	1833	
Lavina Whitehead	32	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Carlton Whitehead	10	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Eliza Whitehead	9	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Coyle Whitehead	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.			
Barbary Whitehead	6	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1833	
Elliot Whitehead	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1833	
Irwin Whitehead	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1833	
Lucretia Bowser	50	do	do	–	Millsburg	–	–	1835	Decline.			
Hamilton Bowser	18	do	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Decline.			
Sarah Bowser	21	do	do	–	do.							
Emma Bowser	6	do	do	–	do.							
Willis Whitfield	36	do	–	Unknown	Monrovia	–	Farmer.					
Edy Whitfield	35	do	–	do	do.							
Richard Whitfield	12	do	–	do	do.							
Jacob Whitfield	9	do	–	do	do.							
Martha J. Whitfield	4	do	–	do	do.							
Eliza Whitfield	7	do	–	do	do.							
John T. Whitfield	2	do	–	do	do.							
Samuel Gray	26	North Carolina	–	do	Millsburg	–	Farmer	1840	Drowning.			
Horace Evans	22	Virginia	–	do	do	–	do	1836	Anasarca.			
David Harvey	39	North Carolina	–	do	do	–	Sawyer	1835	Anasarca.			
Sarah Harvey	58	do	–	do	do.							
Rebecca Gray	60	Virginia	–	do	do	–	–	1835	Decline.			
Penelope Gray	20	do	–	do	do.							
Dublin Gray	39	do	–	do	do.							
Isam Whitfield	40	do	–	do	Monrovia.							
Sarah Whitfield	40	do	–	do	do.							
Henderson Whitfield	14	do	–	do	do.							
Henry Whitfield	13	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Unknown.			
Spratley Whitfield	12	do	–	do	do.							
Abraham Whitfield	3	do	–	do	do.							
Parthena Whitfield	1	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Pleurisy.			
Moses Jordan	43	do	–	do	do	Writes	Barber	–	–	U. S.	1833	
Moses Jordan, jr.	11	South Carolina	Free born	–	do	Reads	–	1832	Fever.			

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place..	Date.
Charles Snetter -	30	South Carolina	Free born	–	Monrovia	Writes -	–	–	Shot: making an attack on Galomba town.		
Martha Snetter -	23	do -	do	–	do	do	–	1841	Female disease.		
P. Snetter - -	4	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Charles S. Snetter -	2	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Shot going to Galomba town.		
Jane Johnson -	70	do -	do	–	do.						
James M. Thompson	25	New York -	do	–	do	Writes, &c.	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Jane Thompson -	25	do -	do	–	do	do	–	1832	Fever.		
T. P. Thompson,	1	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
E. Thompson, infant	-	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		

Brig American's company, arrived at Monrovia September 16, 1832.

Jeffy Jones - -	65	North Carolina	Free born	–	Monrovia	–	Farmer -	1836	Old age.		
Susanna Jones -	52	do -	do	–	do	Reads.					
Laurie Jones -	15	do -	do	–	do	Spells.					
John Q. A. Jones -	14	do -	do	–	do	do	do.				
James Monroe -	10	do -	do	–	do	do.					
Seney Drigous -	21	do -	do	–	do	do	–	1836	Decline.		
Frances Drigous -	1	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Phœbe Sampson -	56	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
Esther Sampson -	36	do -	do	–	do	Reads -	–	1843	Decline.		
Catharine Sampson -	28	do -	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836

Nancy Sampson	26	do	do	–	do	do	–	1837	Anas. exantha.						
Cassandra Sampson	19	do	do	–	do	do	–	1836	Female disease.						
David Sampson	9	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	1842	Diseased brain.						
Charles Sampson	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.						
Jacob Sampson	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.						
Hansey Sampson	19	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1836	Poisoned oysters.						
Cerena Sampson	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.						
Henry Sampson	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.						
Alfred Sampson	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.						
Joseph Newby	41	do	do	–	do	Reads	Farmer.								
S. Jane Banks	26	do	do	–	do	do	–	1832	Fever.						
Caroline Banks	8	do	do	–	do	Spells.									
Samuel Banks	3	do	do	–	do.										
Lucy Gainer	44	do	do	–	do	do	–	1839	Decline.						
Elizabeth Gainer	22	do	do	–	do	do.									
Margaret Gainer	21	do	do	–	do	do.									
Jane Gainer	17	do	do	–	do	do.									
Abigail Sampson	34	do	do	–	do	do.									
Ivey Sampson	18	do	do	–	do	do.									
Sylvia Richards	19	do	do	–	oo	do.									
Isaac Brown	30	do	do	–	do	do	Carpenter.								
Eliza Brown	21	do	do	–	do	do.									
Eve Brown	52	do	do	–	do	do	–	1832	Fever.						
Maria Brown	13	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	SetraCroo	1841				
Zeno Brown	35	do	do	–	do	Reads	Carpenter	1836	Anasarca.						
Henry Duncan	22	do	do	–	do	do	Stone mason	–	–	C. Palmas	1836				
Mary Duncan	31	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836				
Mary Duncan	48	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836				
Maria Duncan	20	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	–	–	Country	1842				
William Duncan	13	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836				
Mary Duncan	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835				
Esther Duncan	11	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835				
Hannah Duncan	10	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835				
Gabriel Duncan	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835				
Eliza Duncan	12	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.						
Diana Duncan, inf.	-	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.						
Jeremiah Martin	21	do	do	–	do	Reads	Farmer.								
Nancy Martin	31	do	do	–	do	do.									
Diana Nubey	75	do	do	–	do	None	–	1833	Old age.						
Rachel Nubey	22	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	1837	Anas. exantha.						

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Lewis Nubey	8	North Carolina	Free born	–	Monrovia	–	–	1836	Drowning.		
Thomas Nubey	2	do	do	–	do.						
Nancy Nubey	6	do	do	–	do.						
Edney Nubey	21	do	do	–	do	Reads.					
Emeline Nubey	5	do	do	–	do.						
Harriet Nubey, inf.	-	do	do	–	do.						
Diana Nubey	45	do	do	–	do	Reads					
Minor Howard	34	do	do	–	do	do	Farmer.				
Cerena Howard	25	do	do	–	do	do.					
William Howard	2	do	do	–	do.						
Sarah Howard	54	do	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Decline.		
Edward Howard	22	do	do	–	do	Reads	Seaman.				
Joseph Howard	19	do	do	–	do	do	do.				
Hannah Nubey	15	do	do	–	do	do.					
Drusilla Nubey	19	do	do	–	do	do.					
Peter Nubey	3	do	do	–	do.						
Anthony Howard	34	do	do	–	do	Reads	Seaman	–	–	C. Palmas	1837
Eliza Howard	29	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	do	1837
Sarah Howard	9	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	–	do	1837
Simon Howard	7	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	do	1837
John Howard	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	do	1837
Elizabeth Howard	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1832	Fever.		
John Howard	38	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1838	Decline.		
Hester Howard	27	do	do	–	do	do.					
Isaac Howard	5	do	do	–	do	Spells.					
Sarah Howard	4	do	do	–	do.						
Charity Howard	8	do	do	–	do	Reads.					
Mary J. Howard	35	do	do	–	do	do.					

Zachariah Howard	18	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	To sea	1837	
Catharine Howard	40	do	do	–	do	do.						
George Howard	19	do	do	–	do	do.						
Isaac Howard	17	do	do	–	do	do.						
Seney Howard	15	do	do	–	do	Spells.						
Elijah Howard	13	do	do	–	do	do.						
John Howard	11	do	do	–	do	do.						
Aritta Howard	9	do	do	–	do	do.						
Aquilla Howard	5	do	do	–	do.							
James Moore, sr.	44	Dist. Columbia	–	Doctor McWilliams	do	Writes.						
Sarah Moore	34	do	Free born	–	do	Reads.						
James Moore, jr.	13	do	do	–	do	do.						
Nancy Moore	10	do	do	–	do	do.						
Thomas Moore	7	do	do	–	do	do.						
Catharine Moore	5	do	do	–	do.							
John Woodland	41	do	do	–	do	do.						
Jane Woodland	15	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1837	Female disease.			
Sophia Woodland	11	do	do	–	do	do	–	1832	Unknown.			
Richard Mathews	23	do	do	–	do	Writes	Rope maker	1839	Diseased brain.			
Elizabeth Mathews	18	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1840	Anas. exantha.			
Carlton Winslow	24	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Anas. exantha.			
Hanson Leaper	35	do	do	–	do.							
Daniel Page	32	Virginia	–	Late widow Page, of Virginia.	do	Spells	Farmer	1841	Diseased lungs.			
Sarah Page	21	do	–	do	do	do.						
William Page	26	do	–	do	do	do	Shoe maker.					
Winney Page	21	do	–	do	do	Reads.						
Jane Page	3	do	–	do	do	do.						
John Page	1	do	–	do	do.							
Catharine Wilson	52	do	–	do	do	–	–	1842	Unknown.			
Gilbert Page	37	do	–	do	do.							
Mary Page	34	do	–	do	do	Reads	–	1842	Unknown.			
Ampha Page	16	do	–	do	do	Spells.						
Ann Page	8	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
Jane Page	7	do	–	do	do.							
Thomas Page	6	do	–	do	do.							
Robert Page	5	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Pleurisy.			
Lucretia Page	2	do	–	do	do.							
Elisha Artis	30	do	Free born	do	do.							
Lucretia Artis	33	do	do	–	do.							

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Nancy Scollar	17	Virginia	Free born	–	Monrovia	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1838
Temple Scollar	15	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1838
Mary Scollar	13	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837
Patrick Powell	25	do	do	–	do	Spells	Sawyer.				
Hardy Whitfield	45	do	do	–	do	None.					
Ann Whitfield	23	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835
Eliza Whitfield	6	do	do	–	do.						
Jefferson Hines	27	do	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Anas. exantha.		
Silas Whitfield	23	do	do	–	do.						
Margaret Rix	16	do	do	–	do.						

Ship Hercules's company, arrived at Monrovia January 16, 1833.

Daniel Johnston	38	South Carolina	Free born	–	Monrovia	Writes	Blacksmith	1843	Diseased lungs.		
Mary L. Johnston	23	do	do	–	do	Reads	Mantuamaker.				
Angeline Johnston	4	do	do	–	do.						
Georgianna Johnston	2	do	do	–	do.						
—— Johnston, inf.	-	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Edward Johnston	45	do	do	–	do	–	Carpenter.				
Harry Johnston	37	do	do	–	do	–	do.				
Maria Johnston	40	do	do	–	do.						
Cæsar Johnston	14	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Drowning.		
Daniel Johnston	15	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1838
Peter Ward	31	do	do	–	do	Writes	Cabinet maker	1833	Fever.		
Sarah Ward	23	do	do	–	do	do	Mantuamaker.				

William Ward	7	do	do	–	do	Reads.								
Henrietta Ward	5	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	1842	Anas. exantha.				
Benjamin Ward	3	do	do	–	do	–	–		1842	Anas. exantha.				
Peter Ward, jr.	1	do	do	–	do.									
J. B. Gripon	24	do	do	–	do	Writes	Carpenter.							
Thomas C. Brown, jr.	32	do	do	–	do	do	Carpenter	–	–	–	U. S.	1835		
Mary Brown	27	do	do	–	do	do	Mantuamaker	–	–	–	U. S.	1835		
Samuel Brown	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1835		
Thomas C. Brown	2	do	do	–	do	–	–		1833	Fever.				
Susan Vesey	45	do	do	–	do	–	Laundress	–	–	–	U. S.	1835		
Diana Vesey	14	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1841		
John Anthony	24	do	do	–	do	do	Carpenter	–	1833	Fever.				
Eliza Anthony	22	do	do	–	do	do	–		1833	Fever.				
James Huger	23	do	do	–	do	do	Tailor	–	1833	Sun stroke.				
Charles Henry	38	do	do	–	do	do	–		1833	Fever.				
Frances A. Henry	38	do	do	–	do	Reads	–		1833	Fever.				
Charles Henry	12	do	do	–	do	do.								
Mary Henry	8	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1839		
Abraham Rogers	54	do	do	–	do	Writes	Shoe maker	–	1833	Fever.				
Sibby Rogers	55	do	do	–	do	Reads	Laundress	–	1836	Diseased lungs.				
Mary Rogers	24	do	do	–	do	Writes	Seamstress.							
Sarah Rogers	33	do	do	–	do	do	Laundress	–	1833	Fever.				
John Jamison	36	do	do	–	do	–	Farmer.							
Henry Jamison	14	do	do	–	do	Reads	Wheelwright	–	1837	Anasarca.				
Zenah Jamison	10	do	do	–	do	do	–		1839	Anasarca.				
Pharoah Moses	61	do	do	–	do	–	Stone mason	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836		
Sylvia Moses	50	do	do	–	do	–	Laundress	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836		
Rachel Moses	15	do	do	–	do	–	Mantuamaker	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836		
Anthony Moses	11	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836		
Carolos Smith	40	do	do	–	do	Writes	Farmer	–	1833	Fever.				
Catharine Smith	36	do	do	–	do	do	Mantuamaker	–	1833	Fever.				
Mary Smith	15	do	do	–	do	do	Mantuamaker	–	1843	Consumption.				
Robert McKinley	14	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1839		
Margaret Smith	13	do	do	–	do	do	–		1833	Fever.				
Ann Smith	10	do	do	–	do	do.								
James Smith	8	do	do	–	do	do.								
Dorothy Smith	6	do	do	–	do	do.								
Catharine Smith	4	do	do	–	do.									
Carolos Smith	2	do	do	–	do.									
George Baxter	35	do	do	–	do	Reads	Millwright.							

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Ann Baxter	25	South Carolina	Free born	–	Monrovia	Reads	Seamstress	1833	Fever.		
Daniel Baxter	8	do	do	–	do.						
Henry Baxter	7	do	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Elizabeth Baxter	5	do	do	–	do	Spells.					
Rose A. Baxter	4	do	do	–	do.						
Jeremiah Baxter	3	do	do	–	do.						
Eugenia Baxter	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
—— Baxter, infant	-	do	do	–	do.						
John Evans	35	do	do	–	do	Writes	Tailor	–	–	S. Leone	1840
Charlotte Evans	29	do	do	–	do	do	Seamstress	–	–	S. Leone	1840
—— Evans	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1840
—— Evans	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1840
Amey Evans	60	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1840
Catharine Jacobs	46	do	do	–	do	Writes	Seamstress.				
Jsaac Jacobs	24	do	do	–	do	do	Wheelwright	1836	Consumption.		
Rachel Jacobs	21	do	do	–	do	do	Mantuamaker	1834	Unknown.		
Moses Jacobs	32	do	do	–	do	do	Carpenter	1842	Anasarca.		
Lydia Jacobs	27	do	do	–	do	do	Mantuamaker	1833	Female disease.		
Isaac A. Mathews	37	do	do	–	do	do	Millwright	1833	Fever.		
Sarah Mathews	35	do	do	–	do	do	Seamstress	1835	Diseased lungs.		
Emma Mathews, inf.	-	do	do	–	do.						
James B. Clark	29	do	do	–	do	do	Tinner	1833	Fever.		
Mary Clark*	23	do	do	–	do	do	Mantuamaker	–	–	C. Palmas	1836
Elizabeth Clark*	4	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836
James Clark*	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836
Henry B. Mathews	33	do	do	–	do	Writes	Boot and shoe maker.				
Lavina Mathews	27	do	do	–	do	do	Mantuamaker.				

Eliza A. Mathews	11	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	*1843		
H. B. Mathews, jr.	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.				
Martha Mathews	7	do	do	–	do.								
—— Mathews, infant	-	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.				
Samuel Mathews	4	do	do	–	do.								
Jane Miller	39	do	do		do	Reads	Laundress	–	–	S. Leone	1835		
Margaret Miller	11	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835		
Ann Miller	10	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835		
Peter Miller	6	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835		
John Miller	1	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.				
Harriet	50	do	do	–	do	–	Laundress.						
Richard Watson	50	do	do	–	do	–	Farmer	–	–	U. S.	1834		
Elizabeth Watson	50	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.				
Smart Purvis	40	do	do	–	do	–	Farmer.						
Maria Peters	30	do	do	–	do	Reads	Seamstress.						
John Givins	41	do	do	–	do	Writes	Carpenter	–	–	U. S.	1833		
Dorothy Givins	39	do	do	–	do	Reads	Laundress	1833	Fever.				
Mary Givins	16	do	do	–	do	Writes	Seamstress	1833	Fever.				
Joseph Givins	14	do	do	–	do	do	–	1833	Fever.				
John Givins	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1833		
Rachel Givins	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1833		
Ann Givins, infant	-	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.				
James Powell	30	do	do	–	do	Writes	Carpenter.						
James Eden	46	do	do	–	do	do.							
Rachel Eden	37	do	do	–	do	Reads	Seamstress.						
Julian Eden	17	do	do	–	do	Writes	Mantuamaker	1833	Fever.				
Elizabeth Eden	16	do	do	–	do	do	Mantuamaker.						
James Eden, jr.	14	do	do	–	do	do.							
Samuel Eden	11	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836		
Harriet Eden	8	do	do	–	do	do.							
Sarah Eden	7	do	do	–	do	Spells.							
Henry Eden	3	do	do	–	do.								
Judith Eden	64	do	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Decline.				
Moses Eden	55	do	do	–	do	–	Blacksmith	1834	Decline.				
Jane Drayton	44	do	do	–	do	Reads	Laundress.						
Joseph Scott	57	do	do	–	do	do	Sawyer	1833	Fever.				
Patience Scott	53	do	do	–	do	do	Laundress	–	–	S. Leone	1835		
Lewis Winfield	13	do	do	–	do	do	Painter	1840	Unknown.				

* Cause of removal, marriage.

233 | 150 |

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Lewis Ciples -	32	South Carolina	Free born	-	Monrovia	Writes -	Tailor.				
Susan Ciples -	26	do -	do	-	do	do	Seamstress -	1837	Ignorance of midwife.		
		do -			do.						
Lewis Ciples, jr. -	6		do	-		Spells -	-	1838	Diseased brain.		
Ann Ciples -	4	do -	do	-	do.						
John Ciples -	1	do -	do	-	do.						
Rebecca Bush -	23	do -	do	-	do.						
—— Bush -	4	do -	do	-	do.						
—— Bush -	1	do -	do	-	do	-	-	1833	Fever.		
Thomas Smith -	20	do -	do	-	do.						
Mary Darr -	27	do -	do	-	do.						
Elizabeth Drayton -	45	do -	do	-	do	-	-	-	-	S. Leone	1835
Zango White -	84	do -	do	-	do	-	-	1837	Old age.		
Roxanna White -	64	do -	do	-	do	-	-	1834	Old age.		
Rebecca Darr -	5	do -	do	-	do	-	-	1833	Fever.		
Rebecca Marshall -	14	do -	do	-	do	Writes.					
John J. Russell -	35	do -	do	-	do	do -	Millwright -	-	-	S. Leone	1834
Elizabeth Russell -	29	do -	do	-	do	Reads -	-	-	-	S. Leone	1834
J. J. Russell, jr. -	8	do -	do	-	do	Spells -	-	-	-	S. Leone	1834
Joseph Russell -	6	do -	do	-	do	do	-	-	-	S. Leone	1834
Nancy Russell -	4	do -	do	-	do	-	-	-	-	S. Leone	1834
Elizabeth Russell -	2	do -	do	-	do	-	-	1833	Fever.		
—— Russell, inf. -	-	do -	do	-	do	-	-	1833	Fever.		
Margaret Russell -	10	do -	do	-	do	Reads -	-	-	-	S. Leone.	1834
Burwell Gordon -	18	do -	do	-	do	do -	-	1839	Drowning.		
Joseph Provost -	17	do -	do	-	do	Writes -	-	1839	Pleurisy.		
Tabb Smith -	40	Georgia -	do	-	do	do -	-	1839	Diseased lungs.		
Martha Smith -	13	do -	do	-	do	Reads. -					

Horace Smith	8	do	do	–	do	Spells.						
Adam W. Anderson	29	do	do	–	do	Writes	Shoe maker					
Margaret Whitfield	45	do	do	–	do.							
—— Jackson	30	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	1839	Decline.			
Clarissa Holland	52	do	do	–	do	Reads	Laundress.					
Creed Prescott	37	do	do	–	Caldwell	–	Sawyer	1838	Decline.			
Mary Prescott	38	do	do	–	do.							
William Prescott	17	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1840	Loathing at the stomach.			
Henry Prescott	16	do	do	–	do	do.						
Sarah Prescott	15	do	do	–	do	Spells.						
Philip Moore	38	do	do	–	Millsburg	–	Wheelwright	1838	Decline.			
Mary Moore	36	do	do	–	do.							
Jeremiah Moore	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Elizabeth Moore	6	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
William Jackson	18	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	1837	Decline.			
Henry Winkler	16	do	do	–	do.							
Mary Brown	18	do	do	–	Caldwell	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Marcus Brown	53	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1834	
Elizabeth Williamson	32	do	do	–	do.							
Thomas Williamson	10	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1840	Anas. exantha.			
Marcus Brown, jr.	10	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	U. S.	1834	
Adam Brown	8	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	–	U. S.	1834	
Sarah Brown	6	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	U. S.	1834	
Avery David	48	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1837	Decline.			

Ship Lafayette's company, arrived at Monrovia, January 20, 1833.

Stepney Harper	50	Maryland	Free born	–	Caldwell	Reads	Blacksmith	1838	Anasarca.			
Ann Harper	45	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Consumption.			
Lafayette Harper	8	do	do	–	do	Spells.						
Julian Harper, inf.	–	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Jane Sharp	16	do	do	–	do	Spells.						
Willoughby White	46	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834	
Sarah White	37	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834	
Maria White	14	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834	

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Mary White	12	Maryland	Free born	–	Caldwell	Spells	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Amey White	10	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Hester White	8	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Catharine White	6	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Eleanor White	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Stephen Tippit	19	do	–	Miss Tippit	do	Reads	Farmer	1837	Unknown.		
Edward Pembleton	27	do	–	Mrs. Gordon	do	do	do	–	–	U. S.	1833
Isaac Welsh	33	do	–	G. W. Ford, Esq.	do	do	do	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Martha Welsh	36	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Nathaniel Lee	32	do	–	J. Sewell, Esq.	do	Reads	Farmer	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Delila Lee	29	do	–	do	do	do	–	1833	Fever.		
James Lee	13	do	–	do	do	Spells	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Sylvia Lee	11	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Charles Lee	9	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
William J. Lee	5	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
William Middleton	24	do	Free born	–	do	Reads	Farmer	1834	Unknown.		
Rachel Middleton	18	do	do	–	do	do	–	1838	Decline.		
Calvert Barker	25	do	–	J. L. Potts, Esq.	do	Writes	–	1840	Diseased lungs.		
Lydia Barker	23	do	–	Dr. J. W. Johnson	do	Reads	Seamstress	1835	Diseased lungs.		
Lucy Bowen	17	do	–	Miss M. Graham	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835
John Hays	22	do	Free born	–	do	do	Farmer	–	–	Unknown	
Thomas Jackson	40	do	–	W. N. Ritchie, Esq.	do	do	Brick maker	–	–	C. Palmas	1835
Amelia Jackson	37	do	–	J. P. Thompson, Esq.	do	do	Seamstress	1834	Unknown.		
James Kiah	26	do	Free born	–	do	do	–	1837	Drowning.		
Charlotte Kiah	19	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	S. Leone*	1836
James Price	–	do	do	–	do	do	Farmer	–	–	U. S.	1833
Dover Nutter	62	do	–	Samuel Parker, Esq.	do	do	Carpenter	1836	Decline.		
Sarah Nutter	45	do	–	Matt. Cosden, Esq.	do	do	–	1837	Decline.		

Charlotte Nutter	17	do	Free born	–	do	do.							
Noah Nutter	14	do	do	–	do	Spells	–		1840	Pleurisy.			
Margaret Nutter	12	do	do	–	do	do	–		1835	Unknown.			
Handy Nutter	6	do	do	–	do	–		–	1839	Pleurisy.			
Isaiah Shockley	27	do	do	–	do	–		Farmer.					
George Gains	25	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	do	–	1836	Drowning.		
Ralph Buley	48	do	do	–	do	–		do	–	1836	Diseased lungs.		
Ellen Buley	40	do	do	–	do	–		–		1837	Unknown.		
Charlotte Buley	22	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	–		1840	Decline.		
Ann Buley	14	do	do	–	do	Spells.							
Ellen Buley	10	do	do	–	do	do	–	–		1833	Fever.		
Isaac Buley	6	do	do	–	do	–		–		–	–	Acra	1838
J. T. Buley	1	do	do	–	do	–		–		1835	Unknown.		
Mary Dixon	22	do	do	–	do	–		–		–	–	C. Palmas	1835
Margaret Dixon	8	do	do	–	do	–		–		–	–	C. Palmas	1835
Unire Dixon	6	do	do	–	do	–		–		1833	Pleurisy.		
Maria Dixon	3	do	do	–	do	–		–		1833	Fever.		
Spencer Game	25	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	–		1836	Drowning.		
Emanuel Nutter	34	do	do	–	do	do		Shoe maker.					
Leah Nutter	30	do	do	–	do	do		–		1838	Unknown.		
Rody Nutter	13	do	do	–	do	Spells.							
Ann Nutter	8	do	do	–	do.								
Zedekiah Nutter	5	do	do	–	do.								
Mary Nutter	2	do	do	–	do.								
William C. Burrows	29	do	–	Arthur Dennis, Esq.	do	–		Carpenter.					
Amelia Burrows	29	do	Free born	–	do.								
Henry Burrows	10	do	do	–	do.								
Rody Burrows	8	do	do	–	do	Spells.							
Elizabeth Burrows	6	do	do	–	do.								
George C. Burrows	4	do	do	–	do.								
Rufus Burrows	2	do	do	–	do.								
N. G. Harman	40	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	Farmer	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Elizabeth Harman	60	do	do	–	do	do		–		1833	Old age.		
Comfort Harman	35	do	do	–	do	do		–		–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Joshua Harman	13	do	do	–	do	do		–		–	–	C. Palmas	1834
George T. Harman	12	do	do	–	do	do		–		–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Henry Harman	11	do	do	–	do	do		–		–	–	C. Palmas	1834
John F. Harman	10	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–		–	–	C. Palmas	1834

* Cause of removal, marriage.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Major Harman -	7	Maryland -	Free born	–	Caldwell -	Spells -	–	1833	Fever.		
Nathan Harman -	8	do -	do	–	do	do	–	1833	Fever.		
W. B. Harman -	6	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Amey Polk - -	40	do -	do	–	do	Reads.					
Nancy Polk -	14	do -	do	–	do	Reads -	–	1840	Unknown.		
Matilda Polk -	12	do -	do	–	do	Spells.					
Mary Polk - -	18	do -	do	–	do	Reads -	–	1836	Female disease.		
William Polk -	20	do -	do	–	do	Writes -	Farmer -	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Leah Winder -	45	do -	–	H. Gale, Esq. -	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		
Elizabeth Winder -	25	do -	Free born	–	do	Reads -	–	1837	Diseased lungs.		
John H. Winder -	20	do -	do	–	do	do	Farmer -	1835	Drowning.		
William McBride -	20	do -	do	–	do	–	do -	1833	Fever.		
Zachariah Winder -	3	do -	do	–	do.						
George W. Savage -	24	do -	–	Mrs. S. Waters -	do	Reads -	Farmer -	1835	Unknown.		
George M. Jones -	23	do -	–	Mrs. L. Jones -	do	–	do -	1833	Fever.		
Ann A. Fountain -	49	do -	–	T. Fountain, Esq. -	do	Reads -	–	1833	Fever.		
Leah Littleton -	25	do -	–	do -	do	do	–	1837	Diseased lungs.		
C. Ann Fountain -	17	do -	Free born	–	do	do	–	1828	Anas. exantha.		
Charlotte Fountain -	15	do -	do	–	do	Spells.					
Samuel Littleton -	10	do -	do	–	do	do.					
Violet Jones -	30	do -	–	Mrs. Sarah Landreth	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Ibby Smith - -	22	do -	–	do -	do	Reads.					
John Smith - -	7	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Ann Jones - -	18	do -	–	do -	do	Reads -	–	1840	Consumption.		
W. Henry Jones -	15	do -	–	do -	do	Spells.					
Lucretia Jones -	10	do -	–	do -	do	do.					
Stephen Jones -	9	do -	–	do -	do.						
Eliza Jones - -	3	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		

Abigail Craven	35	do	–	Robert Pattison, Esq.	do.								
Margaret Craven	13	do	–	do	do.								
Ellen Craven	8	do	–	do	do.								
Owen Craven	7	do	–	do	do.								
Peter Craven	5	do	–	do	do.								
Isaac Craven	35	do	–	Mrs. S. E. Craven	do	Reads	–		1842	Unknown.			
Mary Dashield	20	do	–	S. H. White, Esq.	do	Spells	–		–	–	S. Leone	1835	
Fender Dashield	9	do	–	do	do	–		–	–	–	S. Leone	1835	
Ann Dashield	4	do	–	do	do	–		–	–	–	S. Leone	1835	
Wm. Dashield, infant	-	do	–	do	do	–		–	1833	Fever.			
Spencer Jones	45	do	–	Col. William Jones	do	–		Farmer	1841	Decline.			
Lucretia Jones	40	do	–	do	do	–		–	1842	Decline.			
Sarah Jones	25	do	–	do	do	Spells.							
Leah Jones	23	do	–	do	do	do		–	1838	Decline.			
Maria Jones	21	do	–	do	do	do.							
Tamar Jones	16	do	–	do	do	do.							
Eliza Jones	11	do	–	do	do.								
C. Jones (twins)	9	do	–	do	do	–		–	1833	Fever.			
W. Jones (twins)	9	do	–	do	do.								
Edward Jones	7	do	–	do	do	–		–	1833	Fever.			
W. Jones (twins)	4	do	–	do	do	–		–	1833	Fever.			
R. Jones (twins)	4	do	–	do	do	–		–	1833	Fever.			
Margaret Jones	2	do	–	do	do	–		–	1833	Fever.			
Shaderick Sturges	45	do	–	John Sturges, Esq.	do	Reads	–	Farmer	1837	Decline.			
Lucinda Stratton	16	do	–	Rev. W. B. Stratton	do	do		–	1836	Unknown.			
—— Stratton, infant	-	do	–	do	do	–		–	1833	Fever.			
Henry Dennis	47	do	–	H. W. Bearkly, Esq.	do	Reads	–	Farmer	–	–	C. Palmas	1835	
M. A. Dennis	40	do	Free born	–	do	do		–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835	
James Dennis	14	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835	
Julian Dennis	13	do	do	–	do	do		–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835	
Leah Dennis	10	do	do	–	do	do		–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835	
Henry Dennis	8	do	do	–	do	–		–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835	
Mary A. Dennis	7	do	do	–	do	–		–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835	
Martha Dennis	6	do	do	–	do	–		–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835	
Asbury Dennis	4	do	do	–	do	–		–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835	
John Dennis	2	do	do	–	do	–		–	1833	Fever.			
William Johnson	16	do	–	W. Geo. Read, Esq.	Monrovia	Spells		Farmer	1839	Unknown.			
Edward Wright	16	do	–	do	do	do		do	1834	Anas. exantha.			
James H. Bryant	14	do	–	do	do	do		do.					

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date
James Whitington*	-	Maryland	–	–	Monrovia	Reads	Farmer	–	–	U. S.	1833
Burwell Minor	26	Virginia	–	Unknown	do	Spells	do	–	–	C. Palmas	1833
James Reese	22	Maryland	–	do	do	Reads	Shoe maker	–	–	U. S.	1834
William Bond	23	Pennsylvania	Free born	–	do	do	Sailor	1837	Drowning.		
Thomas Prout	9	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1840
Jane Prout	13	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1833	Fever.		

Brig Roanoke's company, arrived at Monrovia February 17, 1833.

Thomas Hollister	45	North Carolina	Free born	–	Monrovia	Reads	Fisherman	1833	Fever.		
Loretta Hollister	35	do	do	–	do	do	–	1838	Anas. exantha.		
Francis Jane Hollister	9	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	1833	Fever.		
Josiah Hollister	7	do	do	–	do	do					
Loretta Hollister	5	do	do	–	do.						
Sarah A. Hollister	3	do	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Unknown.		
Sarah Ogon	60	do	do	–	do	Reads.					
Prudence Brown	80	do	do	–	do	–	–	1835	Old age.		
Delitha Williams	60	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1836	Consumption.		
Feribe Thomas	26	do	do	–	do	Spells.					
Nancy Thomas	9	do	do	–	do	do.					
Mary A. Thomas	6	do	do	–	do	do.					
Frances Thomas	3	do	do	–	do.						
Rosena Jones	28	Virginia	do	–	Caldwell.						
William Artis	39	do	do	–	do	Reads	Shoe maker.				
Henry Artis	16	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Consumption.		
Jordan Artis	11	do	do	–	do.						

Edward Artis	13	do	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Consumption.			
James Artis	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Brown Colbert	48	do	–	Unknown	Monrovia	Reads	Blacksmith	1833	Fever.			
Mary Colbert	45	do	–	do	do	do	–	1833	Fever.			
Burwell Colbert	8	do	–	do	do.							
Edwin Colbert	6	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Mary Colbert	29	do	–	do	do	Writes	–	1843	Diseased lungs.			
Isaac Legins	33	do	–	do	do	do	–	1833	Diseased liver.			
Mildred Legins	27	do	–	do	do	Reads	–	1833	Diseased liver.			
Isaac Legins	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Diseased liver.			
Thena Colbert	13	do	–	do	do	Reads	–	1840	Female disease.			
Diana Shanks	55	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Moses Shanks	13	do	–	do	do.							
Angelina Watts	30	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Amby Watts	8	do	–	do	do.							
Reuben Watts	5	do	–	do	do.							
John Burns	22	do	–	do	–	Reads	Oil miller	1835	Blowing rock.			
Daniel Tyrrel	45	do	–	do	Caldwell	–	Farmer	1840	Consumption.			
Adam Cuffy	70	do	–	do	do	–	do	1835	Decline.			
Cornelia Tyrrel	14	do	–	do	do.							
John Tyrrel	12	do	–	do	do.							
Keziah Cuffy	60	do	–	do	Monrovia	–	–	1834	Decline.			
Rhody Cuffy	12	do	–	do	do.							
Edmund Curtis	33	do	–	do	do.							
Mary Curtis	35	do	–	do	do.							
Rebecca Curtis	17	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Amos Herring	39	do	–	do	Caldwell	Writes	Turner.					
Elizabeth Herring	28	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Samuel Herring	12	do	–	do	do	Spells.						
Margaret Herring	10	do	–	do	do	do.						
Mary Herring	8	do	–	do	do.							
Wesley Herring	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Oscar Herring	1	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Jacob Moffat	60	do	–	do	Monrovia	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Margaret Moffat	47	do	–	do	Caldwell	–	–	1833	Fever.			
George H. Moffat	16	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Pleurisy.			
Young C. Moffat	13	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Anas. exantha.			
Henry Moffat	11	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Anas. exantha.			

* Purchased his freedom.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Elijah Blair	7	Virginia	–	Unknown	Caldwell	–	–	1835	Pleurisy.		
James Y. Blair	4	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Pleurisy.		
Lydia Horney	50	do	–	do	Monrovia	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Joseph Horney	21	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Anas. exantha.		
Eliza Horney	18	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836
Marianna Horney	16	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Peter Horney	14	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Anasarca.		
George Horney	10	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836
Green Horney	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
William Reynolds	43	New York	Free born	–	Caldwell	Writes	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Maria Reynolds	29	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Milton L. Reynolds	10	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1833	Fever.		
William Reynolds	8	do	do	–	do	Spells	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
James H. Reynolds	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Charlotte Reynolds	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Sarah Taylor	50	Virginia	–	Unknown	do.						
Lewis Taylor	21	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837
Matilda Lucas	25	do	–	do	do.						
Winney Lucas	16	do	–	do	do.						
Georgo Lucas	12	do	–	do	do.						
William Lucas	5	do	–	do	do.						
Edward Lucas	2	do	–	do	do.						
William Taylor	11	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837
Michie Robinson	39	do	–	T. M. Ambler, Esq.	do	Reads	Farmer.				
Hannah Robinson	33	do	–	do	do	–	–	1839	Consumption.		
Charles Robinson	16	do	–	do	do	Reads	Stone mason	1839	Consumption.		
Eveline Robinson	14	do	–	do	do	Spells.					
Grace Robinson	12	do	–	do	do	do.					

Alexander Robinson	10	do	-	–	do	-	do	do	-	–	1833	Fever.		
Margaret Robinson -	4	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	1833	Fever.		
Jonas Robinson, inf. -	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	1833	Fever.		
Elizabeth Nelson -	25	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Nimrod Nelson -	10	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Lewis Nelson -	8	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	1833	Fever.		
Robert Nelson -	3	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	1833	Fever.		
Martha Nelson -	2	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	1833	Fever.		
Thomas Robinson -	29	do	-	–	do	-	Monrovia	Reads	-	Blacksmith.				
Mary Robinson -	18	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Ann M. Robinson -	17	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Jane Robinson, infant	-	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Daniel Ware -	39	do	-	–	do	-	Caldwell		–	Shoe maker.				
Esther Ware -	35	do	-	–	do	-	do		–	–	1838	Consumption.		
Harriet Ware -	11	do	-	–	do	-	do		–	–	1838	Consumption.		
Catharine Blair -	50	do	-	–	do	-	do		–	–	1835	Pleurisy.		
Reuben Moss -	-	do	-	–	do	-	Monrovia	Writes	-	Stone mason -	1833	Sun stroke.		
Sidney Moss -	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	Reads.						
Susan Moss -	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	do	-	–	1837	Maltreatment of self by medicine when sick.		
Benjamin Moss -	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	do	-	–	1838	Anas. exantha.		
Martha Moss -	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	do	-	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837
Simon Moss -	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	do	-	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837
John C. Moss -	–	do	-	–	do	-	do	Spells	-	–	1833	Fever.		
Reuben Moss, jr. -	–	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	–	–	S. Leone	1837
James Moss - -	–	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	1833	Fever.		
John H. Moss -	–	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	–	–	S. Leone	1837
Lucy Moss - -	–	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	–	–	S. Leone	1837
Joseph Leftwick -	28	do	-	–	Unknown	-	do.							
Charles Leftwick -	28	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	1839	Consumption.		
Granville Leftwick -	20	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	1837	Consumption.		
Benjamin Leftwick -	18	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	–	–	U. S.	1836
Phœbe Leftwick -	26	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Jefferson Leftwick -	6	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	1833	Fever.		
Ann Rieves - -	4	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Henry Rieves -	18	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	1833	Fever.		
Maria Rieves -	17	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Armstead Rieves -	17	do	-	–	do	-	do	–		–	1837	Anasarca.		
Wiat Rieves -	8	do	-	–	do	-	do.							

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
John Rieves -	6	Virginia -	–	Unknown -	Monrovia	–	–	1838	Murdered by na-[tives.		
Charles Rieves -	7	do -	–	do -	do.						
Aaron Utridge -	28	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Diseased lungs.		
Joseph Ross -	64	do -	–	do -	do	–	Cooper -	–	–	S. Leone	1840
Delila Ross -	56	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1839
Susan Scott - -	17	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Consumption.		

Ship Jupiter's company, arrived at Monrovia March 8, 1833.

Miles Whitfield -	21	Virginia -	–	Unknown -	Caldwell.						
John Bowen -	21	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
Robert Whitfield -	40	do -	–	do -	do.						
Matilda Whitfield -	23	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
David Whitfield -	5	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Raney Whitfield -	3	do -	–	do -	do.						
Mary Whitfield -	2	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Albert Banks -	23	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1841	Consumption.		
Josiah Bryant -	40	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1841	Diseased brain.		
Betsy Bryant -	35	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Wright Bryant -	11	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Temple Bryant -	9	do -	–	do -	do.						
John Bryant -	7	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Alfred Bryant -	4	do -	–	do -	do.						
Axim Vick - -	33	do -	–	do -	Monrovia	–	–	1837	Anasarca.		
Catherine Vick -	32	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Female disease.		

Wilkerson Vick -	12	do -	–	do -	do.							
William Vick -	10	do -	–	do -	do.							
Boyd Vick - -	11	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Amelia Whitfield -	60	do -	–	do -	do.							
Bartlet Oldse -	34	do -	–	do -	Caldwell	–	–	1837	Consumption.			
Ann Oldse - -	30	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Helen Oldse -	17	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
William Oldse -	3	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
G. Hosten -	19	do -	–	do -	Monrovia	–	–	–	–	S. Leone		
Ann Hosten -	38	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Eliza Hosten -	23	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
Frances Hosten -	18	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
Margaret Hosten -	3	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Ann Hosten -	5	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836	
Miles Scott - -	45	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Daniel Thomas -	14	Maryland -	–	Rev. Mr. Cox -	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
Sylvia Whitfield -	36	Virginia -	–	Unknown -	do	–	–	1838	Unknown.			
Warren Whitfield -	14	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Diseased lungs.			
Harvey Whitfield -	12	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Consumption.			
Lamb Whitfield -	10	do -	–	do -	do.							
Diver Whitfield -	8	do -	–	do -	do.							
John Whitfield -	6	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.			

Brig American's company, arrived at Monrovia June 26, 1833.

Simon Negro -	69	New York -	Free born	–	Monrovia	Writes -	–	1834	Fever.			
Hezekiah Shepherd -	29	do -	do	–	do	do -	–	–	–	Unknown		
Margaret Shepherd -	26	do -	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	Unknown		
—— Shepherd, infant	–	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Phœbe Barns -	64	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.			
Isaac J. Henry -	31	do -	do	–	do	Reads.						

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Brig Ajax's company, arrived at Monrovia July 11, 1833.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Joseph Blackburn	42	Kentucky	–	Rev. G. Blackburn	Caldwell	–	–	1839	Decline.		
Clara Blackburn	42	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Lewis Baker	35	do	–	J. Becroft, Esq.	do	–	–	1839	Diseased brain.		
Thomas Baker	30	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Eleanor Baker	37	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Diseased brain.		
John Baylor	45	Ohio	–	B. Johnson, Esq.	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Henry Cook	19	do	–	do	do	–	–	1336	Pleurisy.		
Priscilla Thompson	30	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Eliza Thompson	8	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Courtney Thompson	5	do	–	do	do.						
Martha Thompson	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Martin Anderson	25	Kentucky	–	J. Todd, Esq.	do	–	–	1839	Diseased brain.		
Amelia Anderson	4	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Diseased brain.		
Elizabeth Anderson	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	Fits.		
Rachel Anderson, inf.	–	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Jane Williams	34	do	–	A. J. Alexander, Esq.	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Moses Dixon	38	do	–	J. Hood, Esq.	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Ann Dixon	15	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Peter Dixon	10	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Dennis P. Tergusun	22	do	–	Rev. J. Paxton & wife	do.						
Judith Paxton	26	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Armstead Paxton	6	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Sarah Paxton	5	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
James Paxton	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	1833	At sea.		

Jacob Caldwell	27	do	-	-	Mr. Caldwell and A. Minor, Esq.	Caldwell	-	-	-	-	U. S.	-	1833
America Caldwell	21	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	-	-	U. S.	-	1833
Catharine Caldwell	3	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Fever.			
Chaney Caldwell	43	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Fever.			
Susan Jacobs	22	do	-	-	Mrs. Powell -	do	-	-	1836	Decline.			
Jane E. Jacobs	4	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Fever.			
John N. Jacobs	2	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Whoop'g cough.			
Alvina Jones	23	do	-	-	Rev. J. C. Young -	do	-	-	1833	Cholera.			
James Jones	2	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Cholera.			
Amelia Crawford	30	do	-	-	Mrs. M. O. Wickliffe	Monrovia.							
Alfred Russell	15	do	-	-	do -	do.							
Lucretia Russell	29	do	-	-	do -	do.							
Cynthia Russell	13	do	-	-	do -	do.							
Henry Russell	11	do	-	-	do -	do.							
Gilbert Russell	9	do	-	-	do -	do.							
George Russell	5	do	-	-	do -	do.							
Abraham Fletcher	34	do	-	Free born	-	Caldwell	-	-	1837	Diseased brain.			
Rachel Fletcher	31	do	-	-	William Dudley, Esq.	d	-	-	1833	Fever.			
John Fletcher	8	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Fever.			
Leonard Fletcher	6	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Fever.			
Isaac M. Fletcher	4	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Whoop'g cough.			
Malinda Fletcher	2	do	-	-	do	do	-	-	1833	Whoop'g cough.			
Moses Dudley	34	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Whoop'g cough.			
Flora Dudley	33	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Whoop'g cough.			
Alfred Dudley	11	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Whoop'g cough.			
Martha Dudley	9	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Whoop'g cough.			
Sarah Dudley	5	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	Whoop'g cough.			
Francis Dudley	3	do	-	-	do -	do.							
Malisa Dudley	2	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1833	At sea.			
Spencer Walker	22	do	-	-	Cyrus Walker, Esq.	do	-	Farmer -	1842	Consumption.			
Mary Walker	23	do	-	-	do -	do.							
Hardin Walker	1	do	-	-	do -	do.							
John Walker	15	do	-	-	do -	do	-	do.					
Franklin Walker	14	do	-	-	do -	do	-	do.					
Robert Walker	25	do	-	-	do -	do	-	do -	1833	Fever.			
Elijah White	30	do	-	Free born	-	do	-	do -	1833	Fever.			
John Hobson	35	do	-	-	J. Hobson, Esq. -	do	-	do -	1833	Fever.			
Sarah Adams	50	do	-	Free born	-	do	-	-	1833	Fever.			
George Adams	17	do	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer -	1837	Consumption.			

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Hannah Adams -	11	Kentucky -	Free born	–	Caldwell	–	–	1838	Consumption.		
George Adams, 2d -	9	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Anasarca.		
Rachel Adams -	7	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Consumption.		
Patience Bibb -	21	do -	–	R. Bibb, sr., Esq. -	do.						
Lavina Bibb -	15	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837
Lucretia Bibb -	12	do -	–	do -	do.						
Lydia Bibb - -	10	do -	–	do -	do.						
Anderson Bibb -	8	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Unknown.		
Charity Bibb -	6	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1836	Unknown.		
Thomas Bibb -	2	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1835	Unknown.		
Phillis Bibb -	28	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837
Jane Bibb - -	7	do -	–	do -	do.						
George Bibb -	5	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Pleurisy.		
Adam Bibb - -	3	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1836	Pleurisy.		
Elizabeth Bibb -	24	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1838	Diseased brain.		
Eleanor Bibb -	5	do -	–	–	do.						
James H. Bibb -	3	do -	–	–	do	–	–	–	Before arrival in colony.		
Hannah Bibb -	28	do -	–	–	do.						
Richard Morton -	-	do -	–	Dr. Beanerges -	do.						
James Morton -	12	do -	–	Rich'd Bibb, sr., Esq.	do	–	Farmer.				
Lorinda Morton -	8	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Diseased brain.		
Lewis Morton -	6	do -	–	do -	do.						
Harriet Morton -	4	do -	–	do -	do.						
S. Jane Morton -	2	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Unknown.		
Lucinda Morton -	1	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	Whoop'g cough.		
Mary Bibb -	31	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	Whoop'g cough.		
John Bibb - -	13	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer.				

Wesley Bibb	8	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Pleurisy.			
Arthur Granville	4	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	Worms.			
William Greenfield	1	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	Worms.			
Catharine Bibb	25	do	–	–	do	–	do.							
William Bibb	8	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	Before arrival in colony.			
Amanda Bibb	6	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	Before arrival in colony.			
Oscar Bibb	1	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Andrew Bibb	38	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1838	Diseased brain.			
William Bibb	24	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	do	1837	Diseased brain.			
Basley Edwards	-	Tennessee	–	–	C. Edwards, Esq	–	do	–	–	–	Cholera.			
Peter McFarland*	54	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	–	Cholera.			
Phillis McFarland*	55	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1838	Unknown.			
Phillis Millet*	1	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1838	Unknown.			
Matilda Mitchell*	18	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1834	Drowning.			
Jefferson Mitchell*	1	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1834	Unknown.			
Samuel Jones	35	Kentucky	–	–	–		do	–	Farmer	–	–	U. S.	1833	
Cato Wilson	36	do	–	–	–		do	–	do	1835	Decline.			
Joshua Wilson	9	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	–	Diarrhœa: before arrival in colony.			
Henry Wilson	7	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Alfred Wilson	5	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Francis Wilson	4	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Jane Wilson	3	do	–	–	–		do.							
Allen Bates	57	do	–	–	–		do	–	Farmer	1833	Fever.			
Martha Bates	47	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Jane Bates	25	do	–	–	–		do.							
Andrew J. Bates	14	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Marshall Bates	12	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	–	Consumption.			
James Bates	6	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Clarinda Bates	5	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	–	Whoop'g cough: at sea.			
Charles Carroll	5	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Evander Bates	2	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1833	Fever.			
Edith Harden	26	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	–	Cholera.			
Martha Harden	3	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	1837	Unknown.			
Amelia Harden	1	do	–	–	–		do	–	–	–	Worms.			

* Manumitted by different persons in Jonesborough, Tennessee.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Sarah Nelson	56	Kentucky	Free born	–	Millsburg	–	–	1842	Decline.		
Cyrus Nelson	39	do	do	–	do.						
Rachel Nelson	37	do	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Decline.		
Lucinda Nelson	13	do	do	–	do.						
Sarah Nelson	11	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Childbirth.		
Mary Nelson	10	do	do	–	do.						
Nancy Nelson	7	do	do	–	do.						
Joseph Nelson	5	do	do	–	do.						
Robert Nelson	1	do	do	–	do.						
Sarah McEwin	50	Ohio	–	–	do	–	–	–	Cholera: before arrival in colony.		
Handy McGie	34	do	–	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Dorothy McGie	34	do	–	–	do	–	–	1835	Unknown.		
Claborn McGie	15	do	–	–	do.						
Devorix McGie	13	do	–	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837
Sarah McGie	11	do	–	–	do	–	–	1837	Anasarca.		
Timothy McGie	9	do	–	–	do	–	–	1839	Anasarca.		
Mary A. McGie	7	do	–	–	do	–	–	1836	Pleurisy.		
Hannah McGie	5	do	–	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Margaret McGie	3	do	–	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
Jane R. McGie	1	do	–	–	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.		
Jane E. McGie	16	do	–	–	do.						
Louisa Chinn	17	do	–	–	do.						
Isaac Caldwell	–	New Orleans	–	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1833
Elijah Warren	–	do	–	–	do	–	–	1837	Anasarca.		

Schooner Margaret Mercer's company, arrived at Monrovia, 1833.

William Johnson, sr.	35	Connecticut	–	–	Monrovia	Writes	–	1833	Fever.		
Elizabeth Johnson	29	do	–	–	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
William Johnson, jr.	1	do	–	–	do	–	–	1833	Fever.		
William Casey	30	Maryland	–	–	do	Writes	Seaman	–	–	U. S.	1836
Gilbert Hays	31	Virginia	–	Dr. Mathews	do	Reads	Farmer	1836	Injury of kidneys from lifting.		
—— Russell	25	do	–	do	do	do	do	–	–	Unknown	1837

Ship Jupiter's company, arrived at Monrovia January 1, 1834.

Ceiley Boggs	26	Virginia	–	Unknown	Monrovia.						
Sarah Boggs	2	do	–	do	do.						
Henry Givins	34	do	–	do	do	–	Baker	1838	Consumption.		
Mary Givins	40	do	–	do	do.						
Thomas Givins	12	do	–	do	do	Spells.					
George Givins	9	do	–	do	do	do.					
Beverly R. Wilson	35	do	Free born	–	do	Writes	Coach maker.				
John Wilson	12	do	do	–	do	do	–	1840	Killed by natives at Galomba.		
John Forsythe	17	do	–	Wm. Atkins, of Va.	do.	–					
Nelson Eilbeck	22	do	–	do	do	Writes, &c.	Scrivener	–	–	U. S.	1835
Edward Stokes	50	do	–	do	do	–	Shoe maker.				
Sarah Stokes	40	do	–	do	do.						
Isham Stokes	20	do	–	do	do	Reads	Blacksmith	–	–	U. S.	1835
Daniel Stokes	18	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	–	U. S.	1835
Parthena Stokes	16	do	–	do	do	Spells.					
William Stokes	12	do	–	do	do	do.					
Hubbard Stokes	8	do	–	do	do.						
Clara Cook	23	do	–	do	do	Reads	–	1835	Consumption.		
Ann Cook	12	do	–	do	do	Spells	–	1834	Fever.		

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Sarah Cook	8	Virginia	–	Wm. Atkins, of Va.	Monrovia	Spells.					
Alvira S. Cook	3	do	–	do	do.						
Frances Avery	65	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Consumption.		
Maria Pegram	25	do	–	do	do	Spells.					
Robert Olphin	21	do	–	do	do.						
Dennis Olphin	19	do	–	do	do.						
Eliza Olphin	20	do	–	do	do.						
James King	23	do	–	do	do	–	–	1835	Anas. exantha.		
Sarah Berry	23	do	–	do	do.						
Lorinda Morton	13	do	–	do	do	–	–	1841	Anas. exantha.		
Philip U. Martin	38	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.				
James Poston	35	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Andrew Gray	25	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	–	–	U. S.	1834
Samuel Gray	20	do	–	do	do	–	do	–	–	U. S.	1834
Phœbe Gray	16	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1835
Henry Wilson	14	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836
Peyton Skipwith	31	do	–	Gen. J. H. Cock	do	Reads	Stone mason.				
Lydia Skipwith	30	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Diana Skipwith	12	do	–	do	do	Reads.					
Matilda Skipwith	10	do	–	do	do	do.					
Felicia Skipwith	6	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Martha Skipwith	4	do	–	do	do.						
Nash Skipwith	2	do	–	do	do.						
Napoleon Skipwith	9	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Frederick McNier	40	do	–	Unknown	do	–	Carpenter	1834	Anas. exantha.		
Mary McNier	28	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
John McNier	8	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Susan McNier	6	do	–	do	do	–	–	1839	Pleurisy.		

James McNier	-	2	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1839	Anasarca.			
Sampson Cæsar	-	28	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1836	Consumption.			
Jeremiah Rix	-	35	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1839	Anasarca.			
Elizabeth Johnson	-	-	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Albert Johnson	-	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–	1843	Drowning	-		

Brig Argus's company, arrived at Monrovia April, 1834.

Joseph Gammell	-	37	Virginia	-	–	Unknown	-	Monrovia	–	Farmer	-	–	Died at sea.		
Maria Gammell	-	26	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1834	Fever.		
Henry Gammell	-	4	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1838	Unknown.		
Mary Gammell, inf.	-	-	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1834	Fever.		
Judith Sutlington	-	37	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		–	Died at sea.		
Eliz. E. Sutlington	-	21	lo	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1834	Fever.		
Violet Sutlington	-	19	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Jane Butler	-	34	Maryland	-	–	George Bell, Esq.	-	do	–	–		1834	Fever.		
Asker Butler	-	6	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
William F. Butler	-	10	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1834	Fever.		
Emily Butler	-	12	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Menty Taylor	-	33	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1839	Consumption.		
Jane Taylor	-	13	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Mary Taylor	-	11	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1834	Fright.		
Willy A. Taylor	-	10	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Eliza Taylor	-	7	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1836	Unknown.		
Hannah Taylor	-	6	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Dorcas Taylor	-	4	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1834	Fever.		
Maria M. Taylor, inf.		–	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1836	Unknown.		
Citizen Brown	-	26	Alexandria, D. C.		–	James Keith, Esq.	-	do	–	Farmer	-	–	–	U. S. -	1834
Amelia Brown	-	24	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1834	Fever.		
Mary Brown	-	4	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1834	Fever.		
Sandy Brown	-	2	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1834	Fever.		
Amanda Brown, inf.		–	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1834	Fever.		
Edward Brown	-	46	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		–	–	S. Leone	1834
Lucy Brown	-	36	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		–	–	S. Leone	1834
John Brown	-	14	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		-	–	S. Leone	1834
Edward Brown	-	11	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		–	–	S. Leone	1834
Fax Hardy	-	37	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		–	–	U. S. -	1834
Ellen Keith	-	30	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1836	Pleurisy.		

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Ader Keith -	4	Alexandria, D. C.	–	James Keith, Esq. -	Monrovia	–	–	1836	Pleurisy.		
Frances Keith -	6	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Pleurisy.		
John Keith -	2	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Pleurisy.		
—— Keith, infant -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Silas Bounty -	56	do -	Free born	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Margaret Bounty -	42	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Unknown.		
Judy Bounty -	26	do -	do	–	do.		–				
Rachel Bounty -	18	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Unknown.		
Lettie Bounty -	16	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Eliza Bounty -	10	do -	do	–	do.		–				
Mary Bounty -	8	do -	do	–	do	-	–	1834	Fever.		
Margaret Bounty -	6	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Patsy Bounty -	5	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
George Bounty, inf. -	-	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Ferd. Bounty, inf. -	-	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Daniel McFarland -	18	do -	–	J. McFarland, Esq.	do	Writes, &c.	Teacher -	–	–	C. Palmas	1843
Ephraim Titler -	34	New York -	Free born	–	do	Writes -	Cooper.				
Nancy Titler -	26	do -	do	–	do	Reads.					
Henry Darr - -	35	–	do	–	do	–	Seaman -	–	–	U. S. -	1834
James Brown -	32	Wash'n, D. C.	do	–	do	Writes -	Druggist.				
Ann Brown -	30	do -	do	–	do	Reads -	–	1840	Decline.		
James Brown, jr. -	12	do -	do	–	do	Writes.					
Charles Brown -	10	do -	do	–	do	do.					
Joseph Brown -	7	do -	do	–	do	Spells.					
Mary J. Brown -	6	do -	do	–	do	do	–	1838	Unknown.		
George W. Brown -	6	do -	do	–	do	do.					
Ann L. Brown -	4	do -	do	–	do.						
Elizabeth Brown, inf.	-	do -	do	–	do	–	–	–	Died at sea.		

Ship Ninus's company, arrived at Monrovia December 9, 1834.

A. P. Davis	31	Virginia	–	Doctor Hawes	Bassa Cove	Reads	Blacksmith.				
Malinda Davis	29	do	–	do	do	–	Spinster and weaver.	1834	Fever.		
Charles Gray	42	do	–	do	do	Reads	Shoe maker.				
Jane Gray	29	do	–	do	do	Reads	Seamstress.				
Emily Gray	12	do	–	do	do	Spells	–	1842	Anas. exantha.		
James Gray	15	do	–	do	do	Spells	–	–	–	England	1835
Robert Given	45	do	–	do	do	–	Carpenter and mason.				
Jane Given	42	do	–	do	do	–	Spinster.				
Mildred Given	6	do	–	do	do.						
Richard Davis	55	do	–	do	do	–	Shoe maker.				
Phœbe Davis	54	do	–	do	do	–	Cook.				
Lucretia Brant	36	do	–	do	do	–	Spinster	1834	Massacred by Joe Harris's people.		
Rosanna Jones	18	do	–	do	do.						
Milbro Jones	60	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Lucretia Jones	20	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836
Lucy A. Jones	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Richard Jones	16	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.		
Henrietta Jones	14	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Lilly Jones	12	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Charlotte Jones	10	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Malony Jones	7	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Austin Jones	6	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Warrenton Brent	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Lewis Jones	41	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Martha Buckner	26	do	–	do	do	–	Spinster and weaver.	1834	Massacred.		
Evelina Jones	45	do	–	do	do	–	Seamstress and weaver.	1834	Massacred by Joe Harris.		
Charlotte Jones	30	do	–	do	do	–	–	1839	Decline.		
Malinda Jones	7	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Massacred by Joe Harris.		
Jane Jones	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Massacred by Joe Harris.		

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Thomas Talifairro -	45	Virginia -	–	Doctor Hawes -	Bassa Cove	–	Farmer -	1834	Fever.		
Reuben Mason -	46	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Drowning.		
Daniel Madison -	33	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Drowning.		
Winney Campbell -	21	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Decline.		
Butler Campbell, inf. -		do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Unknown.		
Rachel Madison -	17	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Walter Brumskin -	12	do -	–	do -	do.						
Lewis Richardson -	44	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1836	Killed in war.		
John R. Gordan -	25	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	U. S. -	1838
Prudence Gordan -	23	do -	–	do -	do.						
Marshall Gordan -	5	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Nathaniel Gordan -	3	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Dorothy Gordan, inf. -		do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Smith Young -	18	do -	–	Unknown -	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Joseph Gordan -	48	do -	–	Doctor Hawes -	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Isaac Walker -	47	do -	–	do -	do.						
Sarah Walker -	36	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Isaac Walker -	26	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	U. S. -	1836
Hannah Walker -	23	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Eliza Walker -	4	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Nancy Walker -	17	do -	–	do -	do.						
Esther Talifairro -	50	do -	–	do -	do.						
Francis Talifairro -	26	do -	–	do -	do.						
Samuel Talifairro -	17	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1835	Consumption.		
Archilaus Talifairo -	15	do -	–	do -	do.						
Matilda Talifairro -	13	do -	–	do -	do.						
Henry Talifairro -	10	do -	–	do -	do.						
Charles Williams -	22	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	–	–	U. S. -	1835

Maria Talifairro	7	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
George Talifairro	2	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Zinda Butler	–	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	Unknown	1835
Judith Johnson	16	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Eveline Johnson	12	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Susan Page	18	do	–	–	Widow Page	–	Monrovia	–	–	1840	Decline.		
Daniel Page	5	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Francis Horace	39	do	–	–	Unknown	–	Bassa Cove	–	Farmer.				
Charles Horace	15	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Milton Horace	12	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Nancy Horace	9	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Unknown.		
Elizabeth Horace	7	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Decline.		
Moses Horace	5	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Jeffry Horace	3	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Drowning.		
Philip Horace	1	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Ellen Bings	15	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Diseased lungs.		
Nancy Willis	4	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
George Willis	8	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
William Willis	5	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Charles Willis	3	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Unknown.		
David Madison	19	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Judith Madison	13	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Massacred.		
Rachel Madison	9	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Unknown.		
Ann Madison	3	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Pleurisy.		
Robert Dawson	9	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Anasarca.		
Jane Dawson	5	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Anasarca.		
John Williams	26	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Jane Williams	9	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Diseased lungs.		
Mary Williams	10	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Diseased lungs.		
Rosina Watkins	19	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Sarah Watkins	8	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.		
Dublin Gray	41	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Edy Gray	40	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Richard Gray	17	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Jacob Gray	12	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Anasarca.		
Elias Gray	7	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Jane Gray	5	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Pleurisy.		
Mary Gray	1	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Robert Page	31	do	–	–	Widow Page, of Va.		do.						
Matilda Page	20	do	–	–	do	–	do.						

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
John Page	3	Virginia	–	Widow Page, of Va.	Bassa Cove.						
William Page	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.		
Nancy Caruthers	18	do	–	Unknown	do.						
Cyrus Brown	1	do	–	do	do.						
Charlotte Davis	7	do	–	do	do.						
Martha Davis	5	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Sarah Davis	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Emily Davis	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		
George Stout	33	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836
Mary Stout	28	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836
Eliza Stout	8	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836
William Smith	42	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1839
Matthew Jones	19	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	To sea	1836
Israel Jones	15	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	Gambia	1840
Alexander Young	65	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
James Wright	48	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Walker Wright	6	do	–	do	do.						
George Wright	4	do	–	do	do.						
Emily Wright	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Anasarca.		
Harvey Lilly	68	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1839
Sarah Lilly	53	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.		
Brown Smith	18	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1840
Andrew Toliver	28	do	–	do	do.						
Matilda Toliver	18	do	–	do	do.						
Francis Toliver	5	do	–	do	do	–	–	1834	Fever.		
Ceily Toliver	18	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835
Charles Toliver	9	do	–	do	do.						
Mary Toliver	7	do	–	do	do.						

William Adams	19	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Diseased lungs.		
Lewis Young	12	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	R. Pongas	1842

Brig Rover's company, arrived at Monrovia April, 1835.

David Moore*	48	Mississippi	–	–	Monrovia	Writes	Farmer and shoe maker.					
Rebecca Moore*	37	do	–	–	do	Reads.						
Margaret Moore*	25	do	–	–	do	do.						
Ralph Moore*	24	do	–	–	do	Spells	Farmer.					
Gabriel Moore*	20	do	–	–	do	–	do.					
Priscilla Moore*	21	do	–	–	do	–	–	1835	Childbirth.			
Charlotte Moore*	17	do	–	–	do	–	–	1838	Childbirth.			
John Moore*	14	do	–	–	do	Writes	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837	
Catharine Moore*	7	do	–	–	do.							
Jeremiah Moore*	5	do	–	–	do.							
Elisha Moore*	3	do	–	–	do	–	–	1835	Unknown.			
Hannah White*	36	do	–	–	do.							
William Bullock	55	do	–	James Green, Esq.	Millsburg	–	Farmer	1836	Anasarca.			
Martha Bullock	40	do	–	do	do	–	–	1839	Anasarca.			
James Bullock	23	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.					
Alexander Bullock	20	do	–	do	do	–	do	1836	Anasarca.			
Henry Russ	48	do	–	do	do	–	do.					
—— Russ	37	do	–	do	do	–	–	1842	Unknown.			
S. Hampton Russ	18	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	–	–	Goree	1839	
Nathan Russ	16	do	–	do	do	–	do.					
James Russ	6	do	–	do	do.							
—— Russ, infant	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.			
John Armstrong	50	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	–	–	U. S.	1835	
Priscilla Armstrong	45	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1835	
Preston Spotswood	25	Virginia	Free born	–	Monrovia	Writes	Bar keeper	–	–	U. S.	1836	
Stephen Stewart	28	Maryland	do	–	do	do	Barber	–	–	U. S.	1836	
Armstead Green	30	Mississippi	–	James Green, Esq.	Millsburg	–	Farmer	–	–	S. Leone	1835	
Samuel Delany	48	do	–	do	do	–	do.					
Adam Locket	30	do	–	do	do	–	do.					

* Purchased their freedom.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Charlotte Locket	33	Mississippi	–	James Green, Esq.	Millsburg	–	–	1842	Childbirth.		
John Hubbard	35	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1842	Consumption.		
Ann Hubbard	30	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Unknown.		
Lawson Hubbard	2	do	–	do	do.						
Samuel Locket	4	do	–	do	do.						
Eliza Locket	8	do	–	do	do.						
Caroline Locket	10	do	–	do	do.						
David Locket	12	do	–	do	do.						
Bernard Locket	13	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	To sea	1841
David Carter	26	do.	–	do	do.						
George Carter	20	do	–	do	do.						
Richard Saunders*	44	do	–	–	Monrovia	Reads	Millwright	1842	Anasarca.		
Esther Saunders*	37	do	–	–	do	do	–	1835	Consumption.		
Amos Saunders*	6	do	–	–	do.						
Flora Bullock	18	do	–	Mrs. Mary Bullock	Millsburg	–	–	1840	Anas. exantha.		
Tamar Bullock	16	do	–	do	do.						
Rhody Bullock	12	do	–	do	do.						
Vina Bullock	7	do	–	do	do.						
Peter Bullock	1	do	–	do	do	–	–	1835	Fever.		
Edward Bullock	6	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Drowning.		
Hubbard, inf.	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Unknown.		
Sarah Bullock	4	do	–	do	do.						
Gloster Simpson	45	do	–	do	do	Reads	Farmer.				
Abigail Simpson	43	do	–	do	do.						
Shadrick Simpson	25	do	–	do	do	Spells	Farmer.				
Patience Simpson	22	do	–	do	do	–	–	1842	Female disease.		
Deborick Simpson	18	do	–	do	do	Reads	Farmer.				
Esther Simpson	11	do	–	do	do	Spells.					

Gloster Simpson	3	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1835	Unknown.			
Nancy Simpson, inf.	–	do	–	do	–	do.							
Patience Simpson	70	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1835	Old age.			
Thornton Kinney	–	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–		U. S.	–	1838
Archibald Moore	46	do	–	do	–	do	Reads	–	Farmer.				
Archibald Moore, jr.	20	do	–	do	–	do	Spells	–	do.				
Temple Moore	18	do	–	do	–	do	Reads.						
Catharine Workman	22	do	–	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Anas. exantha.		
Lydia Russ	5	do	–	do	–	do	–		–	1838	Anas. exantha.		
Jeremiah Russ	7	do	–	do	–	do.							
Sarah Delany	7	do	–	do	–	do	–		–	1835	Fever.		
Susan Delany	30	do	–	do	–	do.							
Charles Russ	8	do	–	do	–	do.							
William Swan	32	do	–	do	–	do	–		–	–	–	S. Leone	1839

Ship Louisiana's company, arrived at Monrovia April 9, 1835.

Edward White	–	Louisiana	–	Mr. Ireland	–	Monrovia	Reads	–	–	–	–	U. S.	– 1835
Charlotte White	–	do	–	do	–	do	Spells.						
Lucretia Stewart	–	do	–	do	–	do.							
Mary Jackson	–	do	–	do	–	do.							
Maria Fisher	–	do	–	do	–	do	–		–	–	–	S. Leone	1838
Mary Fisher	–	do	–	do	–	do	–		–	–	–	S. Leone	1838
Jacob Fisher	–	do	–	do	–	do	–		–	–	–	S. Leone	1838
Nelson Fisher	–	do	–	do	–	do	Spells.						
Mary Berry	–	do	–	do	–	do	Reads	–	–	–	–	U. S.	– 1836
Toby	–	At large	–	U. S. Government	–	Marshall.							
Sama	–	do	–	do	–	do.							
Sambo	–	do	–	do	–	do.							
Yetta	–	do	–	do		do	–		–	–	–	Unknown	1836
Huly	–	do	–	do	–	do.							
Sarafulla	–	do	–	do	–	do	–		–	–	–	S. Leone	1837
Armado	–	do	–	do	–	do	–		–	–	–	Unknown	1836
Marmado	–	do	–	do	–	do.							
Moree	–	do	–	do	–	do	–		–	–	–	Unknown	1836

* Purchased their freedom.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Bucara		At large	–	U. S. Government	Marshall.						
Miah		do	–	do	do	–	–	1835	Diseased brain.		
Mardo		do	–	do	do.						
Bulalla		do	–	do	do.						
Jacquada		do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Unknown.		
Yangey		do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Unknown.		
Marmado		do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836
Bocadde		do	–	do	do.						
Tamba		do	–	do	do	–	–	1835	Unknown.		
Catte		do	–	do	do.						
Faquada		do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	Unknown	1835
Tommage		do	–	do	do	–	–	1835	Diseased lungs.		
Beade		do	–	do	do.						
Congo		do	–	do	do.						
Balla		do	–	do	do.						
Colee		do	–	do	do.						
Maquay		do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	Unknown	1835
Seware		do	–	do	do.						
Talma		do	–	do	do.						
Yelma		do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1835
Sablo		do	–	do	do.						
Pisa		do	–	do	do.						
Commesa		do	–	do	do.						
Boy		do	–	do	do.						
Gegan		do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.		
Kenama		do	–	do	do	–	–	1835	Unknown.		
Tea		do	–	do	do.						
Tomba		do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Diseased lungs.		

Brig Independence's company, arrived at Bassa Cove.

John Umphries	62	–	–	–	Bassa Cove.						
Mary Umphries	30	–	–	–	do.						
Rebecca Umphries	9	–	–	–	do.						
Mary Umphries	8	–	–	–	do	–	–	1836	Unknown.		

Ship Indiana's company, arrived at Monrovia August 19, 1835.

Samuel Benedict	43	Georgia	–	William Savage, Esq.	Monrovia	Writes, &c.						
James Benedict	5	do	–	do	do.							
Stephen Bond	65	do	–	do	do.							
Rebecca Savage	45	do	–	do	Edina, G. Bassa.	–	–	1843	Diseased lungs.			
John Savage	25	do	–	do	do	Writes	Planter	1839	Decline.			
Jane Savage	25	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	–	U. S.	1841	
Ann Savage	7	do	–	do	do	Spells.						
Thomas Savage	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1841	
Sarah Savage	16	do	–	do	do	Writes	–	1835	Fever.			
Elizabeth Savage	13	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	–	U. S.	1841	
Flora Green	28	do	–	do	do	Reads.						
Joseph Green	7	do	–	do	do	–	–	1835	Fever.			
Joseph Beard	43	do	Free born	–	Bassa Cove	Writes	Ship carpenter	1841	Consumption.			
Leah Beard	44	do	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.			
Ranulda Rent	15	do	do	–	do	Reads.						
Edward Beard	40	do	do	–	do	Writes.						
—— Beard	36	do	do	–	do	Reads.						
—— Beard	12	do	do	–	do	Spells.						
—— Beard	10	do	do	–	do	do	–	1839	Pleurisy.			
—— Beard	8	do	do	–	do	do.						
—— Beard	6	do	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Pleurisy.			
—— Beard, infant	–	do	do	–	do.							
Wilson Beard	35	do	do	–	do	Writes	Seaman	1838	Consumption.			
Henry Beard	32	do	do	–	do	do	Carpenter.					
Mary Beard	18	do	do	–	do	do	–	1836	Unknown.			

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Isabella Davis	35	New York	Free born	–	Bassa Cove	Writes.					
Jane Campbell	30	Georgia	–	Unknown	N. Georgia.						
—— Campbell	6	do	–	do	do	–	–	1835	Fever.		
—— Campbell	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1835	Fever.		
Lucretia Campbell	30	do	–	do	do.						
William Campbell	40	do	–	do	do.						
Morris Cuthbert	35	do	–	do	do	–	Shoe maker	–	–	S. Leone	1840
Benjamin Ranier	50	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Decline.		
Lucky Ranier	55	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Decline.		
James Oliver, sr.	43	do	Free born	–	Monrovia	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1839
James Oliver, jr.	17	do	do	–	do	–	–	1841	Decline.		
Hester Gunn	55	do	–	Unknown.	N. Georgia						
Dorothy Gunn	40	do	–	do	do.						
James Simpson	48	do	–	do	do.						
Lucinda Simpson	32	do	–	do	do	–	–	1842	Decline.		
—— Simpson	13	do	–	do	do.						
—— Simpson	11	do	–	do	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		
—— Simpson, infant	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Unknown.		
Charles Caruthers	30	do	Free born	–	do.						
Paul A. Mandigo	60	do	do	–	do	Writes	–	–	–	S. Leone	1836
Frances Smith	40	do	do	–	do	Reads.					
Christiana Smith	15	do	do	–	do	Writes.					
Duncan Smith	12	do	do	–	do	Reads	–	1835	Fever.		
Andrew Smith	8	do	do	–	do.						
Lydia Smith	7	do	do	–	do.						
Rosaline Cyrus	25	do	do	–	do.						
Frances Cyrus	6	do	do	–	do.						
George Cyrus	5	do	do	–	do.						

Mary A. Cyrus, inf.	-	do	-	do	-	do.						
Susan Habersham	- 33	do	-	do	-	do	Reads.					
Maria Habersham	- 15	do	-	do	-	do	do.					
Elizabeth Habersham	12	do	-	do	-	do	do.					
Mary Habersham	- 10	do	-	do	-	do	Spells.					
—— Habersham, inf.	-	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	1835	Fever.		
Samuel Boyd	- 40	do	-	-	Unknown	- do	-	Carpenter	- -	-	-	Unknown 1840
John Wallace	- 20	do	-	Free born	-	do	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown 1836
Abraham Swift	- 23	do	-	do	-	do	-	-	-	-	-	S. Leone 1837

25

Brig Luna's company, arrived at Monrovia April, 1836.

Peter	- - 80	Virginia	-	-	Unknown	-	Marshall	-	-	1836	Decline.	
Cuffey	- - 70	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1836	Old age.	
Lucy	- - 70	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1836	Old age.	
William Lindsy	- 62	do	-	-	do	-	do	Reads	- Shoe maker	-	1839	Decline.
Hawkins	- - 61	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer	-	1836	Fever.
Phillis	- - 59	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-		1836	Fever.
Aaron	- - 48	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer	-	1836	Fever.
Amey	- - 42	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	do	-	1836	Decline.
Adam	- - 41	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	do	-	1837	Decline.
Lewis	- - 43	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	do.			
Andrew	- - 38	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	do	-	1836	Fever.
Eliza	- - 45	do	-	-	do	-	do.					
Solomon	- - 30	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer	-	1836	Unknown.
Ann	- - 28	do	-	-	do	-	do.					
Jane	- - 27	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-		1840	Decline.
Cato	- - 22	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer	-	1838	Drowning.
Jacob	- - 20	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	do	-	1836	Decline.
Rachel	- - 18	do	-	-	do	-	do.					
John	- - 15	do	-	-	do	-	do.					
Caroline	- - 22	do	-	-	do	-	do.					
Cyrus	- - 20	do	-	-	do	-	do.					
James	- - 18	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	-	1839	Diseased lungs.	
Mary	- - 16	do	-	-	do	-	do.					
Nancy	- - 16	do	-	-	do	-	do.					
Rachel	- - 8	do	-	-	do	-	do.					

265

[150]

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated, in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Joseph King	7	Virginia	–	Doctor King	Marshall	–	–	1838	Anasarca.		
Drusilla	1	do	–	Unknown	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
Robinson	14	do	–	do	do.						
Marshall	12	do	–	do	do.						
Hezekiah	19	do	–	do	do	–	–	1839	Diseased lungs.		
Sarah	7	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
John	5	do	–	do	do.						
Henry	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
George	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
Ann, infant	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
Hugert	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
Cyrus, Rachel's son	2	do	–	Gen. S. Blackburn	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
John, Cato's son	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
Mary Ann, infant	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
Martha	14	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Unknown.		
Samuel	10	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
Nelson	6	do	–	do	do.						
Ely	4	do	–	do	do.						
Peggy	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.		
Charlotte	-	do	–	do	do.						
Allen	35	do	–	–	do	–	–	–	–	Unknown	1838
Rachel	32	do	–	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1839
Moses Moore	28	do	–	S. C. Moore, Esq.	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
Daniel Johnston	41	do	Free born	–	do	Writes	Shoe maker	1837	Killed by natives.		
Mary Johnston	40	do	do	–	do	Reads.					
Susan Johnston	16	do	do	–	do	do.					
Jane Johnston	14	do	do	–	do	do.					
Sarah Johnston	10	do	do	–	do	do.					

James Byrd	28	do	do	–	do.					
Thomas King	5	do	–	T. S. King, Esq.	do.					
Henry Johnston	8	do	Free born	–	do	–	–	1836	Unknown.	
George Johnston	3	do	do	–	do.					
Anthony Gibson	32	do	–	Mrs. A. M. T. Washington.	do	–	Farmer.			
Elizabeth Gibson	27	do	–	do	do.					
Wesley F. Gibson	6	do	–	do	do.					
Mary E. Gibson	4	do	–	do	do.					
Anthony Gibson	2	do	–	do	do.					
Ruth Lightfoot	44	do	–	Mrs. Ann Page	Monrovia.					
Margaret Potter	23	do	–	do	do	Spells.				
William Nelson	3	do	–	do	do.					
Garland Thompson	45	do	–	Mrs. J. Atkinson	Marshall	–	Blacksmith	1842	Gun hanging fire	
Elizabeth Atkinson	31	do	–	do	do.					
Sarah Smith	15	do	–	do	do.					
Edward Smith	13	do	–	do	do.					
Martha Smith	12	do	–	do	do.					
George H. Smith	8	do	–	do	do.					
Elizabeth Jones	18	do	–	A. Davidson, Esq.	do.					
Susan King	50	do	–	Dr. Thomas S. King	do.					
Nancy King	23	do	–	do	do.					
Moses King	14	do	–	do	do.					
Sarah King	23	do	–	do	do.					
David King	-	do	–	do	do.					
Aphia Wilson	38	do	Free born	–	Monrovia	Reads.				
Nancy Wilson	18	do	do	–	do	do.				
Elizabeth Wilson	13	do	do	–	do	do.				
Sarah Wilson	11	do	do	–	do	do.				
James Wilson	-	do	do	–	do.					

Schooner Swift's company, arrived at Monrovia July, 1836.

Daniel Banks	35	Mississippi	–	William Foster, Esq.	Millsburg	–	Farmer	1842	Decline.	
Charlotte Banks	33	do	–	do	do.					
Reuben Mitchell	30	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.			

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Thomas Martin	40	Mississippi	–	William Foster, Esq.	Millsburg	–	Farmer	1841	Unknown.		
Harriet Martin	22	do	–	do	do.						
Alexander Martin	19	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.				
Henry Harrison	22	do	–	do	do	–	do	–	–	Unknown	1839
Brazil Foster	19	do	–	do	do	–	do	–	–	U. S.	1839
Matilda Foster	17	do	–	do	do.						
William Foster	10	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1836
John Foster	9	do	–	do	do	–	–		Died at sea.		
Edward Banks	5	do	–	do	do	–	–		Died at sea.		
Joseph Banks	2	do	–	do	do.						
George Mitchell	10	do	–	do	do.						
William Mitchell	8	do	–	do	do.						
Thomas Mitchell	6	do	–	do	do.						
Louisa Mitchell	4	do	–	do	do.						
Louisa Williams	40	do	–	do	do.						
Judith Williams	32	do	–	do	do.						
Mary J. Williams	19	do	–	do	do	–	–	1842	Unknown.		
Martha Williams	16	do	–	do	do.						
Henry Williams	14	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1838	Unknown.		
Charles Winder	28	do	–	do	do	–	do				
Caroline Winder	25	do	–	do	do.						
Lucretia Winder	12	do	–	do	do.						
Henrietta Winder	8	do	–	do	do.						
Georgianna Winder	6	do	–	do	do.						
—— Hillman	–	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1840
—— Hillman	–	do	–	do	do.						
—— Braxton	–	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Drowning.		
Ellen Braxton	–	do	–	do	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.		

Thomas Braxton	6	do	–	do	–	do.					
Eliza Braxton	5	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.	
Ellen Braxton	4	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.	
—— Dickerson	-	do	–	do	–	do.					
Henry Bundy	43	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer –	1840	Diseased lungs.	
—— Bundy	40	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Diseased lungs.	
Matilda Bundy	14	do	–	do	–	do.					
Peter Bundy	5	do	–	do	–	do.					
Essex Bundy	3	do	–	do	–	do.					
Scott Bundy	1	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Pleurisy.	
—— Braxton	70	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer –	1840	Old age.	

Brig Luna's company, arrived at Bassa Cove August, 1836.

John Haynes	45	Georgia	Free born	–	Bassa Cove	Writes –	–	1836	Fever.		
Mary Haynes	34	do	do	–	do	Reads.					
Mary Haynes	10	do	do	–	do	do.					
John Haynes	14	do	do	–	do	Writes.					
Anthony Haynes	6	do	do	–	do.						
Caroline Haynes	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
Charles Bowyer	22	do	do	–	do	Writes, &c.	Tailor –	1841	Consumption.		
Smith Brown	48	Virginia	–	Unknown – –	do	Reads –	–	1836	Fever.		
Isaac Brown	32	do	–	do –	do	do	–	1840	Decline.		
Abigail Brown	29	do	–	do –	do	Spells –	–	1836	Fever.		
Owen Brown	9	do	–	do –	do	do	–	1839	Unknown.		
Peter Brown	5	do	–	do –	do	–	–	1838	Diseased lungs.		
Charles Brown	3	do	–	do –	do.						
Elizabeth Brown	21	do	–	do –	do	Spells.					
Peter Brown	3	do	–	do –	do.						
Thomas Brown	1	do	–	do –	do.						
Ellen Wilson	9	do	–	do –	do.						
John Smith -	65	do	–	do –	do	Reads –	Farmer –	1836	Fever.		
Wilson Morton	38	do	–	do –	do	do	do –	1841	Decline.		
Nancy Morton	28	do	–	do –	do	do	–	1838	Unknown.		
Peter Toliver	12	do	–	do –	do.						
Austin Majors	28	do	–	do –	do	Spells.					
Ann Majors -	14	do	–	do –	do	do.					

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Mary Majors	5	Virginia	–	Unknown	Bassa Cove.						
Tolbert Majors	33	do	–	do	do	Spells	Farmer	–	–	Set. Croo	1840
Silvey Majors	12	do	–	do	do	do.					
Washington Majors	9	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
Caroline Majors	7	do	–	do	do.						
Thornton Majors	10	do	–	do	do	Spells.					
Thomas Majors	8	do	–	do	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		
Thornton Wilson	36	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.				
Lewis Harland	16	do	–	do	do	–	do	1836	Fever.		
Agnes Harland	32	do	–	do	do.						
Asbury Harland	11	do	–	do	do	–	–	1841	Decline.		
Wesley Harland	9	do	–	do	do.						
Coke Harland	7	do	–	do	do	–	–	1839	Pleurisy.		
Fletcher Harland	5	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Unknown.		
John Dunn	42	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.				
Margaret Dunn	32	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
Susan Dunn	14	do	–	do	do.						
Eliza Dunn	10	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Pleurisy.		
Rebecca Green	5	do	–	do	do	–	–	1839	Pleurisy.		
James Byrd	27	do	–	do	do	Writes	Shoe maker.				
Leonora Herring	30	Connecticut	–	do	do	Reads	–	1837	Diseased lungs.		
Mary J. Herring	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1842
Robert Buchner	54	Virginia	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1836	Fever.		
Rachel Buchner	52	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		
Harriet Buchner	25	do	–	do	do.						
Lewis Buchner	20	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1839	Unknown.		
Jacob Buchner	16	do	–	do	do	–	do	1836	Fever.		
Mary A. Buchner	14	do	–	do	do	–	–	1836	Fever.		

270

Esther Buchner	12	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Fever.			
Samuel Buchner	10	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.			
Rebecca Buchner	8	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Fever.			
Robert Long	68	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1837	Consumption.			
Sarah Long	56	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1836	Fever.			
Judith Long*	25	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837	
Samuel Long	20	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1839	Diseased lungs.			
Israel Long	18	do	–	do	–	do	–	do	1837	Anasarca.			
Samuel Myers	28	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1837	
Louisa Mustipher	32	Georgia	Free born	–		do	Reads.						
Leonard Mustipher	12	do	do	–		do	do.						
Amelia Mustipher	10	do	do	–		do	do.						
James Mustipher	9	do	do	–		do	do.						
Margaret Mustipher	7	do	do	–		do	Spells.						
Isaiah Mustipher	5	do	do	–		do	–	–	1836	Fever.			
George Mustipher	3	do	do	–		do	–	–	1836	Fever.			
George Taylor	30	Virginia	–	–		do	–	Farmer	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
Mary Taylor	25	do	–	Unknown		do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
Philip Taylor	16	do	–	do		do	–	Farmer	–	–	S. Leone	1837	
John Taylor	10	do	–	do		do	–	–	1836	Fever.			
—— Taylor	1	do	–	do		do	–	–	1836	Fever.			
John Donaldson	50	do	–	do		do.							
Mary Donaldson	45	do	–	do		do.							
Eliza Donaldson	20	do	–	do		do	–	–	1836	Fever.			
James Donaldson	8	do	–	do		do	–	–	1839	Unknown.			
William Donaldson	6	do	–	do		do	–	–	1837	Diseased brain.			
John Wright	60	do	–	do		do	–	Farmer	1836	Consumption.			
David Auguire	50	do	–	do		do	–	do	1836	Fever.			
Keziah Auguire	30	do	–	do		do	–	–	1840	Unknown.			
Hannah Auguire	7	do	–	do		do	–	–	1836	Fever.			
Jane Auguire	3	do	–	do		do	–	–	1836	Fever.			
Martha Auguire	1	do	–	do		do	–	–	1836	Fever.			
Benjamin Ray	18	do	–	do		do	–	Farmer	1836	Fever.			
Catharine Thomas	63	do	–	do		do	–	–	1836	Consumption.			

* Cause of removal to Cape Palmas, marriage.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Brig Roundout's company, arrived at Monrovia February 4, 1837.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Savourick Bloom	34	North Carolina	–	Shad. Shuman, Esq.	Millsburg	–	Farmer.				
Flora Bloom	20	do	–	do	do.						
William Bloom	7	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Augustus Bloom	2	do	–	do	do.						
Sarah Bloom, infant	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Lucretia Shuman	18	do	–	do	do.						
Montreville Shuman	12	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	–	–	S. Leone	1838
Clarissa Shuman	17	do	–	do	do.						
Dorus Shuman	9	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Casper Shuman	10	do	–	do	do.						
James Shuman	40	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.				
Nancy Shuman	18	do	–	do	do.						
Lydia Shuman	1	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Nathan Legan	45	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.				
Joseph Wooten	-	do	–	do	do.						
Cerena Wooten	5	do	–	do	do.						
Solon Wooten	3	do	–	do	do.						
Julius Wooten	18	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.				
Ceily Shuman	-	do	–	do	do.						
Susanna Shuman	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1839
W. H. Taylor	-	Washington, D. Columbia.	–	–	do	Writes and ciphers.	Physician	1840	Consumption.		
Amelia Taylor	-	do	Free born	–	do	Reads	–	–	–	U. S.	1840
James Payne	28	Virginia	–	Unknown	do	–	Farmer.				

Philip Coleman	-	North Carolina	–	Shad. Shuman, Esq.	do	–	do.					
Henry Shackelford	45	Virginia	–	–	Monrovia	Writes.						
Eliza Shackleford	40	do	Free born	–	do	do	Seamstress	1842	Decline.			
Maria Shackelford	16	do	do	–	do	do	do.					
Ann Shackelford	13	do	do	–	do	Reads.						
James Shackleford	7	do	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	U. S.	1842	
Daniel Shackelford	5	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. .S	1842	
—— Shackelford, inf.	-	do	do	–	do	–	–	1837	Fever.			
Peter Rivers	18	do	–	Unknown	do	Writes	–	1837	Fever.			
Lucretia Shuman	5	North Carolina		Shad. Shuman, Esq.	Millsburg	–	–	1837	Fever.			
Willis Shuman	40	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	–	–	S. Leone	1837	

26

Schooner Oriental's company, arrived at Monrovia July 10, 1837.

Alenson Emmerson	-	West Tennessee	–	N. Emmerson, Esq.	Monrovia	–	Farmer	1837	Fever.		
Anaka Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Jane Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do.						
Mary Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
William Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Ann Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Nicholas Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1841	Anasarca.		
J. Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1841	Anasarca.		
Joshua Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Francis Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Thomas Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Rachel Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do.						
Judith Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do.						
Hester Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Amelia Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Jensey Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Joshua Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Vesey Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Emanuel Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Martha Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do.						
Charles Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
James Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Andrew Emmerson	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		

273

[150]

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Phillis Emmerson -	-	West Tennessee	–	N. Emmerson, Esq.	Monrovia	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Jefferson Emmerson -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Joseph Emmerson -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Catharine Emmerson	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Elmira Emmerson -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Andrew Emmerson -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Jackson Emmerson -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Napoleon Emmerson	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Randolph Emmerson	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
Mahala Emmerson -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		
Matilda Emmerson -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
Barbary Emmerson -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
James Emmerson -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
Nicholas Emmerson -	-	do -	–	do -	do.						
Caroline Emmerson -	-	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1837	Fever.		

Ship Emperor's company, arrived at Monrovia February 12, 1838.

Agnes Toliver -	62	Virginia -	–	John Stockdale, Esq.	Millsburg	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Ann Goodhul -	40	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Decline.		
Lewis Goodhul -	22	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer.				
Monroe Goodhul -	17	do -	–	do -	do	–	do.				
William Goodhul -	14	do -	–	do -	do	–	do -	1842	Drowning.		
Lucretia Goodhul -	9	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1841	Diseased brain.		
Ambrose Goodhul -	6	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Drowning.		

Peter Jones	-	50	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	Farmer	-	1839	Consumption.		
Moses Jones	-	52	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do	-	1840	Consumption.		
Henry Jones	-	30	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do	-	1840	Drowning.		
Tabitha Miller	-	60	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Nelly Miller	-	22	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1841	Unknown.		
Lucinda Miller	-	5	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1838	Pleurisy.		
Benjamin Miller	-	5	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1839	Anasarca.		
Benjamin Miller	-	20	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	Farmer	-	1839	Pleurisy.		
John Miller	-	18	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do	-	1843	Consumption.		
Francis Miller	-	50	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do	-	1841	Consumption.		
Simon Simms	-	36	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do	-	1843	Consumption.		
Robin Simms	-	31	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do.					
Joseph Simms	-	23	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do	-	1839	Unknown.		
Thornton Simms	-	21	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do.					
Cæsar Simms	-	18	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do.					
Braxton Simms	-	11	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do	-	1839	Unknown.		
Sarah Simms	-	16	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Barbary Jones	-	45	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1838	Fever.		
Walker Jones	-	25	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	Farmer	-	1843	Consumption.		
John Jones	-	22	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do.					
Silas Jones	-	18	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do	-	1838	Fever.		
Edmund Jones	-	4	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1838	Fever.		
Mary Jones	-	15	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Maria Jones	-	12	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Frances Jones	-	9	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1838	Fever.		
Richard Smith, sr.	-	45	do	-	–	John Smith, sr., Esq		do	–	Farmer.					
Richard Smith, jr.	-	20	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do.					
Stith Smith	-	19	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Goodwane Smith	-	19	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Isaac Smith	-	17	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Henry Smith	-	26	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	Farmer.		–	–	S. Leone	1837
Randolph Smith	-	12	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1838	Fever.		
James Smith	-	10	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1840	Unknown.		
Sandy Smith	-	5	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1838	Fever.		
Emily Smith	-	8	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	–		1838	Fever.		
Jennetta Smith	-	7	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Martha Smith	-	45	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Sarah Smith	-	75	do	-	–	do	-	do.							
Simon Smith	-	55	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	Farmer	-	1839	Anasarca.		
David Smith	-	51	do	-	–	do	-	do	–	do	-	1840	Diseased lungs.		

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Anthony Smith	47	Virginia	–	John Smith, sr., Esq.	Millsburg	–	Farmer	1838	Fever.		
Nancy Smith	45	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Decline.		
Beny Smith	27	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.				
Winney Smith	25	do	–	do	do.						
Peter Smith	22	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1839	Unknown.		
Benjamin Smith	21	do	–	do	do	–	do.				
Cuffy Smith	19	do	–	do	do	–	do	–	–	S. Leone	1839
Palmelia Smith	17	do	–	do	do.						
Adeline Smith	10	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Pleasant Smith	5	do	–	do	do.						
Thomas Smith	6	do	–	do	do.						
Louisa Smith	4	do	–	do	do.						
Allen Smith	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Rebecca Smith, inf.	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Jane Smith	4	do	–	do	do.						
Mary Smith	6	do	–	do	do.						
Machlin Smith	47	do	–	do	do	–	–	1842	Anasarca.		
Mary Smith	44	do	–	do	do.						
Nathan Smith	23	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.				
Sarah Smith	10	do	–	do	do.						
Alexander Smith	15	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1838	Fever.		
Moses Smith	8	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
John Smith, inf.	-	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Temple Smith	18	do	–	do	do	–	–		–	C. Palmas	1840
Maria Smith	6	do	–	do	do.						
Lucretia Smith	55	do	–	do	do.						
Elizabeth Smith	17	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Mary Smith	11	do	–	do	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		

Lucinda Smith -	8	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	-	1840	Pleurisy.	
Charles Smith -	31	do -	-	do -	do.						
Delia Smith -	5	do -	-	do -	do.						
Albert Smith -	4	do -	-	do -	do.						
Sarah Smith -	45	do -	-	do -	do.						
Hartwell Smith -	20	do -	-	do -	do.						
Cyrus Smith -	16	do -	-	do -	do	-	Farmer.				
Monroe Smith -	12	do -	-	do -	do	-	do.				
George Smith -	11	do -	-	do -	do	-	do	-	1838	Fever.	
Samuel Smith -	3	do -	-	do -	do	-	-		1838	Fever.	
Ann E. Smith -	11	do -	-	do -	do.						
Sylvia Smith -	8	do -	-	do -	do	-	-		1838	Fever.	
Mary Smith -	6	do -	-	do -	do	-	-		1838	Fever.	
Miami Smith -	30	do -	-	do -	do.						
Hyson Smith -	10	do -	-	do -	do.						
Daniel Smith -	8	do -	-	do -	do.						
Herbert Smith -	33	do -	-	do -	do	-	Farmer	-	1888	Fever.	
John Miller - -	-	do -	-	Mrs. Skiner -	do.						
Anthony Parkham -	56	do -	-	J. Parkham, Esq. -	do	-	Farmer.				
John H. Falcon -	-	do -	-	General Cock -	do.						

Schooner Charlotte Harper's company, arrived at Bassa Cove, 1838.

John Smith - -	56	Pennsylvania -	Free born	- -	-	-	-	Farmer	1838	Consumption.	
Mary Smith - -	43	do -	do	- -	-	-	Reads.				
Amos Williams -	25	do -	do	- -	-	-	-	Shoe maker -	1839	Decline.	
Matilda Jones -	29	do -	do	- -	-	-	Spells	Seamstress.			

LIST OF EMIGRANTS Continued.

Barque Marine's company, arrived at Bassa Cove, February, 1838.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Louis Sheridan -	50	North Carolina	–	Unknown - -	"Bexley;" after acclimation, at Edina.	Liberal	Farmer.				
Margaret Sheridan -	75	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Flora Sheridan -	24	do -	–	do -	do.						
Malicia Sheridan -	11	do -	–	do -	do.						
Mary Sheridan -	8	do -	–	do -	do.						
John Sheridan -	7	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
John Jones - -	56	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1838	Fever.		
Clarissa Jones -	43	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Decline.		
Samuel Allen -	50	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer.				
Jane Allen - -	51	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Consumption.		
James Allen -	22	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer.				
John Allen - -	2	do -	–	do -	do.						
Robert Lane -	13	do -	–	do -	do.						
William Hazel -	16	do -	–	do -	do.						
James Whitfield -	55	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1840	Unknown		
Sarah Whitfield -	54	do -	–	do -	do.						
Crawford Whitfield -	13	do -	–	do	do.						
George Whitfield -	6	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Pleurisy.		
William Whitfield -	8	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1840	Unknown.		
Margaret Whitfield -	10	do -	–	do -	do.						
Daniel Gillum -	30	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer.				

Judy Gillum	26	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Hannah Gillum	10	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Diseased lungs.		
Delia Gillum	6	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Willis Scott	40	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Drowning.		
Catharine Scott	38	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Diseased lungs.		
John Scott	14	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	Sherbro	1839
Ritty Scott	12	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Sarah Scott	8	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Henry Smith	30	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1841	Decline.		
Harriet Smith	20	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1839
Minty Smith	14	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Susanna Smith	18	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Thomas Stewart	38	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer	1841	Diseased brain.		
Harriet Stewart	40	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Coast	1839
Jane Howard	28	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	Accra	1839
Rebecca Banks	26	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1840
Samuel Banks	5	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Fifty Spendlove	37	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer.				
Ann Spendlove	16	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Richard Spendlove	18	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
James Spendlove	13	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Allen Spendlove	12	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer.				
Louis Spendlove	10	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Sarah Spendlove	5	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1840	Unknown.		
—— Spendlove, inf.	–	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
James Wilson	9	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Charles Wilson	5	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Peter Williams	13	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Andrew Williams	12	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Julia Williams	14	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
John Williams	7	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Gilley Brown	16	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Isaac Buley	12	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1839
Thomas Johnsen	28	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer.				
Margaret Johnson	22	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
Edward Silas	28	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1839
Margaret Silas	12	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Benjamin Silas	5	do	–	–	do	–	do.						
William Silas	6	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
George Silas	3	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Catharine Silas -	28	North Carolina	–	Unknown -	Bexley; after, acclimation at Edina.	–	–	1840	Diseased lungs.		
Isaac Henry -	40	do -	–	do -	do.						
Maria Henry -	39	do -	–	do -	do.						
Moses Henry -	2	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		
George Sims -	14	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		
William Sims -	6	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Unknown.		
Jane Smith -	13	do -	–	do -	do.						
Charles Smith -	12	do -	–	do -	do.						
Mary Smith -	10	do -	–	do -	do.						
Charles Hyden -	16	do -	–	do -	do.						
John Santee -	13	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1839	Fever.		

Brig Mail's company, arrived at Sinoe July 9, 1838.

Robert Leaper -	63	Mississippi -	Free born	–	Sinoe -	–	Farmer.				
Maria Leaper -	33	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1838	Fever.		
Matilda Leaper* -	19	do -	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1842
Henderson Wilson -	30	do -	–	Mr. Anketell -	do	–	Farmer -	1838	Fever.		
George Wilson -	25	do -	–	do -	do	–	do.				
James Spiller -	26	do -	–	do -	do	–	do -	1838	Fever.		
Watt Spiller -	19	do -	–	do -	do	–	do.				
Peter Smollet -	60	do -	–	do -	do	–	do -	1839	Decline.		

Troy Davis	30	do	–	do	–	do	–	do	–	1839	Diseased lungs.			
Ann Davis	29	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1838	Fever.			
Sarah Davis	4	do	–	do	–	do.								
Mary Davis	1	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1838	Fever.			
George Slipp	68	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer	–	1338	Fever.			
Stephen Young	34	do	–	do	–	do	–	do.						
Riney Young	30	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1838	Fever.			
Peter Young	1	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1838	Fever.			
Edward Morris	36	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer.						
Lucretia Morris	40	do	–	do	–	do.								
Julia Williams	14	do	–	do	–	do.								
Harriet Clark	9	do	–	do	–	do.								
Celia Boggs	6	do	–	do	–	do.								
Henry Bazill	30	do	–	do	–	do.								
Grace Bazill	28	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1840	Unknown.			
Mary Bazill	2	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1838	Fever.			
William Bunner	40	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer.						
Martha Bunner	35	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1838	Fever.			
Washington Bunner	13	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer.						
Martha Buley	21	do	–	do	–	do.								
George Slay	10	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		1839	Unknown.			
William Clayton	10	do	–	do	–	do.								
Charles Clayton	12	do	–	do	–	do.								
Elisha Douglass	7	do	–	do	–	do.								
Henry Douglass	5	do	–	do	–	do.								
Nicholas Johnson	58	do	–	do	–	do	–	Farmer	–	1838	Fever.			
Amey Douglass	4	do	–	do	–	do.								
Clark Page	14	do	–	do	–	do	–	do.						
Samuel Parson	13	do	–	do	–	do	–	–		–	–	S. Leone	1839	

Ship Saluda's company, arrived at Monrovia April 1, 1839.

Matthew Diggs	50	Virginia	–	Mr. Atkins	–	Millsburg	–	Farmer.						
Eve Diggs	48	do	–	do	–	do.								
Rebecca Diggs	15	do	–	do	–	do.								

* Cause of removal to Cape Palmas, marriage.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Ellen Diggs	10	Virginia	–	Mr. Atkins	Millsburg.						
Martha Diggs	13	do	–	do	do	–	–	1840	Unknown.		
Edmund Diggs	16	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.				
Arthur Diggs	12	do	–	do	do.						
Samuel Diggs	14	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	1839	Fever.		
Eveline Diggs	7	do	–	do	do.						
Joseph Diggs	6	do	–	do	do.						
John Diggs	5	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1839
Abraham Ducher		New York	–		do.						
Margaret Ducher	–	do	–	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1842
Branster Diggs	22		–	–	do.						
Mary Ducher	5		–	–	do	–	–	1839	Fever.		
Ellen Ducher	3	New York	–	–	do	–	–	–	–	U. S.	1842
Thomas Blue	70	do	–	–	do	–	–	1840	Old age.		

Ship Saluda's company, arrived at Monrovia September, 1839.

Benjamin Gorden	53	North Carolina	–	John Rix, Esq.	Caldwell	–	Farmer.				
Wallace Rix	46	do	–	do	do	–	do	1839	Fever.		
Rebecca Rix	19	do	–	do	do.						
Lucretia Rix	18	do	–	do	do.						
Sampson Rix	12	do	–	do	do.						
Jane Rix	22	do	–	do	do.						
Hagar Rix	23	do	–	do	do.						
Henry Rix	11	do	–	do	do.						

Hubbard Rix	-	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	Tanner, &c.				
Eliza Rix	17	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Alexander Rix	49	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer.				
Malinda Rix	40	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Asa Williams	30	do	-	-	do	-	do	-	Farmer.				
Martha Williams	21	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
Eliza Williams	17	do	-	-	do	-	do.						
July McGill	20	do	-	-	-		Monrovia	-	Farmer	-	-	-	S. Leone	1839
Maria McGill	15	do	-	-	-		do.							
Joseph McGill	-	do	-	-	-		do.							
Samuel McGill	-	do	-	-	-		do.							
Catharine McGill	-	do	-	-	-		do.							
Abraham Rix	-	do	-	-	-		Caldwell	Reads	-	-	-	-	U. S.	- 1836
Robert S. Jones	24	do	-	-	-		Monrovia	Writes	-	Machinist.				
A. Schrober	45	do	-	-	-		Caldwell	-		-	1839	Fever.		
Mary Schrober	50	do	-	-	-		do	-		-	1839	Fever.		
Dabney Minor	12	do	-	-	-		do.							
—— Minor	10	At large	-	-	-		do.							
Milo Wallow	-	do	-	-	-		do	-	Farmer	-	1843	Anas. exantha.		
Harper Wallow	-	do	-	-	-		do	-	do.					
James Wallow	-	do	-	-	-		do	-	do	-	1841	Unknown.		
Samuel Wallow	-	do	-	-	-		do	-	do.					
Thomas Wallow	-	do	-	-	-		do	-	do	-	-	-	S. Leone	1839
Crackii Wallow	-	do	-	-	-		do.							
Lacky Wallow	-	do	-	-	-		do.							
C. Ann Brown	-	do	-	-	-		do	-	-		1840	Unknown.		
John Sharp	28	do	-	-	-		do	-	-		-	-	To sea	- 1840
Lewis Downey	38	do	-	-	-		do	-	Farmer	-	1839	Fever.		
Mary Jarvis	18	do	-	-	-		do	-	-		-	-	S. Leone	1841
Eliza Jarvis	4	do	-	-	-		do	-	-		-	-	S. Leone	1841
Munday Jenks	23	do	-	-	-		do	-	-		-	-	C. Palmas	1840

Ship Saluda's company, arrived at Bassa Cove March 30, 1840.

Mary Ann Whitaker	50	Kentucky	-	-	-		Bassa Cove	-	-		1840	Fever.	
Wallace Whitaker	21	do	-	-	-		do	-	-		-	-	S. Leone	1841
William Whitaker	19	do	-	-	-		do	-	-		1840	Fever.	

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Harriet A. Whitaker	14	Kentucky -	-	-	Bassa Cove.						
George Whitaker -	10	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Harriet Whitaker -	12	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Givings Whitaker -	9	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Solomon Whitaker -	45	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Martha Whitaker -	35	do -	-	-	do.						
Hannah Whitaker -	17	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Joshua Whitaker -	12	do -	-	-	do.						
Solomon Winkie -	10	do -	-	-	do	-	-	-	-	C. Palmas	1841
Martha Winkie -	8	do -	-	-	do	-	-	-	-	C. Palmas	1841
William Winkie -	4	do -	-	-	do.						
Rebecca Winkie -	1	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Alfred Webb -	21	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Tenah Young -	35	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Charles Young -	13	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Jane Young -	12	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Mary Young -	10	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1841	Pleurisy.		
John Young -	8	do -	-	-	do	-	-	841	Pleurisy.		
Elizabeth Scott -	36	do -	-	-	do.						
Henry Scott -	17	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Solomon Scott -	16	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Harriet Scott -	15	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Martha Scott -	13	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Mary Scott - -	3	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Charles Guess -	22	do -	-	Dr. Short - -	do	-	Plasterer.				
Mary A. Taylor -	27	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Benjamin F. Taylor	10	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Harriet A. Taylor -	12	do -	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.		

Tamar Taylor	7	do	-	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Jeremiah Taylor	4	do	-	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Aaron Taylor, inf.	-	do	-	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
John Taylor	31	do	-	-	-	do.					
Jesse Blair	26	do	-	-	-	do.					
Catharine Blair	5	do	-	-	-	do.					
James Williams	4	do	-	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Malvina Williams	22	do	-	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Harriet Williams	17	do	-	-	-	do.					
William Williams	24	do	-	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
H. Markee	26	do	-	-	-	do.					
Alexander Markee	20	do	-	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Sarah Scott	18	do	-	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
George W. Markee	18	do	-	-	-	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Joanna White	60	do	-	-	Cranston White, Esq.	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Edward White	30	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Adam White	26	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Humphrey White	19	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Lucretia White	16	do	-	-	do -	do.					
Caroline White	13	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Rachel White	2	do	-	-	do -	do	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Henry Green	39	do	-	-	do -	do.					
Cyrus Ball	57	-	-	-	do -	-	-	Farmer -	1840	Fever.	
Charlotte Ball	57	-	-	-	do -	-	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Augustus Ball	25	-	-	-	do -	-	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Samuel Maunn	25	-	-	-	J. McFail, of Virginia	-	-	Farmer			
Henry Maunn	45	-	-	-	do -	-	-	do.			
Benjamin Maunn	26	-	-	-	do -	-	-	do.			
Welsher Maunn	26	-	-	-	do -	-	-	do.			
Charles Maunn	24	-	-	-	do -	-	-	do.			
Elsey Maunn	20	-	-	-	do -	-	-	-	1840	Fever.	
Mary F. Maunn	3	-	-	-	do.						
Essex Braxton	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1841	Pleurisy.	
Charles Braxton	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	Farmer -	1841	Decline.	
Frederick Braxton	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	do -	1841	Anasarca.	
Frances Braxton	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1841	Anasarca.	
Mary J. Braxton	13										
Madelina Braxton	4										
Thomas Barnet	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	Farmer -	1840	Fever.	
Winney Barnet	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1840	Fever.	

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Charlotte Barnet	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	1841	Childbirth.		
Harriet Barnet	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	1841	Anasarca.		
Harrison Barnet	25	–	–	–	–	–	Farmer	1841	Consumption.		
Amey Barnet	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	1840	Fever.		
Henry Barnet	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1840	Fever.		
Sarah A. Barnet	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1841	Diseased lungs.		
Alfred Barnet	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1841	Diseased lungs.		
Eliza Barnet	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1841	Diseased brain.		
Margaret Barnet	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1840	Fever.		
Susanna Brooks	8										
Mary Barnet	5										
Washington Barnet	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1842	Unknown.		
Louisa Barnet, infant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1840	Unknown.		
Adeline Barnet, do.											
Mary Barnet, do	–	–	–		–	–	–	1840	Unknown.		
Thomas Barnet, jr.	2	–	–		–	–	–	1841	Unknown.		
Horace Barnet	2	–	–		–	–	–	1840	Fever.		
Benjamin Brien	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	1841	Consumption.		
Jane Brien	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	1841	Consumption.		
Frances Hyden	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1841	Consumption.		
—— Hyden	19										
Mark Hyden	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	1841	Consumption.		
Priscilla Hyden	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1841	Pleurisy.		
Benjamin Fairfax	28	–	–		–	–	–	1841	Decline.		
Martha Brien	9										
Maria Brien	7										
Jemima Brien	5	–	–	–				1841	Unknown.		
James Brien	3										

George Brien -	1							1841	Decline.		
Charles Marshall -	59	-		-	-	-	-	1841	Decline.		
Winney Marshall -	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	1840	Fever.		
Delila Brooks -	30	-	-	-	-	-	-				
George Brooks -	16										
Mary Brooks -	4										
Rosetta Brooks -	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1840	Unknown.		
Lucretia Brooks -	10										
Elias Brooks -	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1840	Unknown.		
Robert Brooks -	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1840	Unknown.		
Ceily Brooks -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1841	Unknown.		

Barque Hobart's company, arrived at Monrovia November 24, 1840.

Fielder A. Schmidtea	20	Virginia -	-	Unknown -	Monrovia	Writes, &c.	-	-	-	U. S. -	1843
Nelly A. James -	17	North Carolina	-	do -	do	Spells.					
Mary Tolaver -	15	do -	-	do -	do	do.					
Samuel Tolaver -	13	do -	-	do -	do	do	-	-	-	U. S. -	1842
John Jackson -	45	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	-	-	S. Leone	1842

Brig Rudolph Groning's company, arrived at Monrovia March, 1841.

Francis Wright -	55	East Tennessee	-	Major Lightfoot -	Millsburg	-	-	1841	Fever.		
Matilda Wright -	45	do -	-	Hugh Martin, Esq.	do	-	-	1841	Fever.		
Walker Wright -	19	do -	-	do -	do.						
Helen Wright -	17	do -	-	do -	do.						
Adam Wright -	12	do -	-	do -	do.						
Hannah Wright -	9	do -	-	do -	do.						
Burgess Wright -	6	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1841	Fever.		
Nutty Flood -	60	Virginia -	-	Capt. Thomas Hall	do	-	-	1841	Fever.		
Philip Nicholas -	30	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1841	Fever.		
George W. Flood -	25	do -	-	do -	do.						
Thomas Flood -	22	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1842	Consumption.		
Amanda Flood -	20	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1843	Consumption.		
Salina Flood -	1	do -	-	do -	do	-	-	1841	Fever.		

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Minor Flood -	14	Virginia -	–	Capt. Thomas Hall -	Millsburg	–	–	1841	Fever.		
George Flood -	5	do -	–	do -	do.						
Henry Flood -	3	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1841	Unknown.		
John Rowls - -	25	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer.				
Eliza Rowls -	29	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1841	Diseased brain.		
Peter Rowls -	9	do -	–	do -	do.						
Sharper Atkins -	42	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1841	Fever.		
Judith Atkins -	40	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1841	Fever.		
Alexander Holmes -	50	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1841	Diseased lungs.		
Daniel Melville -	35	do -	–	do -	do	–	do.				
Charles Henderson -	25	East Tennessee	–	Hugh Martin, Esq.	do	–	do.				
Juliet Carter -	28	do -	–	do -	do.						
Jefferson Martin -	50	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer -	1841	Fever.		
Cherry Martin -	45	do -	–	do -	do.						
Blount Martin -	22	do -	–	do -	do	–	Farmer.				
Mary Martin -	12	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1841	Fever.		
Jefferson Martin -	11	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1841	Fever.		
Wilson Martin -	8	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1841	Anasarca.		
James Martin -	6	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1842	Anasarca.		
Margaret Martin -	4	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1842	Pleurisy.		
Sylvia Martin -	2	do -	–	do -	do.						
Lydia Martin, infant -		do -	–	do -	do.						
Joseph Minor -	10	do -	–	Unknown -	do	–	–	1842	Fever.		
Keziah Minor -	11	do -	–	do -	do.						
Louisa Minor -	9	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1842	Unknown.		
Spencer Minor -	8	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1842	Fever.		
Robert Minor -	7	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1842	Unknown.		

Barque Union's company, arrived at Monrovia July 1, 1841.

Yorick Curd	28	Kentucky	–	Mr. Curd	Monrovia	–	Farmer.			
Robert White, sr.	63	do	–	Lee White, Esq.	do	–	do	1843	Decline.	
Robert White, jr.	22	do	–	do	do	–	Cook	–	–	C. Palmas 1840
Henry White	21	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.			
Milton White	19	do	–	do	do	–	do	–	–	S. Leone 1840
Emeline White	18	do	–	do	do.					
Euphemia White	14	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas 1841
Harriet White	10	do	–	do	do.					
Maria Curd	21	do	–	Mr. Curd	do.					
Margaret Curd	20	do	–	do	do.					
Jennett Curd	16	do	–	do	do	–	–	1841	Anasarca.	
Susan Curd	50	do	–	do	do.					
John L. Curd	17	do	–	do	do	–	–	1843	Diseased lungs.	
Frederick Curd	22	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer	–	–	U. S. 1842
Thomas Curd	20	do	–	do	do	–	do.			
William Curd	13	do	–	do	do	–	do	–	–	C. Palmas 1841
Clara Curd	23	do	–	do	do.					
—— Curd	12	do	–	do	do.					
Matilda Curd	13	do	–	do	do.					
Nicholas Curd	18	do	–	do	do	–	Farmer.			
—— Curd	21	do	–	do	do	–	do.			
Thomas Steel	53	West Tennessee	–	–	do	–	do	1843	Diseased lungs.	
Catharine Steel	53	do	–	–	do.					
Hannah Steel	32	do	–	–	do	–	–	1841	Fever.	
Mary Steel	14	do	–	–	do.					
Jafferson Steel	23	do	–	–	do	–	Farmer.			
Wilson Steel	19	do	–	–	do	–	do	1843	Unknown.	
Washington Steel	12	do	–	–	do	–	do	–	–	S. Leone 1841
Albert Steel	10	do	–	–	do	–	do.			
Eliza Steel	8	do	–	–	do.					
Mitchell Steel	6	do	–	–	do.					
Samuel Steel	4	do	–	–	do.					
Foster Steel, infant	-	do	–	–	do.					
Thomas Steel	3	do	–	–	do.					
William Steel, infant	-	do	–	–	do	–	–	1841	Fever.	

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Jane Steel, infant -	-	West Tennessee	–	–	Monrovia.						
Alexander McMurray	23	do -	–	–	do	–	Farmer.				
Shepherd McMurray	44	do -	–	–	do	Reads -	do -	1841	Fever.		
George Steel -	60	do -	–	–	do	–	do -	1841	Decline.		
—— Smith - -	25	do -	–	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1841
Schooner Regulus's company, arrived at Monrovia June, 1841.											
John Bradhope -	-	–	–	J. T. Lamar, Esq. -	–	–	–	–	–	R. Pongas	1842
Ship Saluda's company, arrived at Monrovia December, 1841.											
Hull Anderson -	-	North Carolina	–	–	Monrovia	–	Caulker.				
Cherry Anderson -	-	do -	–	–	do.						
Henry Anderson -	-	do -	–	–	do.						
G. L. Semour -	-	–	–	–	Bassa Cove	Writes -	Farmer.				
Eliza Brown -	-	North Carolina	–	–	Monrovia.						

290

Ship Maripose's company, arrived at Monrovia August 21, 1842.

Samuel Dickson*	32	East Tennessee	–	–	Caldwell	–	Farmer	1843	Fever.		
Amanda Dickson*	31	do	–	–	do	Spells.					
Martha Dickson*	12	do	–	–	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1843
Nathan Dickson*	10	do	–	–	do	do.					
George Dickson*	8	do	–	–	do	do	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1843
Ramsay Dickson*	4	do	–	–	do.						
James Dickson*	6	do	–	–	do.						
Henry Dickson*	2	do	–	–	do.						
Edekiah Inman*	56	do	–	–	do	Reads	Farmer	1843	Fever.		
Flora Inman*	50	do	–	–	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
Narcissa Inman*	3	do	–	–	do.						
Vina Dorothy*	40	do	–	–	do	–	–	1843	Childbirth.		
Rhody Dorothy*	12	do	–	–	do	–	–	–	–	C Palmas	1843
William C. Dorothy*	10	do	–	–	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1843
Houston Dorothy*	8	do	–	–	do.						
Eagleton Dorothy*	4	do	–	–	do.						
Wash. Stevenson	35	do	–	Mr. Stevenson	do	–	Farmer	1843	Diseased lungs.		
Alexander Stevenson	–	do	–	do	do	–	do	1843	Fever.		
Calvin Stevenson	26	do	–	do	do	–	do.				
Maria Stevenson	22	do	–	do	do.						
Robert Stevenson	1	do	–	do	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
Richard Lucky	55	do	–	S. Lucky, Esq.	Monrovia	–	Carpenter	1842	Fever.		
Mary Lucky	45	do	–	Widow Anderson	do	–	–	1842	Fever.		
Ruth Lucky	19	do	–	S. Lucky, Esq.	do.						
Bacchus Ray	49	do	–	S. Ray, Esq.	do	–	–	1842	Fever.		
Maria Ray	49	do	–	do	do	–	–	1842	Fever.		
Edmund Ray	10	do	–	do	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
William Ray	8	do	–	do	do.						
Nancy Ray	7	do	–	do	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
Christopher Campbell	21	do	Free born	–	do	–	Carpenter.				
Martha Campbell	20	do	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
Louisa Campbell	2	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Fever.		
James Johnson	32	do	do	–	Caldwell	–	Carpenter.				
Abigail Johnson	23	do	do	–	do.						
Mary Johnson	4	do	do	–	do.						

* Purchased their freedom.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
George Johnson -	2	East Tennessee	Free born	–	Caldwell.						
Alfred Thomson -	24	do -	do	–	Monrovia	Writes -	Tailor.				
Susanna Thomson -	20	do -	do	–	do	–	Seamstress.				
Elbert Thomson -	12	do -	do	–	do	Spells.					
Edward Anderson -	-	do -	–	Judge Anderson -	Caldwell	Reads -	Farmer.				
Rachel Anderson -	-	do -	–	–	do.						
Peter Pray* -	55	do -	–	–	do	do -	do.	1842	Fever.		
Elizabeth Pray* -	40	do -	–	–	do	do.					
Lucinda Pray* -	11	do -	–	–	do	Spells.					
Edward Pray* -	8	do -	–	–	do.						
Polly Thomas -	20	do -	Free born	–	Monrovia.						
James Thomas -	3	do -	do	–	do.	–	–	1842	Fever.		
Jesse Gillaspy -	37	do -	–	Mr. Ferguson -	Caldwell	–	Shoe maker.				
Joseph Clenin -	19	do -	Free born	–	do.						
Thomas Seviere -	25	do -	–	–	do	–	Farmer.				
Joshua Bell - -	28	do -	Free born	–	do	Reads -	Shoe maker -	1842	Fever.		
Hannah Bell -	27	do -	–	R. Seviere, Esq. -	do	do.					
Jacob Bell - -	12	do -	Free born	–	do	do -	–	1843	Fever.		
Nazel Bell - -	6	do -	do	–	do.						
Charles Bell -	5	do -	do	–	do.						
Allen Bell - -	27	do -	do	–	do	do -	Farmer -	1842	Fever.		
Sarah Bell - -	18	do -	do	–	do.						
Narcissa Bell -	5	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Fever.		
Malinda Bell -	4	do -	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
Susanna Bell -	2	do -	do	–	do.						
Henry Wade* -	46	do -	–	–	do	Reads -	Carpenter.				
Caroline Wade -	12	do -	Free born	–	do	Spells.					
Yansey Valentine -	24	do -	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	Goree -	1843

Sarah Valentine	21	do	do	–	do.							
William Ripley	45	do	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	S. Leone	1843	
William Dedrick*	60	do	–	–	Monro via	–	Blacksmith.					
Frances Dedrick*	48	do	–	–	do	–	–	1842	Fever.			
Ellen Dedrick*	19	do	–	–	do.							
George Dedrick*	17	do	–	–	do	–	Blacksmith	–	–	Country	1843	
Martha Dedrick*	12	do	–	–	do	–	–	1842	Fever.			
Eleanor Dedrick*	15	do	–	–	do.							
Henry Dedrick*	80	do	–	–	do	–	Farmer	1842	Fever and age.			
Julian Harris	19	do	Free born	–	Caldwell	Reads.						
Mary Kennedy	16	do	do	–	do	do.						
Robert Kennedy	12	do	do	–	do	do.						
Lucinda Preston	55	Virginia	–	General Preston	do	–	–	1843	Fever and age.			
Mary Preston	35	do	–	do	do.							
Henry Preston	18	do	–	do	do	Spells.						
Abraham Blackledge	33	South Carolina	–	Dr. Thos. Blackledge	do.							
Ellen Blackledge	31	do	–	do	do.							
Maria Blackledge	12	do	–	do	do	do.						
Tobias Blackledge	5	do	–	do	do.							
Dink Blacklege	2	do	–	do	do.							
Mary Blackledge	3	do	–	do	do.							
Willis Houston	27	Iowa	Free born	–	do	–	Barber.					
Marinda Houston	20	do	do	–	do.							
Comey Houston	2	do	do	–	do.							
Marville H. Smith	33	Illinois	do	–	do	Writes	Farmer.					
Delila Smith	29	do	do	–	do.							
Emeline Smith	8	do	do	–	do.							
Elvira Smith	6	do	do	–	do.							
William B. Smith	4	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Fever.			
Orleans Smith	2	do	do	–	do.							
Jonah Smith	1	do	do	–	do.							
Cæsar Leaper	57	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Fever.			
Mary Leaper	30	do	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Fever.			
Nancy Leaper	10	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Fever.			
Manda Leaper	8	do	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Fever.			
James Leaper	6	do	do	–	do.							
Allen Leaper	2	do	do	–	do.							
Edward Leaper, inf.	–	do	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Unknown.			

* Purchased their freedom.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Robert Sevicre -	58	East Tennessee	–	R. Sevicre, Esq. -	Monrovia	–	Farmer -	1842	Fever.		
Solomon Sevicre -	20	do -	–	do -	do	–	do.				
Richard Sevicre -	18	do -	–	do -	do.						
Serena Sevicre -	16	do -	–	do -	do	–	do				
Samuel Sevicre -	14	do -	–	do -	do	–	do.				
Nathan Sevicre -	12	do -	–	do -	do	–	do -	1842	Fever.		
Luther Morgan -	28	do -	–	H. Martin, Esq. -	do.						
Amelia Morgan -	62	do -	–	do -	do	–	–	1842	Fever and age.		
Maria Bolen -	35	Virginia -	–	Unknown -	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
B. Sturdephine -	35	do -	–	–	do	Writes -	Farmer.				
Diana Sturdephine -	14	do -	–	–	do	Reads.					
Rosetta Sturdephine -	8	do -	–	–	do	do.					
Leander Sturdephine	4	do -	–	–	do.						
James Nicholas -	36	do -	–	–	do	do -	do -	–	–	S. Leone	1843
Erasmus Nicholas -	28	do -	–	–	do	Writes.					
Richard Cannon -	35	do -	–	–	do	–	do.				
Peter Cannon -	40	do -	–	–	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
Julia Nicholas -	18	do -	–	–	do.						
Henry Walker -	35	do -	Free born	–	Millsburg	–	Farmer.				
Ansley Walker -	27	do -	–	Mr. Atkins, of Va.	do.						
Mary Walker -	3	do -	–	do -	do.						
Lewis Blackledge -	40	South Carolina	–	Dr. Thos. Blackledge	Monrovia.						
Joseph Blackledge -	37	do -	–	do -	do	–	do.				
Jane Blackledge -	50	do -	–	do -	do.						
Nancy Blackledge -	27	do -	–	do -	do.						
Wash. Blackledge -	3	do -	–	do -	do.						
Elizabeth Blackledge	24	do -	–	do -	do.						
Ann Blackledge -	22	do -	–	do -	do.						

Hannah Brown	50	Virginia	–	Mr. Brown, of Va.		do.									
Chancy Brown	21	do	–	do		do	–	Shoe maker.							
Nathan Brown	16	do	–	do		do	–	do.							
Nancy Brown	55	do	–	do		do.									
Amanda Brown	20	do	–	do		do.									
Augustus Brown	18	do	–	do		do	–	–	–	–			Country	1843	
Harriet Brown	24	do	–	do		do.									
Frances Brown	10	do	–	do		do	–	–	1842	Fever.					
Dosey Brown	4	do	–	do		do	–	–	1842	Fever.					
Cornelius Brown	7	do	–	do		do.									
Rosanna	54	Missouri	–	–		do.									
Phillis	13	do	–	–		do	–	–	–				C. Palmas	1843	
G. P. Wright	55	Alabama	Free born	–		do	Reads	Farmer.							
Tamar Wright	55	do	do	–		do.									
Esther Wright	22	do	do	–		do	do.								
Ezra Wright	19	do	do	–		do	do	do.							
George B. Wright	15	do	do	–		do	do	do	–	–			C. Palmas	1843	
Ely Gale	58	Louisiana	do	–		do	do	Brick maker.							
Sylvia Gale	50	do	do	–		do.									
Daniel Gale	8	do	do	–		do	Spells.								
John Richmond	30	do	do	–		do.									
James Fuller	42	do	–	J. Macdonough, Esq.		do	do	Farmer.							
Henrietta Fuller	45	do	–	do		do	do.								
Emanuel Fuller	7	do	–	do		do.									
Harriet Fuller	9	do	–	do		do	do.								
James McGeorge	32	do	–	do		do	do	Brick layer.							
Alexander Jackson	30	do	–	do		do	do.								
Mary Jackson	25	do	–	do		do	do.								
Lydia Jackson	5	do	–	do		do.									
Willis Jackson	4	do	–	do		do.									
Catharine Lucas	40	do	–	do		do.									
Henry Lucas	17	do	–	do		do	Spells.								
Isaac Lucas	10	do	–	do		do	do.								
Jane Smith	35	do	–	do		do	do.								
Letty Smith	9	do	–	do		do.									
Daniel Smith	6	do	–	do		do.									
Beverly Kelly	45	do	–	do		do	Reads	Farmer.							
Lucretia Kelly	15	do	–	do		do	Spells.								
Maria Kelly	43	do	–	do		do	do.								
Charles Kelly	23	do	–	do		do	Reads	Farmer.							

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Maria Kelly	11	Louisiana	–	J. Macdonough, Esq.	Monrovia	Spells.					
Sarah A. Kelly	10	do	–	do	do	do.					
George Jackson	25	do	–	do	do	Reads	Farmer.				
Nancy Jackson	22	do	–	do	do.						
Eliza Jackson	5	do	–	do	do.						
Mary Jackson	50	do	–	do	do.						
Benjamin Jackson	3	do	–	do	do.						
Simon Jackson	39	do	–	do	do	Spells	Farmer.				
Mary Jackson	30	do	–	do	do	do.					
Winney Jackson	4	do	–	do	do.						
Cornelius Jackson	26	do	–	do	do	Spells	Farmer.				
Mary Jackson	25	do	–	do	do	Reads.					
Susan Jackson	20	do	–	do	do	Spells.					
Judith Smith	53	do	–	do	do.						
Galoway Smith	29	do	–	do	do	Reads	Carpenter.				
Nancy Smith	26	do	–	do	do	do.					
Judith Smith	22	do	–	do	do	Spells.					
Amey Smith	4	do	–	do	do.						
Jane Porter	40	do	–	do	do	Spells.					
John Porter	19	do	–	do	do	do	–	–	–	Country	1843
Orleans Porter	16	do	–	do	do	do.					
Alfred Porter	12	do	–	do	do	do.					
Eliza Roberts	40	do	–	do	do.						
Peter Young	55	do	–	do	do.						
Diana Young	50	do	–	do	do.						
Thomas Young	32	do	–	do	do	Spells	–	–	–	Country	1843
Augustine Lambert	30	do	–	do	do	Reads	Carpenter.				
Julian Watts	20	do	–	do	do	do.					

Phillis Watts	50	do	–	do	–	do.							
Washington Watts	22	do	–	do	–	do	Writes.						
Jonathan Watts	5	do	–	do	–	do.							
George R. Ellis	30	do	–	do	–	do	Reads	Carp'r & mason.					
Tamar McDonough	35	do	–	do	–	do.							
Cuffy McDonough	35	do	–	do	–	do.							
Rhiney Carter	32	do	–	do	–	do	Spells.						
Andrew Jackson	20	do	–	do	–	do	do.						
Caroline Carter	10	do	–	do	–	do	do.						
Robert Carter	9	do	–	do	–	do.							
Baltimore Carter	1	do	–	do	–	do.							
Catharine Carter	5	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Fever.			
Joshua Johnson	28	do	–	do	–	do.	Spells.						
Charles Mason	12	do	–	do	–	do	do	–	1843	Fever.			
Bridget Hives	45	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1842	Fever.			
Sarah Hives	4	do	–	do	–	do.							
Bridget Hives	13	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	–	Died at sea.			
Samuel Hives	4	do	–	do	–	do	–	–	1843	Fever.			
Priscilla Calhoun	30	do	–	do	–	do.							
Moses Calhoun	9	do	–	do	–	do.							
William Calhoun	4	do	–	do	–	do.							
John Aikins	23	do	–	do	–	do	Reads	–	–	–	Country	1843	
Rebecca Brigs	17	do	–	do	–	do	do.						
Matilda Brigs	16	do	–	do	–	do	do.						
Randal Brigs	10	do	–	do	–	do	Spells	–	1842	Fever.			
John Roberts	16	do	–	do	–	do	do	Farmer.					
Mark Morgan	60	do	–	do	–	do	–	do.					
Richard Williams	53	do	–	do	–	do	–	do.					
Dabney Nelson	20	do	–	do	–	do	Spells	do	1843	Fever.			
Amelia Gray	30	do	–	do	–	do	Reads	–	1843	Childbirth.			
Eliza Gray	11	do	–	do	–	do	Spells.						
Lewis Gray	9	do	–	do	–	do.							

LIST OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Barque Globe's company, arrived at Monrovia December 31, 1843.

Names.	Age.	State or place from which they emigrated.	Free born or otherwise.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, and by whom.	Where located on their arrival in the colony.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	To what place.	Date.
Nancy Lynch	41	Virginia	–	Mr. Lynch, of Lynchburg, Va.	Monrovia.						
James Lynch	22	do	–	do	do.						
Lucretia Lynch	20	do	–	do	do.						
Sarah Lynch	14	do	–	do	do.						
Henry Lynch	11	do	–	do	do.						
William Lynch	6	do	–	do	do.						
Martha Lynch	4	do	–	do	do.						
Morris Johnson	25	do	Free born	–	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
Charles Willis	23	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	Unknown	1843
Eliza Lynch	30	do	–	do	do.						
Francis Miller	17	do	–	do	do.						
Elmira Lynch	13	do	–	do	do	–	–	–	–	C. Palmas	1843
Emeline Lynch	10	do	–	do	do.						
Moses G. Lynch	7	do	–	do	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
John H. Lynch	5	do	–	do	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
Henry J. Lynch	3	do	–	do	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
James Taylor	25	do	–	do	do.						
George Lynch	6	do	–	do	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		
Charles Lynch	2	do	–	do	do	–	–	1843	Fever.		

Persons that have removed to the colony at their own charge, and those that have obtained their discharge from trading vessels, desiring to reside in the colony.

Names.	Age.	Names of vessels in which they arrived, or from which they were discharged.	Date.	Where from.	Where located.	Extent of education.	Profession.	Deaths.		Removals.	
								Date.	Cause.	Place.	Date.
Lewis Farnandez*	30	Ship Cyrus	1824	Port au Prince	Monrovia	None	Seaman.				
Alexander De Bross*	30	Brig Doris	1827	Maryland	Do	Reads	Do	–	–	U. States	1831
Thomas Wilson*	32	Unknown	1829	New York	Do	Do	Do	–	–	Do	1829
J. B. Russwurm	35	Brig Susan	1830	Do	Do	Liberal	Editor	–	–	C. Palmas	1834
P. M. Brook*	30	Brig J. Ashmun	1830	Philadelphia	Do	Reads	Seaman	1834	Anasarca.		
C. Miggins*	35	Brig Liberia	1830	Do	Do	None	Do	–	–	S. Leone	1830
Robert Barnaby*	28	Brig J. Ashmun	1830	Do	–	Reads	Do	–	–	U. States	1830
Thomas Steamboat*	40	Steamer Quana	1833	London, Eng.	N. Georgia	None	Farmer.				
Francis Burns	30	Brig S. Elizabeth	1834	New York	Monrovia	Liberal	School teacher.				
John Smith*	33	Schooner Caroline	1836	Philadelphia	Do	Reads	Seaman.				
George S. Brown	36	Schooner Portia	1837	New York	Caldwell	Writes and ciphers.	School teacher.				
William Atkins*	28	Brig Mary Jane	1838	Do	Monrovia	Liberal	Seaman.				
Alexander Hudson*	34	Ship Emperor	1839	Do	Do	Reads	Do.				
Edward Morris*	32	Steamer Royal Albert	1841	London, Eng.	Do	Do	Do.				
William Johnson*	25	Sch. Edw. Burley	1842	Boston	Do	Writes and ciphers.	Do.				
William Smith*	27	Brig Herald	1843	Salem	Do	Unknown	Do.				

* Obtained their discharge.

RECAPITULATION.

Table showing the number of emigrants from each State, the number of recaptured Africans that have been sent to the colony by the United States Government, &c.

| Names of vessels. | Date of arrivals. | States from which they emigrated. | | |

Brig Criterion	October,	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	21	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Schooner Orion	Dec.,	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Ship J. Perkins	Jan.,	1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	338
Schooner Crawford	Feb.,	1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Ship Jupiter	June,	1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	68	22	34	39	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169
Brig American	Sept.,	1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
Ship Hercules	Jan.,	1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
Ship Lafayette	Jan.,	1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	144	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146
Brig Roanoke	Feb,	1833	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	98	20	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
Ship Jupiter	March,	1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Brig American	June,	1833	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Brig Ajax	July,	1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	41	-	1	99	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
Schooner M. Mercer	——,	1833	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Ship Jupiter	Jan.,	1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Brig Argus	April,	1834	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	58
Ship Ninus	Dec.,	1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	110	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
Brig Rover	April,	1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Ship Louisiana	April,	1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	37	9		
Ship Indiana	August,	1835	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	
Ship Independence	Jan.,	1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Brig Luna	April,	1836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	82	
Schooner Swift	July,	1836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	
Brig Luna	August,	1836	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	
Brig Roundout	Feb.,	1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	34	
Schooner Oriental	July,	1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	
Schooner C. Harper	——,	1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Ship Emperor	Feb.,	1838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	
Barque Marine	Feb.,	1838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	
Brig Mail	July,	1838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	
Ship Saluda	April,	1839	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
Do	Sept.,	1839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	30	
Do	March,	1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	30	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	
Barque Hobart	Nov.,	1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Brig R. Groning	March,	1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	
Barque Union	July,	1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	
Ship Saluda	Dec.,	1841	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Ship Maripose	August,	1842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	10	14	-	5	-	-	81	-	-	14	-	84	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	
Barque Globe	Jan.,	1843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	

RECAPITULATION.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, none.	
Rhode Island	32
Connecticut	5
New York	90
New Jersey	1
Pennsylvania	78
Delaware	4
Maryland	414
Virginia	1,649
North Carolina	775
South Carolina	196
Georgia	192
Alabama	11
Mississippi	158
Louisiana	101
Ohio	72
Indiana	5
Illinois	27
Kentucky	133
Tennessee	159
Missouri	3
Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, none.	
Iowa	3
District of Columbia	58
At large	288
Sent out by United States Government	286
Sent out by the Colonization Society	4,170

RECAPITULATION.

Table showing the number of emigrants free born, number that purchased their freedom, number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, cause and number of deaths in each year, number of removals from the colony, and where to.

Names of vessels.	Number of emigrants.	Free born.	Purchased their freedom.	Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia.	Causes of death.								Number of deaths in each year.																					Total number of deaths.	Removals.					Number living this day.
					African fever.	Consump'n and pleurisy.	Anasarca.	Disease of the brain.	Disease of the lungs.	Childbirth and female dis.	Decline and old age.	Casualty.	Unknown.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.		To the United States.	To Sierra Leone.	To Cape Palmas.	Departed in fore'n ves'ls.	Total No. of removals.	
Ship Elizabeth -	86	85	1	-	17	3	-	1	-	2	8	5	7	15	3	5	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	43	10	25	-	-	35	8
Brig Nautilus -	33	30	3	-	4	1	-	-	-	2	6	4	2	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	19	-	8	-	-	8	6
Brig Strong -	37	37	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	3	5	5	-	-	7	1	-	2	2	2	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	23	-	3	-	2	5	9
Brig Oswego -	60	58	-	2	7	8	1	2	2	-	1	5	12	-	-	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	-	38	2	2	3	1	8	14
Schooner Fidelity	5	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ship Cyrus -	103	92	-	11	15	14	3	3	2	-	4	3	17	-	-	-	-	16	5	1	2	6	1	2	2	-	3	3	2	-	3	3	5	1	1	1	4	61	4	4	-	-	8	34
Brig Hunter -	66	61	-	5	13	12	3	1	2	-	3	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	2	6	3	3	3	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	2	47	-	1	2	-	3	16
Brig Vine -	32	32	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ship Indian Chief	150	135	-	15	22	16	8	6	5	4	19	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1	12	8	8	1	4	3	-	6	3	5	10	-	2	1	6	1	93	1	1	1	3	6	51
Brig Doris -	92	41	1	50	17	13	5	2	1	-	8	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	4	1	1	1	4	-	1	4	2	4	4	3	1	2	-	53	-	4	3	1	8	31
Ship Norfolk -	142	-	-	-	3	4	11	34	11	7	-	7	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	2	4	-	9	1	6	6	7	7	8	8	19	3	8	5	104	-	2	-	4	6	32
Brig Doris -	103	45	-	58	44	6	2	2	4	1	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	3	1	-	1	2	7	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	2	74	-	4	1	4	9	20
U. S. Ship Ontario	8	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	6	
Schooner Randolph	27	-	-	27	4	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	15	-	1	1	-	2	10
Brig Nautilus -	163	17	1	145	40	20	5	1	6	-	10	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	5	3	-	2	4	2	-	6	4	6	5	7	-	-	3	88	2	2	3	-	7	68
Ship Harriet -	147	104	2	41	30	6	2	1	8	4	13	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	6	-	4	3	1	2	2	3	5	4	4	-	-	2	73	8	7	7	3	25	49
Brig Liberia -	58	22	11	25	21	3	3	-	1	1	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	36	2	2	4	2	10	12
Brig Montgomery	70	1	-	69	20	7	1	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	36	2	1	-	1	4	30
Brig Heroine -	91	-	-	-	2	2	1	6	5	-	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	4	3	5	4	3	4	1	1	30	-	3	-	2	5	56

TABLE—Continued.

| Names of vessels. | Number of emigrants. | Causes of death. | | |

| | | |

RECAPITULATION.

Total emigrants	4,454
Number free born	1,687
Number purchased their freedom	97
Emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia	2,290
Number that died of African fever	874
Do do consumption and pleurisy	280
Do do anasarca	130
Do do disease of the brain	95
Do do disease of the lungs	104
Do do childbirth and female disease	55
Do do decline and old age	224
Number of deaths by casualties	147
Number that have come to their death from causes unknown	288
Total number of deaths in the year 1820	15
Do do 1821	7
Do do 1822	14
Do do 1823	15
Do do 1824	21
Do do 1825	21
Do do 1826	48
Do do 1827	29
Do do 1828	137
Do do 1829	67
Do do 1830	110
Do do 1831	83
Do do 1832	129
Do do 1833	217
Do do 1834	140
Do do 1835	83
Do do 1836	145
Do do 1837	141
Do do 1838	185
Do do 1839	135
Do do 1840	180
Do do 1841	100
Do do 1842	91
Do do 1843, ending 30th September	85
Total number of deaths in the colony, including 62 that died at Sierra Leone and Sherbro	2,198
Number that have left the colony and removed to the United States	108
Do do do Sierra Leone	197
Do do do Cape Palmas	147
Number that have left the colony in foreign vessels, (not expected to return)	68
Total number of removals from the colony	520
Number in the colony this day, sent out by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries	1,736

INDEX.

	Page.
Ship Elizabeth	152
Brig Nautilus	155
Brig Strong	156
Brig Oswego	157
Schooner Fidelity	160
Ship Cyrus	160
Brig Hunter	163
Brig Vine	166
Ship Indian Chief	167
Brig Doris	172
Ship Norfolk	175
Brig Doris	179
United States ship Ontario	183
Schooner Randolph	183
Brig Nautilus	184
Ship Harriet	189
Brig Liberia	194
Brig Montgomery	196
Brig Heroine	198
Ship Carolinian	201
Brig Valador	204
Schooner Reaper	207
Brig Criterion	207
Schooner Orion	209
Ship James Perkins	210
Schooner Crawford	220
Ship Jupiter	221
Brig American	226
Ship Hercules	230
Ship Lafayette	235
Brig Roanoke	240
Ship Jupiter	244
Brig American	245
Brig Ajax	246
Schooner Margaret Mercer	251
Ship Jupiter	251
Brig Argus	253
Ship Ninus	255
Brig Rover	259
Ship Louisiana	261
Ship Independence	263
Ship Indiana	263
Brig Luna	265
Schooner Swift	267
Brig Luna	269
Brig Roundout	272
Schooner Oriental	273
Ship Emperor	274
Schooner C. Harper	277
Barque Marine	278
Brig Mail	280
Ship Saluda	281
Do	282
Do	283
Barque Hobart	287
Brig R. Groning	287
Barque Union	289
Schooner Regulus	290
Ship Saluda	290
Ship Maripose	291
Barque Globe	298
Emigrants by trading vessels	299
Recapitulation.—Table showing the number of emigrants from each State, the number of recaptured Africans that have been sent to the colony by the United States Government, &c.	300
Recapitulation.—Table showing the number of emigrants free born, number that purchased their freedom, number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, cause and number of deaths in each year, number of removals from the colony, and where to	303

CENSUS OF THE COLONY OF LIBERIA—SEPTEMBER, 1843.

Population of the town of Monrovia.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Samuel Benedict	51	–	August, 1835		- - - -	Merchant and farmer.	Liberal -	Good.
Mary Benedict	44	–	Jan., 1833	–	S. Benedict's wife - -	–	Reads and writes	Feeble.
James Benedict	13	–	August, 1835	–	S. Benedict's son - -	–	do -	Good.
Jane Drayton	65	–	do	–	None - - -	–	None -	Feeble.
Hannah Taylor	14	–	April, 1834	–	- - - -	–	Reads and writes	Good.
M. H. Dones	14	–	July, 1837	–	None - - -	Apprentice -	do -	do.
Charles Snetter	13	–	June, 1832	–	do - - -	do -	do -	do.
Nancy Benedict	11	–	–	In the colony -	do - - -	do -	None -	do.
Sadi Benedict	15	–	–	do -	do - - -	do -	do -	do.
John Benedict	15	–	–	do -	do - - -	do -	do -	do.
Peter Benedict	9	–	–	do -	do - - -	do -	do -	do.
William Benedict	14	–	–	–	do - - -	do -	do -	do.
Benjamin Miller	34	–	Feb., 1838	–	do - - -	Laborer -	do -	do.
Harry Winkler	22	14	Jan., 1835	–	do - - -	do -	do -	do.
H. B. Mathews	46	–	Jan., 1833	–	- - - -	Shoe maker -	Reads and writes	do.
Lavinia Mathews	41	–	do	–	H. B. Mathews's wife - -	–	do -	do.
Samuel Mathews	16	–	do	–	H. B. Mathews's son - -	Shoe maker -	do -	do.
Martha Mathews	14	–	do	–	H. B. Mathews's daughter -	Apprentice -	do -	do.
J. Johnson	13	–	——, 1833	–	- - - -	do -	None -	do.
Henry Peal	6	–	——, 1833	–	- - - -	do -	do -	do.
J. McGill	15	7	Sept., 1839	–	- - - -	do -	do -	do.
Catharine Jacobs	80	–	Jan , 1833	–	- - - -	Huckster -	do -	Excellent for her age.
Abraham Jacobs	13	–	do	–	Catharine Jacobs's grandson -	–	do -	Good.
Emma Mathews	13	–	do	–	Catharine Jacobs's grand-daughter -	–	Reads and writes	do.
Catharine Smith	14	4	do	–	C. Smith's daughter - -	–	do -	do.
Francis Payne	30	–	March, 1829	–	- - - -	Merchant -	Liberal -	do.
David Y. Payne	25	–	do	–	Brother to Francis - -	do -	do -	do.
William H. Payne	21	–	do	–	do - - -	–	do -	do.

Fully Payne	19	–	–	In the colony	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Gilby Brown	15	–	–	do	–	do	do	do.
Letty Payne	16	6	–	do	–	do	do	do.
James S. Payne	23	–	March, 1829	–	Brother to Francis	Missionary	Liberal	do.
Caroline Payne	21	–	Feb., 1824	–	James S. Payne's wife	–	do	do.
David M. Payne	2	3	–	In the colony	Son of James and Caroline Payne	–	–	do.
B. P. Yates	32	–	March, 1829	–	–	Merchant	Liberal	do.
Willy Ann Yates	32	–	do	–	B. B. Yates's wife	–	do	do.
James B. Yates	5	–	–	In the colony	Son of B. P. and W. A. Yates	–	–	do.
Caroline R. Payne	19	–	March, 1829	–	Sister to Willy Ann Yates	–	Liberal	do.
Beverly A. Payne	19	–	do	–	Brother to Francis P. Yates	Printer	do	do.
Mary Yates	15	–	–	In the colony	–	Servant	None	do.
Samuel Yates	12	–	–	do	–	Apprentice	Reads and writes	do.
Sally Yates	10	–	–	–	–	do	None	do.
Patty Banks	42	–	–	–	–	Servant	do	Feeble.
James Marks	10	–	–	In the colony	–	Apprentice	do	Good.
John Curtis	16	–	–	do	–	do	do	do.
John Marshall	14	12	March, 1829	–	–	do	Reads and writes	do.
James Hyden	38	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Sawyer	None	do.
Mary Hyden	24	–	March, 1829	–	J. Hyden's wife	–	do	do.
Thomas Hill	12	–	–	In the colony	–	Apprentice	do	do.
William H. Howard	8	–	–	do	–	do	do	do.
Addison Oliver	13	5	June, 1830	–	–	do	do	do.
Edward Brown	22	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Carpenter	do	do.
Elizabeth Brown	20	–	March, 1825	–	Edward Brown's wife	–	Reads	do.
Sarah Brown	12	–	Jan., 1832	–	Edward Brown's sister	–	do	do.
Mary Jane Brown	17	4	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Isaac Brown	42	–	Sept., 1832	–	–	Carpenter	None	Bad health.
Eliza Brown	35	–	do	–	Isaac Brown's wife	–	do	Moderately good.
Nancy George	14	3	Jan., 1832	–	–	Apprentice	do	Good.
Thomas Cooper	40	–	March, 1829	–	Randolph's brother	Grocer	Reads print	do.
Mary Cooper	35	–	Jan., 1833	–	Thomas Cooper's wife	–	Reads and writes	do.
Martha Cooper	6	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Th. and Mary Cooper	–	do	do.
Harriet Cooper	4	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Sarah Cooper	2	5	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Charles Scott	43	–	Jan., 1832	do	–	Laborer	None	do.
Saby Scott	28	–	Jan., 1831	–	Charles Scott's wife	–	do	do.
Mathias Scott	16	3	do	–	Charles Scott's son	–	–	Invalid.
Charles Brander	53	–	March, 1821	–	–	Stone mason	None	Good.
Sarah Brander	56	–	do	–	Charles Brander's wife	Whitewasher	do	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
James Brander	21	–	–	In the colony	Son of Charles and Sarah Brander	Laborer	None	Good.
Nancy Brander	14	–	–	do	Daughter of Chs. and Sarah Brander	–	Reads	do.
Jacob Brander	10	5	–	do	Son of Charles and Sarah Brander	–	do	do.
James Cotton	64	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Carpenter	None	Excellent.
Eliza Cotton	47	–	do	–	James Cotton's wife	–	do	do.
Martha Cotton	19	–	do	–	Eliza Cotton's daughter	–	Reads	do.
Eliza Cotton	18	–	do	–	do do	–	Reads and writes	do.
Cornelia Cotton	11	–	do	–	do do	–	Reads	Good.
James Cotton, jr.	9	–	–	In the colony	Son of James and Eliza Cotton	–	do	do.
William Brown	18	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Apprentice	Reads a little	do.
Scott Bundy	11	–	do	–	–	do	do	do.
Peter Bundy	14	9	do	–	–	do	do	do.
H. Teage	38	–	March, 1821	–	Son of Colin and Frances Teage	Merchant; editor of Liberia Herald.	–	do.
Eliza M. Teage	30	–	March, 1820	–	H. Teage's wife	–	Liberal	do.
George H. Shaw	12	–	–	In the colony	Jesse Shaw's son	–	At school	do.
Sally Ellis	17	–	–	do	–	Servant	None	do.
Walter Scott	14	–	–	do	–	Apprentice	do	do.
Eveline Davenport	10	–	–	do	–	do	do	do.
Eliza Demery	22	–	March, 1826	–	–	do	do	do.
William Carey	14	–	–	In the colony	Jonas Carey's son	do	Printer	do.
Levy D. James	17	9	March, 1826	–	John James's son	do	do	do.
Roxy Ann Lomax	36	–	March, 1829	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
Samuel Lomax	20	2	do	–	Son of Roxy Ann Lomax	Seaman	Reads a little	do.
John Stansbury	34	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Stone mason	None	do.
Jane Stansbury	28	–	Jan., 1828	–	J. Stansbury's wife	–	do	do.
Rebecca Stansbury	12	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of J. and Jane Stansbury	–	At school	do.
David Stansbury	7	–	–	do	Son of John and Jane Stansbury	–	do	do.
John Stansbury	4	–	–	do	do do do	–	–	do.
Joseph Stansbury	3	–	–	do	do do do	–	–	do.
Sarah Jane Stansbury	2	7	–	do	Daughter of J. and Jane Stansbury	–	–	do.
N. M. Hicks	34	–	Feb., 1830	–	–	Merchant	Liberal	do.

Sophia Hicks	32	–	–	–	N. M. Hicks's wife	–	Reads and writes	do.
Chauncy Hicks	7	–	–	In the colony	N. M. Hicks's son	–	At school	do.
Pauline Hicks	5	–	–	do	N. M. Hicks's daughter	–	do	do.
Margaret Potter	32	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Servant	None	do.
Hannah Wright	12	–	March, 1841	–	–	Apprentice	Reads	do.
Louisa Poulson	36	–	May, 1824	–	–	Seamstress	do	Feeble.
Hebern Oliver	28	–	Feb, 1830	–	–	do	None	Good.
Martha Hunt	24	–	March, 1829	–	Sister to John Hunt	Washerwoman	do	do.
James Page	13	–	June, 1833	–	–	Apprentice	do	do.
Daniel Page	12	–	do	–	–	do	do	do.
William Page	9	–	do	–	–	do	do	do.
Jacob Page	7	13	do	–	–	do	do	do.
Richardson Buck	43	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Sawyer	do	do.
Rhoda Buck	45	–	do	–	R. Buck's wife	–	do	do.
Mary Ann Buck	16	–	do	–	Daughter of R. and R. Buck	–	Reads	do.
Patience Buck	4	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	At school	do.
Lucinda Bew	21	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	–	None	do.
David Bew	1	6	–	In the colony	Illegitimate	–	–	do.
Edward Curtis	38	–	Feb., 1833	–	–	Sawyer	None	do.
Mary Ann Curtis	40	–	do	–	E. Curtis's wife	–	do	do.
Patsey Collins	10	3	–	In the colony	–	Apprentice	do	do.
John Hunt	28	–	March, 1829		–	Seaman	do	do.
Margaret Hunt	26	–	do	–	John Hunt's wife	–	do	do.
Jane Smith	24	–	June, 1833	–	–	–	do	do.
James A. Bratcher	2	–	–	In the colony	Illegitimate	–	do	do.
Mary Warner	50	–	June, 1833	–	Widow of Jacob Warner	–	do	Feeble.
Margaret Luvie	6	6	–	In the colony	–	–	do	Good.
H. Sampson	39	–	June, 1833	–	–	–	do	do.
J. S. Bracher	24	2	do	–	H. Sampson's son	Carpenter	Reads a little	do.
Jerry McGill	24	–	Sept., 1839	–	–	Gardener	None	do.
Drusilla McGill	26	–	June, 1833	–	Wife of Jerry McGill	–	do	do.
H. Howard	23	–	do	–	Sister to Drusilla McGill	Washerwoman	do	do.
Peter George	13	–	do	–	Brother to Jerry McGill	–	do	do.
J. McGill	3	–	–	In the colony	Daughter to Drusilla McGill	–	At school	do.
Francis Dunkins	7	6	–	do	–	–	do	do.
Edward Howard	32	–	June, 1833	–	–	Seaman	None	do.
Rhoda Howard	20	–	–	In the colony	Edward Howard's wife	–	do	do.
Sarah Oliver	38	–	July, 1841	–	–	–	do	do.
Maria Curd	23	–	do	–	–	Nurse	do	do.
Elizabeth Brown	15	5	March, 1829	–	–	–	do	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Frances Teage	55	–	March, 1821	–	Colin Teage's widow	–	Reads and writes	Feeble.
Mary E. Miston	20	–	July, 1837	–	- - -	Servant	None	Good.
Hannah Simons	18	–	–	In the colony	- - -	Washerwoman	do	do.
Ellen Milton	8	–	–	do	- - -	Apprentice	Reads print	do.
Barthus Long	5	–	–	do	- - -	do	None	do.
Laurel Burnell	8	6	–	do	- - -	do	do	do.
George Ellis	32	–	August, 1842	–	- - -	Trader	Reads	do.
Colinette Ellis	34	–	March, 1821	–	George Ellis's wife	–	Liberal	do.
William A. Johnson	11	3	–	In the colony	Son of C. Ellis	–	At school	do.
Reid Cooper	35	–	March, 1829	–	- - -	Seaman	None	do.
Marinda Cooper	28	–	March, 1825	–	Reid Cooper's wife	–	do	do.
Randolph Cooper	11	–	–	In the colony	Son of Reid and Marinda Cooper	–	At school	do.
Garret Cooper	8	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Mary A. Williams	25	–	March, 1825	–	Sister to Marinda	–	Reads	do.
W. Cooper	20	–	do	–	- - -	Laborer	None	do.
Elizabeth Cooper	19	–	do	–	- - -	Servant	do	do.
George Cooper	10	–	–	In the colony	- - -	–	At school	do.
Thomas Prout	15	9	Jan., 1833	–	- - -	Apprentice	Reads and writes	do.
Samuel W. Wheeler	45	–	Jan., 1828	–	- - -	Carpenter	None	do.
Huldah Wheeler	44	–	do	–	S. W. Wheeler's wife	–	do	do.
Catharine Wheeler	19	–	do	–	S. W. and H. Wheeler's daughter	–	Reads and writes	do.
Sarah Wheeler	6	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	do	do.
Eliza Wheeler	5	–	–	do	do do	–	At school	do.
Martha Richardson	25	6	March, 1829		- - -	Washerwoman	None	do.
James Taylor	25	–	Feb., 1843		- - -	Laborer	do	Feeble.
Charles Willis	23	–	do	–	- - -	do	do	do.
Eliza Lynch	30	–	do	–	- - -	Seamstress	do	do.
Francis Miller	17	–	do	–	- - -	–	do	do.
Elmira Lynch	13	–	do		- - -	–	do	do.
Emeline Lynch	10	–	do	–	Daughter of Eliza	–	do	do.
Moses G. Lynch	7	–	do	–	Son of Eliza	–	do	do.
John A. Lynch	5	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.

Henry J. Lynch	3	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.
Clarissa Curd	23	–	July, 1840	–	–	Nurse	do	Good.
Ann Curd	2	11	–	In the colony	Daughter of Clarissa Curd	–	–	do.
Moore James	23	–	March, 1826	–	–	Seaman	Reads and writes	do.
Diana James	22	–	June, 1832	–	M. James's wife	–	do	do.
Martha Skipwith	13	–	do	–	P. Skipwith's daughter	–	do	do.
Julia Nichols	21	4	August, 1842	–	–	Seamstress	Reads	do.
Peyton Skipwith	45	–	June, 1832	–	–	Stone mason	do	do.
Matilda Skipwith	19	–	do	–	P. Skipwith's daughter	–	Reads and writes	do.
Alfred Jacox	15	–	April, 1834	–	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Stocky Skinner	12	–	March, 1829	–	–	do	do	do.
John Watkins	12	–	do	In the colony	–	do	do	do.
Harrison Story	11	–	–	do	–	do	do	do.
Nash Peal	10	–	June, 1832	–	–	do	do	do.
John Faulkner	21	8	April, 1834	–	–	Stone mason	do	do.
Mary Smith	45	–	Feb., 1838	–	John Smith's widow	–	do	do.
George Smith	10	–	do	–	Son of Mary and John Smith	–	do	do.
Lucinda Smith	8	3	do	–	Daughter of Mary and John Smith	–	do	do.
D. B. Warner	28	–	March, 1823	–	Jacob Warner's son	Collector	Liberal	do.
Rachel Warner	25	–	March, 1826	–	D. B. Warner's wife	–	Reads and writes	do.
Theodore Warner	3	–	–	In the colony	Son of D. B. and R. Warner	–	At school	do.
Moses Warner	2	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
John Warner	1	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Polly Anderson	18	–	Jan., 1831	–	–	Servant	None	do.
Alexander White	3	7	–	In the colony	D. B. Warner's nephew	–	do	do.
John T. Richardson	34	–	March, 1829	–	–	Trader	Reads and writes	do.
Julia Ann Richardson	34	–	March, 1825	–	John T. Richardson's wife	–	do	do.
Mary Eliza Richardson	11	–	–	In the colony	Dau'ter of J. T. and J. A. Richardson	–	At school	do.
Virginia Richardson	9	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Obadiah Richardson	7	–	–	do	Son of J. T. and J. A. Richardson	–	do	do.
Sarah Richardson	6	–	–	do	Dau'ter of J. T. and J. A. Richardson	–	do	do.
Nathaniel Richardson	3	7	–	do	Son of J. T. and J. A. Richardson	–	–	do.
Francis Bullock	25	–	Jan., 1828	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
Charles Bullock	19	–	do	–	Brother of Francis Bullock	Apprentice	Reads	do.
Jane Bullock	20	–	do	–	Sister of Francis Bullock	–	None	do.
Mary Bullock	14	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
John Bullock	12	–	do	–	Brother of Francis Bullock	Apprentice	–	do.
Josephine Bullock	10	–	–	In the colony	Niece of Francis Bullock	–	At school	do.
Sarah Bullock	20	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Emeline White	20	8	July, 1841	–	–	Washerwoman	–	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
William Brown	26	–	March, 1825	–	–	Blacksmith	Reads and writes	Good.
Mahala Brown	24	–	Jan., 1828	–	William Brown's wife	–	None	do.
Jane H. Brown	8	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of W. and Mahala Brown	–	At school	do.
Patsey Brown	6	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Alexander Brown	4	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Valentine Brown	2	–		do	do do	–	–	do.
Ann Brown	1	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Susan Bullock	15	–	Jan., 1828	–	Sister of Mahala Brown	–	None	do.
Jane Bullock, infant	–	9	–	In the colony	Niece of Mahala Brown	–	–	do.
Daniel Thomas	28	–	June, 1832	–	–	Seaman	None	do.
Eliza Thomas	27	–	Jan., 1834	–	D. Thomas's wife	–	do	do.
Lewis Thomas	1	–	–	In the colony	Son of Daniel and Eliza Thomas	–	do	do.
Robert Olphin	33	4	Jan., 1834	–	Brother of Eliza Thomas	–	do	Sick.
Burril Brown	64	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Laborer	do	Good.
Wily Brown	26	–	do	–	Son of Burril and Ann Brown	Carpenter	do	do.
Ann Brown	45	–	do	–	B. Brown's wife	–	do	do.
Betsey Brown	30	–	June, 1833	–	W. Brown's wife	–	do	do.
Samuel Brown	23	–	Jan., 1832	–	Son of B. and Ann Brown	Laborer	do	do.
John Brown	22	–	do	–	do do	Carpenter	do	do.
Allen Brown	19	–	do	–	do do	Laborer	do	do.
Augustus Brown	13	–	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
Matilda Curd	17	–	July, 1841	–	–	–	None	do.
Ann Scott	12	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Apprentice	do	do.
James Scott	7	11	–	In the colony	–	do	do	do.
William Payne	28	–	Sept., 1832	–	Son of Lucinda Payne	Shoe maker	do	do.
Lucinda Payne	55	–	Feb., 1838	–	Mother of William Payne	–	do	do.
Margaretta Potter	26	–	do	–	Daughter of Lucinda	Seamstress	do	do.
Sally Page	38	–	Sept, 1831	–	Daughter-in-law of Lucinda	Washerwoman	do	do.
Sally Page	8	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Sally Page	–	At school	do.
Ann Page	6	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Richard Page	4	7	–	do	Son of Sally Page	–	do	do.
Mary Gibbons	43	–	April, 1834	–	Widow of G. Gibbons	Washerwoman	None	do.

Thomas Gibbons	21	–	do	–	Son of Mary Gibbons	Carpenter	Reads and writes a little.	do.
George Gibbons	16	–	do	–	do do	–	Reads and writes	do.
Charles Smith	7	4	–	In the colony	– – –	Apprentice	At school	do.
Gallaway Smith	25	–	August, 1842	–	– – –	Carpenter	Reads and writes	do.
Harriet Smith	24	–	do	–	Wife of G. Smith	–	None	do.
Margaret Skinner	23	–	Feb., 1838	–	Widow of Humphrey Skinner	Washerwoman	do	do.
Abraham Skinner	3	–	–	In the colony	Son of M. and H. Skinner	–	–	do.
Washington Skinner	1	5	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Ann Fuller	35	–	March, 1826	–	Widow of Clem Fuller	Nurse	Reads	do.
Charles Francis	4	–	–	In the colony	Nephew of Ann Fuller	–	At school	do.
Christopher Campbell	30	–	August, 1842	–	– – –	Carpenter	None	Ague and fever.
Tennessee Campbell	3	–	do	–	Son of Christopher Campbell	–	–	Good.
Jane Blackledge	26	5	do	–	– – –	Nurse	None	do.
John W. Forsyth	25	–	Feb., 1838	–	– – –	Painter	do	do.
Charlotte Forsyth	25	–	Jan., 1833	–	Wife of John W. Forsyth	–	do	do.
Rhoda Burrows	18	3	do	–	– – –	Nurse	do	do.
John Clark	33	–	Feb., 1824	–	– – –	Trader	Reads and writes	do.
Mary Clark	32	–	March, 1826	–	Wife of John Clark	–	do	Feeble.
Parthena Clark	13	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of J. and M. Clark	–	do	Good.
Jane J. Clark	9	–	–	do	do do	–	Reads	do.
John W. Clark	7	–	–	do	Son of J. and M. Clark	–	At school	do.
Robertson Clark	5	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Elizabeth Clark	3	–	–	do	Daughter of J. and M. Clark	–	–	do.
Harriet Scott	29	8	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	Washerwoman	None	do.
F. S. James	26	–	March, 1826	–	Jonathan James's son	Trader	Liberal	do.
Priscilla James	24	–	March, 1829	–	F. S. James's wife	–	Reads and writes	do.
Jonathan James	2	–	–	In the colony	Son of F. S. and P. James	–	–	do.
Frederick James	18	–	–	do	Son of Frederick James	–	Reads	do.
Maria Pegram	28	5	Jan., 1834	–	– – –	Housekeeper	None	do.
Henry Wade	45	–	August, 1842	–	– – –	Carpenter	do	Feeble.
Sophia Wade	28	–	Feb., 1824	–	H. Wade's wife	–	Reads	Good.
Lily Thomas	12	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of S. Wade	–	Reads and writes	do.
Elizabeth Thomas	11	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
James Thomas	7	–	–	do	Son of S. Wade	–	At school	do.
Caroline Wade	11	6	August, 1842	–	Daughter of H. Wade	–	do	do.
Samuel Rix	46	–	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	Constable	Reads	Feeble.
Mary Rix	21	–	August, 1842	–	S. Rix's wife	–	None	do.
James Rix	4	–	do	–	Son of Mary Rix	–	do	Good.
Elizabeth Rix	3	–	do	–	Daughter of Mary Rix	–	do	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
W. Barbour	8	–	–	In the colony	–	Apprentice	None	Good.
Caroline Duncan	18	6	Sept, 1832	–	Daughter of Maria Duncan	do	Reads	do.
John Smith	36	–	–	–	–	Seaman	Reads and writes	do.
Sarah Smith	40	–	Jan., 1833	–	Wife of John Smith	–	None	do.
Mary F. Smith	3	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of J. and S. Smith	–	At school	do.
John Smith, infant	–	–	–	do	Son of J. and S. Smith	–	–	do.
Eliza Jones	22	–	Jan., 1833	–	Sister to Sarah Smith	Washerwoman	None	do.
William Jones	16	6	do	–	Brother to Sarah Smith	Apprentice	do	do.
Henry Chase	26	–	Dec., 1831	–	–	Seaman	do	do.
Caroline Chase	24	–	March, 1826	–	Wife of H. Chase	–	do	do.
John Skinner	5	3	–	In the colony	Son of Caroline	–	At school	do.
Abraham Cheeseman	50	–	March, 1829	–	–	Trader	Reads	do.
Patsey Cheeseman	49	–	do	–	Wife of A. Cheeseman	–	do	do.
William Cheeseman	17	–	do	–	Son of A. and P. Cheeseman	–	Reads and writes	do.
Abraham Cheeseman	15	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
John Moton	8	–	–	In the colony	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Charles Cheeseman	5	6	–	do	–	do	do	do.
James Gray	40	–	August, 1842	–	–	Grocer	Reads and writes	Feeble.
Ann Gray	21	–	Jan., 1833	–	Wife of James Gray	–	do	Good.
Elizabeth Gray	10	–	August, 1842	–	Daughter of James Gray	–	At school	do.
Lewis Gray	7	–	do	–	Son of James Gray	–	do	do.
George Willis	8	5	–	In the colony	Orphan	Apprentice	None	do.
Lewis Fernando	47	–	Feb., 1824	–	–	Seaman	do	do.
Nancy Fernando	37	–	May, 1823	–	Wife of Lewis Fernando	–	do	do.
William Williams	14	–	April, 1834	–	–	Apprentice	Reads	do.
Sophia Chusam	13	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of J. Chusam	–	do	do.
Eliza Horney	8	–	–	do	Daughter of M. Vainright	–	None	do.
Susan Vainright	3	6	–	do	Daughter of M. and L. Vainright	–	–	do.
Dennis Olphin	30	–	Jan., 1834	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Sarah Olphin	26	–	Feb., 1824	–	Wife of Dennis Olphin	–	Reads	do.
Mary Barbour	16	3	–	In the colony	Niece to Sarah Olphin	–	Reads and writes	do.
Albert Johnson	26	–	Jan., 1834	–	–	Carpenter	None	do.

Eliza Johnson	33	–	do	–	Wife of Albert Johnson	–	do	do.
Andrew Vines	18	–	do	–	– – –	Apprentice	Reads	do.
Rebecca Brown	8	4	–	In the colony	– – –	do	At school	do.
Adeline Elliott	24	–	Jan., 1828	–	– – –	Washerwoman	None	do.
Eliza White	19	–	July, 1841	–	– – –	do	do	do.
Julia Peal	22	–	Jan., 1828	–	– – –	do	do	do.
Charles Payne	6	–	–	In the colony	Son of Julia, illegitimate	–	At school	do.
Rosetta McGill	4	5	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Willis Scott	26	–	Jan., 1831	–	– – –	Shoe maker	None	do.
Rachel Scott	24	–	Feb., 1828	–	Wife of Willis Scott	–	do	do.
Lewis F. Scott	7	–	–	In the colony	Son of W. and Rachel Scott	–	At school	do.
Joseph Scott	5	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Willis Scott	1	5	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Susan Harris	55	–	Feb., 1824	–	– – –	Nurse	None	Feeble.
Mary Williams	23	–	March, 1840	–	– – –	do	do	Good.
Charles Washington	21	–	June, 1830	–	– – –	Cooper	do	do.
Margaret Washington	20	–	Jan., 1832	–	Wife of C. Washington	Seamstress	do	do.
Lavinia Chapel	18	–	do	–	– – –	Washerwoman	do	do.
Mathias Liberty	19	–	do	–	Brother to Margaret	Laborer	do	do.
John Ross	8	7	–	In the colony	– – –	Apprentice	At school	do.
Warring Whitfield	29	–	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	Carpenter	None	do.
Lucinda Whitfield	44	–	March, 1829	–	Wife of Warring Whitfield	Washerwoman	do	do.
Eliza Turner	16	–	do	–	Daughter of Lucinda	–	Reads	do.
Eliza Devaneer	20	–	–	In the colony	– – –	Washerwoman	None	do.
Mary Hunter	10	–	–	do	– – –	–	do	do.
John Hopkins	2	6	–	do	Son of Eliza, illegitimate	–	–	do.
Andrew Green	45	–	Oct., 1831	–	– – –	Cooper	None	do.
Julia Green	31	–	April, 1827	–	Wife of Andrew Green	–	do	do.
George Green	21	–	Oct., 1831	–	Son of Andrew Green	Cooper	Reads	do.
John Green	16	–	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
Andrew Green, jr.	11	–	do	–	do do	–	None	do.
Nancy Brown	18	–	do	–	– – –	Washerwoman	do	do.
Susan Prout	19	7	Feb., 1828	–	– – –	Seamstress	Reads	do.
Henry Williams	24	–	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	Carpenter	None	do.
Rebecca Williams	24	–	Jan., 1828	–	Wife of H. Williams	–	do	do.
John E. Williams	2	–	–	In the colony	Son of H. and R. Williams	–	do	do.
Mary Hill	44	–	Jan., 1828	–	– – –	Washerwoman	do	do.
Robert Hill	13	–	do	–	Son of R. Hill	Carpenter	do	do.
Thomas Hill	9	6	–	In the colony	do do	Apprentice	At school	do.
Abram Stubblefield	28	–	June, 1830	–	– – –	Seaman	None	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Mary Ann Stubblefield	23	–	March, 1826	–	Wife of Abram Stubblefield	–	None	Good.
James H. Stubblefield	5	–	–	In the colony	Son of A. and Mary Stubblefield	–	At school	do.
Jacob Stubblefield	2	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
——, infant son	–	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Amy Russell	4	6	–	do	Orphan	Apprentice	–	do.
Dempsy Taylor	50	–	March, 1826	–	–	Carpenter	None	do.
Hester Taylor	47	–	Sept., 1832	–	Wife of Dempsy Taylor	–	do	do.
Samuel Taylor	13	3	do	–	Nephew of Hester Taylor	Apprentice	do	do.
William Ruffin	30	–	July, 1827	–	–	Carpenter	do	do.
Mary Ruffin	24	–	do	–	Wife of William Ruffin	–	do	do.
Eliza Cook	24	–	March, 1820	–	Daughter of L. Cook	–	do	do.
John Dailey	18	–	–	In the colony	None	Apprentice	do	do.
Mary Nelson	17	5	–	do	do	Washerwoman	do	do.
H. H. Whitfield	40	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Carpenter	Reads	do.
Fanny Whitfield	38	–	do	–	Wife of H. H. Whitfield	–	None	do.
Margaret Whitfield	8	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of H. H. and F. Whitfield	–	At school	do.
John Whitfield	3	–	–	do	Son of H. H. and Fanny Whitfield	–	–	do.
William Vicks	16	–	Jan., 1834	–	–	Apprentice	Reads	do.
Isaac Howard	7	–	–	In the colony	–	do	At school	do.
——, infant son	1	–	–	do	Son of H. H. and F. Whitfield	–	–	do.
Wilkerson Vicks	20	8	Jan., 1834	–	–	Apprentice	Reads	do.
Stephen Poulson	21	–	–	In the colony	–	Laborer	do	do.
Marsella Poulson	20	2	–	do	Wife of Stephen Poulson	–	do	do.
W. W. Stewart	38	–	Feb., 1824	–	Son of Joshua Stewart	Clerk of court	Liberal	Feeble; ulcers.
Eliza A. E. Stewart	34	–	Aug., 1822	–	Wife of William Stewart	–	Reads and writes	Good.
Mary Stewart	14	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of W. and E. A. E. Stewart	–	do	do.
Patsey Stewart	11	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Margaret Stewart	5	–	–	do	do do	–	At school	do.
Elizabeth Sprawl	16	6	–	–	Orphan	Apprentice	None	do.
Amos Hening	50	–	Dec., 1830	–	–	School teacher	Liberal	do.
Ann Savage	13	–	Aug., 1835	–	Daughter of Elizabeth	–	Reads and writes	do.
Eliza Smith	48	–	April, 1836	–	–	Servant	None	do.

Mary Williams	24	–	Feb., 1840	–	–	Seamstress	do	do.
Robert Williams	8	–	do	–	Son of Mary Williams, illegitimate	–	At school	do.
Nancy A. Thomas	18	6	Feb., 1833	–	Daughter of P. Johnson	–	None	do.
Nathaniel Brander	47	–	March, 1820	–	–	Judge sup. court	Liberal	do.
Harriet D. Brander	47	–	Feb., 1824	–	Wife of Nathaniel Brander	Milliner	Reads and writes	do.
Ann M. Waring	13	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of C. M. and H. Waring	–	do	do.
Harriet M. Waring	12	–	–	do	do do	–	Reads	do.
Colson M. Waring	11	–	–	do	Son of Colson M. and H. Waring	–	do	do.
Albert Brander	3	–	–	do	Son of Nath'l and H. D. Brander	–	–	do.
Henry Brander	11	–	–	do	Son of Nathaniel Brander	–	Reads	do.
Fanny Vines	18	–	Jan., 1832	–	None	Servant	None	do.
Susan Persimons	17	–	do	–	do	do	do	do.
Eliza Jackson	32	–	Feb., 1824	–	do	do	Deaf and dumb	Decline.
Nathaniel White	7	–	–	In the colony	Son of David and Malina White	–	Reads	Good.
William H. White	5	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Charles White	8	13	–	do	Orphan	Apprentice	None	do.
Francis Burns	33	–	Oct., 1834	–	–	School teacher	Liberal	do.
Amelia Burns	25	–	——, 1834	–	Wife of Francis Burns	–	Reads and writes	do.
Wilber Burns	6	–	–	In the colony	Son of Francis and Amelia Burns	–	At school	do.
Mary Burns	4	–	–	do	Daughter of F. and Amelia Burns	–	–	do.
Sarah Jane Burns	2	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Katurah Vines	14	–	Jan., 1832	–	Orphan	Servant	Reads	do.
Octavius Harris	18	–	Dec., 1834	–	Daughter of D. Harris	Housekeeper	do	do.
Lucy Sherman	25	–	July, 1836	–	–	Washerwoman	do	do.
Rachel White	28	9	March, 1826	–	–	Housekeeper	do	do.
Theodore G. Barbour	34	–	Feb., 1824	–	–	Seaman	Reads and writes	do.
Maria Barbour	31	–	Feb., 1830	–	Wife of Theodore G. Barbour	Seamstress	None	do.
Samuel Cook	79	–	do	–	Grandfather of Maria Barbour	–	do	Decline.
William G. Barbour	13	–	–	In the colony	Son of Theodore G. Barbour	Apprentice	At school	Good.
James Barbour	4	–	–	do	Son of Theo. and Maria Barbour	–	–	do.
Amy Bell	15	6	Feb., 1830	do	Niece of Maria Barbour	Seamstress	None	do
Gilbert Page	50	–	Sept., 1832	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
Jane Page	40	–	Aug., 1842	–	Wife of Gilbert Page	–	do	do.
Jane Page	20	–	Sept., 1832	–	Daughter of Gilbert Page	Washerwoman	do	do.
Ampy Page	22	–	do	–	Son of Gilbert Page	Laborer	do	Invalid.
Thomas Page	19	–	do	–	do do	do	do	Good.
Robert Page	18	–	do	–	do do	do	do	do.
Nancy Page	6	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Gilbert Page	–	At school	do.
Lucy Page	13	–	Sept., 1832	–	do do	Nurse	None	do.
Susan Page	2	9	–	In the colony	do do	–	–	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Polly Jackson	50	–	Aug., 1842	–	– – –	Nurse	None	Good.
Henrietta Fuller	26	–	do	–	Daughter of Polly Fuller	–	do	do.
Emanuel Fuller	23	–	do	–	Son of Polly Fuller	Laborer	do	do.
Harriet Fuller	8	–	do	–	Daughter of Polly Fuller	–	do	do.
Willis Brown	2	–	do	–	Son of Polly Fuller	–	do	do.
Nancy Brown	3	6	do	–	– – –	–	do	do.
Alexander Jackson	25	–	do	–	Son of Polly	Farmer	do	do.
Mary Jackson	5	–	do	–	Daughter of Alexander Jackson	–	At school	do.
Eliza Jackson	4	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Benjamin Jackson	3	–	do	–	Son of Alexander Jackson	–	do	do.
Ann Jackson	3	–	do	–	Daughter of Alexander Jackson	–	do	do.
Molly Jackson	1	6	do	–	do do	–	–	do.
Richard Flournoy	57	–	do	–	– – –	Farmer	Reads	do.
Rose Flournoy	56	–	do	–	Wife of Richard Flournoy	–	None	do.
Philip Flourney	14	–	do	–	Son of Richard and Rose Flournoy	–	do	do.
Matilda Brigs	15	4	do	–	– – –	Washerwoman	do	do.
Priscilla Thomas	29	–	March, 1826	–	– – –	–	do	do.
Rebecca Thomas	13	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Priscilla Thomas	–	do	do.
Ann Thomas	6	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
William Thompson	2	4	–	do	Illegitimate	–	do	do.
Lucy Smith	56	–	Jan., 1833	–	– – –	–	do	Pauper.
Lucinda Smith	13	–	do	–	Niece of Lucy Smith	–	do	Good.
Caroline Palen	3	3	–	In the colony	do do	–	do	do.
Mary Smith	49	–	Feb., 1838	–	– – –	Washerwoman	do	do.
Moses Smith	13	–	do	–	Nephew of Mary Smith	Apprentice	do	do.
Martha Smith	14	–	do	–	Niece of Mary Smith	–	do	do.
Nancy Peal	30	–	Feb, 1828	–	– – –	–	do	do.
Ellis Williams	16	–	do	–	– – –	Laborer	do	do.
Caroline Hunt	16	–	March, 1829	–	John Hunt's sister	Washerwoman	do	do.
Randolph Minor	9	7	–	In the colony	– – –	Apprentice	do	do.
Mark Morgan	55	–	August, 1842	–	– – –	Blacksmith	do	do.
Caroline Smith	52	–	Dec., 1831	–	– – –	Cook	do	do.

Dabny McKenny	26	–	August, 1842	–	–	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
Rix Williams	48	–	do	–	–	–	–	do	do	do.
William Jones	24	–	do	–	–	–	–	do	do	do.
Charlotte Lewis	15	–	do	–	Sister to William	–	–	–	do	do.
Patsey Collings	7	7	do	–	do	–	–	–	do	do.
Gabriel Moore	28	–	April, 1835	–	–	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Ralph Moore	26	–	do	–	–	–	–	–	Reads and writes	do.
Margaret Moore	33	3	do	–	Sister to Gabriel and Ralph Moore	–	–	Seamstress	do	do.
A. D. Williams	48	–	May, 1823	–	–	–	–	Missionary	Liberal	do.
Mary N. L. Williams	26	–	Feb., 1824	–	Wife of A. D. Williams	–	–	–	Reads and writes	do.
Mary Williams	24	–	do	–	Daughter of A. D. Williams	–	–	–	do	do.
Jennet Williams	13	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	–	–	do	do.
A. J. C. Williams, inf.	–	–	–	do	Son of A. and M.	–	–	–	–	do.
Frances Stewart	22	–	May, 1823	–	Daughter of Thomas Stewart	–	–	–	Reads and writes	do.
Lewis Williams	14	–	–	In the colony	–	–	–	Apprentice	At school	do.
Henry Randal	14	–	–	do	–	–	–	do	do	do.
William Curl	26	9	Feb., 1824	–	–	–	–	Grocer and blacksmith.	Liberal	Decline.
Henry Hubbard	33	–	August, 1842	–	–	–	–	Baker	None	Feeble.
Britannia Holenger	29	2	March, 1826	–	Wife of W. Holenger	–	–	–	do	Good.
Rosaline Canot	28	–	August, 1835	–	Wife of T. Canot	–	–	–	Reads	do.
Horace Smith	18	–	do	–	Brother of Rosaline Canot	–	–	Seaman	Reads and writes	do.
Frances Cyrus	13	–	do	–	Daughter of Rosaline Canot	–	–	–	Reads	do.
George Cyrus	11	–	do	–	Son of Rosaline Canot	–	–	–	At school	do.
Mary Canot	9	–	do	–	Daughter of Rosaline Canot	–	–	–	Reads	do.
Palmela Canot	2	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Thomas and R. Canot	–	–	–	–	do.
Hester Ann Canot	16	–	–	do	–	–	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Benjamin Canot	16	–	–	do	–	–	–	Seaman	do	do.
William Canot	14	–	–	do	–	–	–	do	do	do.
Julia Canot	14	–	–	do	–	–	–	Apprentice	do	do.
Sarah Canot	14	–	–	do	–	–	–	do	do	do.
Phebe Canot	13	–	–	do	–	–	–	do	do	do.
Lucy Canot	12	–	–	do	–	–	–	do	do	do.
Lucien Canot	11	14	–	do	–	–	–	do	do	do.
Henry Shackelford	55	–	Feb., 1837	–	–	–	–	Trader	Reads and writes	Not good.
Ann Shackelford	16	–	do	–	Daughter of Henry Shackelford	–	–	–	do	Good.
Charity Elliott	35	3	Jan., 1831	–	–	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
John B. Gripon	35	–	Jan., 1833	–	–	–	–	School teacher	Liberal	do.
Sarah Gripon	35	–	do	–	Wife of John B. Gripon	–	–	–	Reads and writes	do.
William P. Ward	18	–	do	–	Son of Sarah and Peter	–	–	Factor	do	Feeble.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Peter Ward	11	–	Jan., 1833	–	Son of Sarah and Peter	–	At school	Good.
Augustus Gripon	5	–	–	In the colony	Son of Sarah and J. B. Gripon	–	do	do.
Amelia Brown	45	6	March, 1840	–	- - -	Nurse	None	do.
Hull Anderson	50	–	do	–	- - -	Grocer	do	do.
Cherry Anderson	45	–	do	–	Wife of Hull Anderson	–	do	do.
Henry Anderson	23	–	do	–	Son of Hull Anderson	–	do	do.
Josiah Hill	22	–	Feb., 1838	–	- - -	Laborer	do	do.
William Hill	10	5	do	–	Josiah Hill's brother	Apprentice	do	do.
George Baxter	47	–	Jan., 1833	–	- - -	Carpenter	do	Decline.
Elizabeth Baxter	21	–	do	–	Daughter of George Baxter	–	Reads and writes	Good.
Jeremiah Baxter	16	–	do	–	Son of George Baxter	–	At school	do.
Rosetta Baxter	14	–	do	–	Daughter of George Baxter	–	do	do.
Emanuel Baxter	9	–	–	In the colony	Son of George Baxter	–	do	do.
James Wheeler	18	–	April, 1827	–	- - -	Apprentice	None	do.
Peter ——	14	7	–	In the colony	- - -	do	do	do.
Polly White	34	–	March, 1826	–	Widow of Robert White	Washerwoman	do	do.
Ransom Peyton	9	–	–	In the colony	Son of Polly	–	At school	do.
Robert White, jr.	25	–	July, 1841	–	Son of Robert White, sr.	Laborer	None	do.
Margaret White	24	–	do	–	Wife of Robert White, jr.	–	do	do.
Milton White	24	–	do	–	Brother of Robert White, jr.	Laborer	do	Feeble.
Henry White	21	–	do	–	do do	do	do	Good.
Harriet White	16	7	do	–	Sister of Robert White, jr.	–	do	do.
Joshua Gardner	46	–	Jan., 1832	–	- - -	Shoe maker	do	do.
Matilda Gardner	38	–	do	–	Joshua Gardner's wife	Seamstress	do	do.
Sarah Gardner	24	–	do	–	Daughter of J. and M. Gardner	do	Reads and writes	do.
Margaret Gardner	19	–	do	–	do do	do	Reads	do.
Luvena Gardner	15	–	do	–	do do	do	do	do.
Nicholas Gardner	21	–	do	–	Son of Josh. and Matilda Gardner	Trader	Reads and writes	do.
James W. Gardner	17	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Joseph Gardner	6	8	–	In the colony	do do	–	do	do.
James Johnson	35	–	August, 1842	–	- - -	Carpenter	None	Feeble.
Abeline Johnson	24	–	do	–	Wife of James Johnson	–	do	do.

Mary E. Johnson	5	–	do	–	Daughter of J. and Abeline Johnson	–	At school	Good.
George A. Johnson	2	–	do	–	Son of James and Abeline Johnson	–	–	do.
Patrick Powell	34	5	Sept., 1832	–	– – – –	Sawyer	None	do.
Edward White	51	–	Jan., 1833	–	– – – –	Carpenter	do	do.
Mary White	40	–	do	–	Wife of Edward White	–	do	do.
William Ripley	45	–	August, 1842	–	– – – –	Stone mason	do	do.
William White	16	4	do	–	– – – –	–	do	do.
Eli Gales	53	–	do	–	– – – –	Brick maker	do	do.
Silvia Gales	55	–	do	–	Wife of Eli Gales	–	do	do.
Daniel Gales	9	–	do	–	Son of Eli and Silvia Gales	–	do	do.
Lucy Lovick	48	4	do	–	– – – –	–	do	do.
Lucy Severe	49	–	do	–	Widow of Robert Severe	–	do	Feeble.
Hannah Bell	27	–	do	–	Daughter of Robt. and Lucy Severe	–	do	Good.
Richard Severe	18	–	do	–	Son of Robert and Lucy Severe	–	do	do.
Maria Severe	16	–	do	–	Daughter of Robt. and Lucy Severe	–	do	do.
Louisa White	11	–	do	–	– – – –	Washerwoman	do	do.
Mary Fletcher	20	6	Feb., 1828	–	– – – –	–	do	do.
John Madison	24	–	–	–	– – – –	Seaman	do	do.
Catharine Madison	24	–	Feb., 1830	–	Wife of John Madison	Seamstress	do	do.
Louisa Early	20	–	do	–	Sister of Catharine Madison	–	do	do.
Martha Brown	2	4	–	In the colony	– – – –	–	do	do.
Hannah White	40	–	April, 1835	–	– – – –	Seamstress	do	do.
Amos Tamarind	14	–	do	–	Son of R. Saunders	–	Reads	do.
Peter Minor	12	3	Sept., 1839	–	– – – –	–	None	do.
Lewis Ciples	43	–	Jan., 1833	–	– – – –	Tailor	Liberal	Feeble.
Elizabeth Ciples	27	–	do	–	Wife of Lewis Ciples	Seamstress	Reads and writes	Good.
Elizabeth Ciples	15	–	do	–	Daughter of Lewis Ciples	–	do	do.
John Ciples	12	–	do	–	Son of Lewis Ciples	–	At school	do.
Mary Ciples	4	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of L. and Elizabeth Ciples	–	–	do.
Thomas Hardy	16	–	Jan., 1833	–	– – – –	Apprentice	Reads	do.
John Jacox	14	–	July, 1831	–	– – – –	do	None	do.
Peter Ciples	7	–	–	In the colony	– – – –	do	do	do.
Lewis Ciples	6	–	–	do	– – – –	do	do	do.
William Hazel	22	10	——, 1838	–	– – – –	Tailor	Reads and writes	do.
Hetty Howard	37	–	Sept., 1832	–	– – – –	Nurse	None	do.
Charity Howard	18	–	do	–	– – – –	–	do	do.
Sally Howard	12	–	do	–	– – – –	–	do	do.
Ann D. Gilbert	24	–	March, 1826	–	– – – –	–	do	do.
William Barbour	17	–	–	In the colony	– – – –	–	do	do.
John Videll	5	6	–	do	– – – –	–	At school	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
James Eden	58	–	Jan., 1833	–	–	School teacher	Liberal	Good.
Rachel Eden	48	–	do –	–	Wife of James Eden	–	Reads	do.
James N. Lewis	24	–	Feb., 1824	–	Brother of J. N. Lewis	–	Liberal	do.
Harriet Lewis	20	–	Jan., 1833	–	Wife of J. N. Lewis	–	Reads and writes	do.
Sarah Eden	18	–	do –	–	Daughter of J. Eden	Seamstress	do	do.
Henry Eden	14	–	do –	–	Son of J. Eden	–	do	do.
Barbary Berry	18	–	July, 1837	–	–	–	–	do.
Samuel Young	14	–	June, 1830	–	–	–	None	do.
Edward Ray	10	9	August, 1842	–	Orphan	–	do	do.
James B. Eden	25	–	Jan., 1833	–	Son of James Eden	Carpenter	Reads and writes	do.
Candace Eden	28	–	March, 1823	–	Wife of J. B. Eden	–	do	do.
——, infant daughter	–	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of J. and E.	–	–	Feeble.
Betsy Nelson	39	4	Feb., 1833	–	–	Nurse	None	Good.
John W. Barbour	39	–	Feb., 1824	–	–	Stone mason	do	do.
Hannah Barbour	48	–	do –	–	Wife of John W. Barbour	–	do	do.
Robert N. Lewis	23	–	do –	–	Son of J. W. and Hannah Barbour	Trader	Reads and writes	do.
Thomas Barbour	14	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	At school	do.
Henry Barbour	13	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Jehudah Barbour	6	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Isaiah Jacox	16	–	July, 1831	–	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Elizabeth Jacox	15	–	do	–	–	do	do	do.
Julia Jacox	13	–	do	–	–	do	do	do.
John Rolls	26	10	March, 1841	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
Nancy Jordan	43	–	Jan., 1832	–	Widow of Wily Jordan	Washerwoman	do	do.
Edward Williams	19	–	do	–	Son of Nancy Jordan	Carpenter	do	do.
Josiah Jordan	11	–	do	–	Son of Nancy and Wily Jordan	–	At school	do.
Alexander Jordan	9	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Samuel Jordan	7	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	do	do.
Polly Whitfield	48	–	March, 1826	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
Silvia Kadet	22	–	Sept., 1832	–	–	do	do	do.
Moses Williams	17	8	Oct., 1831	–	Son of Moses Williams, sr.	Blacksmith	do	do.
Joseph Howard	27	–	Sept., 1832	–	–	Seaman	do	do.

Sarah Howard	24	–	Feb., 1824	–	Wife of Joseph Howard	–	do	do.
Eliza Taylor	16	–	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	–	At school	do.
Thomas W. Howard	7	–	–	In the colony	Son of Joseph Howard	–	do	do.
Aquila Howard	5	–	–	do	Daughter of Joseph Howard	–	do	do.
Josephus Howard	1	–	–	do	Son of Joseph Howard	–	–	do.
Lewis Curtis	9	7	–	do	– – –	–	None	do.
Julia Smith	50	–	August, 1842	–	Mother of Nancy Smith	Nurse	do	do.
Nancy Smith	25	–	do	–	Daughter of Julia Smith	Washerwoman	do	do.
Juda Smith	22	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Joshua Johnson	27	–	do	–	Son of Julia Smith	Laborer	do	do.
Emily Lewis	2	5	do	–	Nancy's son	–	–	do.
Isabel Rahhahman	80	–	March, 1829	–	Widow of Addural Rahhahman	Nurse	None	Feeble.
Simon Rahhahman	21	–	Dec., 1830	–	Isabel Rahhahman's grandson	–	do	Good.
Susan Rahhahman	17	–	do	–	Isabel Rahhahman's grand-daughter	–	Reads	do.
Nancy Rahhahman	15	4	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Peter Johnson	48	–	Jan., 1827	–	– – –	Gardener	None	do.
Pheriby Johnson	38	–	Feb., 1833	–	Wife of Peter Johnson	Seamstress	do	do.
Frances Thomas	14	–	do	–	Daughter of Pheriby Johnson	–	At school	do.
Mary Bullock	25	–	Jan., 1828	–	– – –	Washerwoman	None	do.
Margaret Bullock	7	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Mary Bullock	–	At school	do.
Gabriel Ammons	22	6	Jan., 1828	–	– – –	Seaman	None	do.
John Leone	37	–	July, 1827	–	– – –	Servant	do	do.
Rachel Leone	25	–	Jan., 1828	–	Wife of John Leone	Seamstress	do	do.
William Leone	9	–	–	In the colony	Son of John and Rachel Leone	–	At school	do.
George Leone	5	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Rachel Leone	7	–	–	do	Daughter of John and Rachel Leone	–	do	do.
Addel Leone	2	6	–	do	Son of John and Rachel Leone	–	–	do.
A. W. Anderson	38	–	Jan., 1833	–	– – –	Shoe maker	Liberal	do.
Sarah Anderson	38	–	Feb., 1824	–	Wife of A. W. Anderson	–	None	do.
Thomas B. J. Anderson	3	–	–	In the colony	Son of A. W. Anderson	–	–	do.
Sally Folks	14	–	June, 1832	–	Orphan	Apprentice	None	do.
Thomas Anderson	18	–	–	In the colony	– – –	do	do	do.
William Anderson	13	–	–	do	– – –	do	do	do.
Eveline Vines	47	–	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	Nurse	do	do.
Amanda Johnson	19	–	August, 1842	–	– – –	Seamstress	do	do.
Dozy Trader	1	9	do	–	Son of Amanda Johnson	–	–	do.
Diver Fletcher	42	–	Feb., 1828	–	– – –	Ship carpenter	None	do.
Lucretia Fletcher	5	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Diver Fletcher	–	At school	do.
Fanny Fletcher	4	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Thomas Fletcher	2	–	–	do	Son of Diver Fletcher	–	–	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Harrietta Fletcher	19	–	Feb., 1828	–	- - - -	–	–	Good.
Marsella Fletcher	9	6	–	In the colony	- - - -	–	–	do.
George Crawford	44	–	July, 1833	–	- - - -	Carpenter	Reads	do.
Malinda Crawford	42	2	do	–	Wife of George Crawford	Seamstress	Reads and writes	do.
A. B. Henderson	55	–	March, 1829	–	- - - -	Trader	do	do.
Jane Henderson	37	–	August, 1482	–	Wife of A. B Henderson	–	Reads	do.
John Marshall	17	–	do	–	Son of Jane Henderson - -	Laborer	do	do.
Orleans Marshall	10	–	do	–	do do - -	–	None	do.
Alfred Marshall	8	–	do	–	do do - -	–	do	do.
John Clark	6	6	–	In the colony	- - - -	–	do	do.
J. W. Prout	35	–	March, 1826	–	- - - -	Physician	Liberal	do.
Mary Ann Prout	32	–	May, 1823	–	Wife of J. W. Prout - -	–	Reads and writes	do.
Hester Prout	12	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of J. W. and M. A. Prout	–	At school	do.
Jacob Prout	4	–	–	do	Son of J. W. and M. A. Prout	–	do	do.
Elizabeth Devany	16	–	–	do	Daughter of F. Devany	–	Reads and writes	do.
Lucretia Jones	19	6	Jan., 1833	–	- - - -	Seamstress	Reads	do.
John S. Chavers	54	–	Feb., 1826	–	- - - -	Grocer	do	do.
Phebe Chavers	119	–	Feb., 1824	–	Wife of John S. Chavers	–	None	Feeble.
Emily Chavers	18	–	Feb., 1826	–	Daughter of John S. Chavers	–	Reads and writes	Good.
John H. Chavers	23	–	do	–	Son of John S. Chavers	Trader	Liberal	do.
Henrietta Chavers	21	–	Jan., 1831	–	Wife of John H. Chavers	–	Reads and writes	do.
Elizabeth Duncan	11	6	do	–	- - - -	–	At school	do.
Mary Ann Chase	27	–	Dec., 1831	–	Widow of S. Chase - -	Seamstress	None	Feeble.
Elizabeth Brown	14	–	do	–	- - - -	–	–	Good.
James Chase	10	3	–	In the colony	- - - -	–	–	do.
John N. Lewis	31	–	Feb., 1824	–	Husband to Susannah E. Lewis	Col. Secretary	Liberal	do.
Susannah E. Lewis	28	–	do	–	Daughter of C. M. Waring	–	Reads and writes	do.
Annette M. Lewis	9	–	–	do	Daughter of J. N. and S. Lewis	–	At school	do.
Josephine Lewis	8	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
William Waring Lewis	5	–	–	do	Son of J. N. and S. Lewis	–	do	do.
Leonora Lewis	2	–	–	do	Daughter of J. N. and S. Lewis	–	–	do.
Jane Roseta, infant	–	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.

Yorick Curd	28	–	July, 1840	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Mary Johnson	20	–	–	In the colony	–	Nurse	do	do.
Lydia Lewis	12	–	–	do	–	Servant	do	do.
Fanny Ellsler	8	–	–	do	–	do	do	do.
Delia Ellsler	8	12	–	do	–	do	do	do.
James Philips	50	–	Feb., 1824	–	–	Blind	do	do.
Thomas Philips	35	–	do	–	Son of James Philips	Trader	do	Invalid.
Lucinda Philips	26	–	June, 1830	–	Wife of Thomas Philips	–	do	Good.
Henrietta Philips	21	–	–	In the colony	–	Washerwoman	do	do.
Pleasant Palms	10	5	Feb., 1838	–	Berry Tucker's sister	–	do	do.
Thomas Hunter	28	–	March, 1829	–	–	Grocer	Reads	do.
Frederica Hunter	2	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Thomas Hunter	–	–	do.
——, infant son	–	–	–	do	Son of Thomas Hunter	–	–	do.
Carlos Smith	14	–	Jan., 1833	–	Hunter's brother-in-law	–	Reads	do.
Thomas Hunter	12	–	–	In the colony	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Jane Wilson	35	6	June, 1832	–	–	Nurse	do	do.
Gloster Simpson	53	–	April, 1835	–	–	Farmer	Reads and writes	do.
Abigail Simpson	51	–	do	–	Wife of Gloster Simpson	–	None	do.
Hester Ann Simpson	18	–	do	–	Daughter of G. and A. Simpson	Seamstress	Reads and writes	do.
Nancy Simpson	9	–	do	–	do do	–	Reads	do.
George Simpson	12	5	–	In the colony	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Randolph Cooper	46	–	March, 1829	–	–	Trader	do	do.
Nancy Cooper	48	–	do	–	Wife of R. Cooper	–	do	do.
Ichabod Cooper	8	–	–	In the colony	Son of R. Cooper	–	do	do.
Courtney Thompson	16	–	July, 1833	–	–	Servant	do	do.
Julian Jones	1	5	–	In the colony	Son of Courtney—illegitimate	–		do.
Elijah Johnson	54	–	March, 1820	–	–	Missionary	Reads and writes	do.
Rachel Johnson	45	–	do	–	Wife of Elijah Johnson	–	Reads	do.
Ellen R. Johnson	15	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of E. and R. Johnson	–	Reads and writes	do.
Rebecca R. Johnson	12	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Jane R. Johnson	8	–	–	do	do do	–	At school	do.
Hilary Johnson	6	–	–	do	Son of E. and R. Johnson	–	do	do.
Colinette Johnson	3	–	–	do	Daughter of E. and R. Johnson	–	–	do.
——, infant daughter	–	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Christopher Days	10	–	–	do	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Betsey	6	–	–	do	–	do	do	do.
Thomas	10	11	–	do	–	do	At school	do.
David Moore	56	–	April, 1835	–	–	Shoe maker and T.	Reads and writes	do.
Rebecca Moore	45	–	do	–	Wife of David Moore	–	None	do.
Lewis Moore	12	–	do	–	Nephew of Rebecca Moore	–	do	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Catharine Moore	14	–	April, 1835	–	David Moore's grand-daughter	–	Reads	Good.
Jerry Moore	11	–	do	–	David Moore's grand-son	–	do	do.
Malvina Smith	39	–	July, 1840	–	– – –	Housekeeper	None	do.
Rhoda Bullock	18	–	April, 1835	–	– – –	Apprentice	do	do.
Monroe Hill	17	–	Feb., 1838	–	– – –	do	do	do.
Sarah Jackson	13	–	April, 1835	–	– – –	do	do	do.
David Young	5	–	–	In the colony	Son of B. and N.	do	do	do.
Ellen Gray	5	–	–	do	Orphan – –	do	do	do.
Mary Moore	4	12	–	do	do – –	do	do	do.
Francis Paxton	55	–	March, 1826	–	– – –	–	do	Feeble.
J. Henry Paxton	20	2	do	–	Son of Francis Paxton	Printer	do	Good.
Francis Smith	50	–	August, 1835	–	– – –	Nurse	do	do.
Robert Jones	26	–	Sept., 1839	–	Husband of Christiana Jones	Carpenter	Reads and writes	do.
Christiana Jones	22	–	August, 1835	–	Daughter of Francis S.	–	do	do.
Andrew Jones	16	–	do	–	Son of Francis S.	–	At school	do.
Lydia Jones	13	–	do	–	Daughter of Francis S.	–	do	do.
Josephine Jones	12	–	–	In the colony	– – –	Apprentice	do	do.
William Smith	9	–	–	do	– – –	do	do	do.
Thomas Smith	8	–	–	do	– – –	do	do	do.
Edward Young	26	9	–	–	– – –	–	do	do.
Nancy Lynch	41	–	Feb., 1843	–	– – –	Seamstress	None	Feeble.
James Lynch	22	–	do	–	Son of Nancy Lynch	Carpenter	do	do.
Lucy Lynch	22	–	do	–	Daughter of Nancy Lynch	Seamstress	do	do.
Sarah Lynch	19	–	do	–	do do	do	do	Good.
Henry Lynch	11	–	do	–	Son of Nancy Lynch	–	do	do.
William Lynch	6	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Martha Lynch	4	7	do	–	Daughter of Nancy Lynch	–	do	do.
Susan A. Henson	24	–	Dec., 1831	–	Widow of Henry Henson	Seamstress	do	do.
Clara Cooper	4	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Susan A. Henson	–	At school	do.
Maria McGill	22	3	Sept., 1839	–	– – –	–	–	do.
Francis A. Harris	33	–	March, 1840	–	– – –	Carpenter	Reads and writes	do.
Rebecca M. Harris	23	–	Jan., 1833	–	Wife of Francis A. Harris	–	do	do.

Dabny Minor	14	–	Sept., 1839	–	Orphan	Apprentice	None	do.
William Peal	16	–	Feb., 1828	–	do	do	do	do.
Lewis Denison	14	5	April, 1835	–	do	do	do	do.
James C. Minor	32	–	March, 1829	–	–	Printer	Liberal	do.
Mary Minor	34	–	Feb., 1824	–	Wife of James C. Minor	–	Reads and writes	do.
Eliza C. Barbour	17	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Mary	–	do	do.
Morgiana Barbour	14	–	–	do	do	–	At school	do.
James C. Barbour	7	–	–	do	Son of Mary	–	do	do.
Napoleon Barbour	5	–	–	do	do	–	–	Invalid.
Georgiana Minor	8	–	–	do	Daughter of James C. Minor	–	At school	Good.
Parthena Minor	2	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Venus McCanon	16	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Peter Barbour	18	10	–	In the colony	–	do	do	do.
Thomas Robertson	36	–	Feb., 1833	–	–	Blacksmith	do	do.
Mary Robertson	28	–	do	–	Wife of Thomas Robertson	–	do	do.
Silvia Robertson	6	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of T. and M. Robertson	–	At school	do.
John Robertson	3	–	–	do	Son of T. and M. Robertson	–	–	do.
Mary Robertson	2	–	–	do	Daughter of T. and M. Robertson	–	–	do.
Mary Magee	15	–	July, 1833	–	–	Apprentice	–	do.
Nimrod Turner	20	–	Feb., 1833	–	–	Blacksmith	None	do.
Patsey Brosier	18	–	April, 1827	–	–	Servant	do	do.
——, infant daughter	–	9	–	In the colony	Daughter of T. and M. Robertson	–	–	do.
James Brown	40	–	April, 1834	–	–	Druggist	Liberal	do.
Ruth Brown	20	–	August, 1842	–	Wife of James Brown	–	Reads and writes	do.
James E. Brown	21	–	April, 1834	–	Son of James Brown	Druggist	do	do.
Charles H. Brown	17	–	do	–	do	Carpenter	do	do.
Ann Liberia Brown	12	–	do	–	Daughter of James Brown	–	Reads	do.
Mary Ann Brown	5	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	At school	do.
Francis Watkins	12	–	Jan., 1828	–	Orphan	Servant	None	do.
Eliza Bounty	17	8	April, 1834	–	do	do	do	do.
Mary Lawrence	24	–	March, 1820	–	Daughter of John	Seamstress	do	do.
Rebecca Lawrence	19	–	–	In the colony	do	do	do	do.
Marsela Lewis	6	–	–	do	Daughter of Mary	–	At school	do.
Mary Ann Bryant	19	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
Jacob Payne	3	5	–	In the colony	Son of David Y.	–	do	do.
Edward Stokes	52	–	Jan., 1834	–	–	Shoe maker	do	do.
Sarah Stokes	55	–	do	–	Wife of Edward Stokes	Nurse	do	do.
William Stokes	19	–	do	–	Son of E. and S. Stokes	–	do	do.
Herbert Stokes	15	–	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
Elvira Cook	12	–	do	–	Grand-daughter of Edward Stokes	–	do	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Mary Holliday	22	–	Jan., 1828	–	- - - -	Washerwoman	None	Good.
——, infant son	1	–	–	In the colony	Son of M. Holliday—illegitimate.			
Daniel Hunt	15	–	March, 1829	–	Brother of J. Hunt - -	–	do	do.
Devias Whitfield	18	–	March, 1833	–	- - - -	–	do	do.
Isom Stokes	12	–	Jan., 1834	–	- - - -	–	do	do.
Eliza Bantom	13	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of James Bantom -	–	do	do.
Hannibal Bantom	15	12	–	do	Son of James Bantom - -	Apprentice	do	do.
Hardy Whitfield	48	–	Jan., 1832	–	- - - -	Laborer	do	do.
Abby Jones	26	2	Jan., 1833	–	- - - -	Washerwoman	do	do.
Ann Brown	50	–	August, 1842	–	- - - -	Nurse	do	do.
Augustine Brown	19	–	do	–	Son of Ann Brown - -	Laborer	do	do.
Cornelius Brown	8	3	do	–	do - -	–	At school	do.
Thomas Stewart	52	–	May, 1823	–	- - - -	Trader	None	do.
Delilah Stewart	28	–	Jan., 1828	–	Wife of Thomas Stewart -	–	do	do.
Washington Stewart	10	–	–	In the colony	Son of T. and D. Stewart -	–	At school	do.
Ann M. Stewart	8	–	–	do	Daughter of T. and D. Stewart -	–	do	do.
John Stewart	5	–	–	do	Son of T. and D. Stewart -	–	do	do.
James Fuller	56	6	May, 1823	–	Brother of Delilah - -	Carpenter	None	do.
William Foulks	27	–	Feb., 1824	–	- - - -	do	Reads and writes	do.
Mary Jane Foulks	19	–	Jan., 1828	–	Wife of William Foulks -	–	do	do.
Lydia Bond	54	–	do	–	Mother of Mary Jane - -	Nurse	None	do.
Henry Bond	24	–	do	–	Son of Lydia Bond - -	Seaman	do	do.
Charlotte Bond	16	–	April, 1835	–	Wife of Henry Bond - -	–	do	do.
Caroline Bond	33	–	Jan., 1828	–	Daughter of Lydia Bond -	Washerwoman	do	do.
Francis Bond	9	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Caroline - -	–	At school	do.
Philip Bond	8	–	–	do	Son of Caroline - -	–	do	do.
Ellen Bond	6	–	–	do	Daughter of Caroline - -	–	do	do.
George Bond	13	–	–	do	Son of Lydia - -	Laborer	None	do.
Emily Butler	16	–	April, 1834	–	Niece of R. Mathews - -	–	do	do.
Ransom Jordan	6	–	–	In the colony	Son of P. White - -	–	do	do.
Eliza Benson	13	–	–	do	Caroline's daughter - -	–	do	do.
William Skipwith	2	14	–	do	Caroline's son - -	–	do	do.

D. B. Brown	39	–	March, 1829	–	–	High sheriff	Liberal	do.
Sarah Brown	30	–	Oct., 1831	–	Wife of D. B. Brown	–	Reads	do.
Elizabeth Brown	8	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of D. B. and S. Brown	–	At school	do.
James Brown	3	–	–	do	Son of D. B. and S. Brown	–	–	do.
Sarah Brown	14	–	–	do	Niece of D. B. Brown	–	At school	do.
Marshall Brown	15	–	–	do	Nephew of D. B. Brown	–	do	do.
Isaiah Newport	15	–	–	do	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Amy Bowyer	15	–	Oct., 1831	–	–	do	do	do.
Burril Colbert	13	9	Feb., 1833	–	–	do	do	do.
James B. McGill	25	–	——, 1832	–	Son of George R.	Merchant	Liberal	do.
Martha McGill	19	–	Jan., 1833	–	Wife of James B. McGill	–	Reads and writes	do.
Adam Wright	13	3	March, 1841	–	Son of —— Wright	–	At school	do.
Mary Ann Butler	46	–	May, 1823	–	Widow of Charles Butler	Nurse	None	do.
Ann Eliza Butler	15	2	–	In the colony	Daughter of Mary Ann Butler	–	At school	do.
Mary L. Johnstone	32	–	Jan., 1833	–	Widow of D. Johnstone	Seamstress	Reads	do.
Angeline Johnstone	15	–	do	–	Daughter of D. and M. L. Johnstone	–	Reads and writes	do.
Georgiana Johnstone	13	–	do	–	do do	–	Reads	do.
Caroline Johnstone	12	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Sarah Johnstone	4	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	–	do.
——, infant daughter	–	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Dorothy Smith	17	–	Jan., 1833	–	Daughter of Carlos Smith	Apprentice	Reads	do.
John Brisborn	20	–	Feb., 1829	–	Son of John Brisborn, sr.	do	do	do.
Lafayette Harper	18	–	Jan., 1833	–	Orphan	do	None	do.
James Johnson	12	–	–	In the colony	do	do	do	do.
William Johnson	10	–	–	do	do	do	do	do.
Nelson Hunt	22	13	March, 1829	–	John Hunt's brother	Seaman	do	do.
Betsey Bird	38	–	Jan., 1831	–	–	Washerwoman	do	do.
Briges Washington	14	–	do	–	Son of Betsey Bird	–	do	do.
Harrison Bracher	16	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.
Jincy Washington	7	–	–	In the colony	do	–	–	do.
Matthias White	18	5	Feb., 1828	–	Son of C. White	Laborer	None	do.
Peter Young	50	–	August, 1842	–	–	do	do	do.
Diana Young	46	–	do	–	Sister of Peter Young	Washerwoman	do	do.
Thomas Young	30	3	do	–	Brother of Peter Young	Laborer	do	do.
Plymouth Reid	45	–	March, 1830	–	–	Carpenter	do	do.
Winney Reid	28	–	Sept., 1832	–	Wife of P. Reid	–	do	do.
——, infant son	1	–	–	In the colony	Son of P. and W. Reid	–	–	do.
Maria Johnson	51	4	Jan., 1833	–	–	Nurse	None	do.
Henry Boston	24	–	March, 1829	–	–	Seaman	Reads	do.
Sarah Boston	24	–	Jan., 1832	–	Wife of H. Boston	–	do	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Alfred Thompson	24	–	August, 1842	–	– – –	Tailor	Reads and writes	Feeble.
Susannah Thompson	20	–	do	–	A. Thompson's wife	Seamstress	Reads	Good.
Elbert Thompson	12	5	do	–	A. Thompson's nephew	–	None	do.
Leander Sturdephine	35	–	do	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Diana Sturdephine	14	–	do	–	Daughter of Leander Sturdephine	–	do	do.
Rose Sturdephine	7	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
B. S. Sturdephine	4	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Peter Cannon	35	5	do	–	– – –	Hostler	do	do.
James Nicholas	36	–	do	–	– – –	Laborer	do	do.
Rasmus Nicholas	28	–	do	–	– – –	do	do	do.
Richard Cannon	26	–	do	–	– – –	do	do	do.
Hannah Brown	50	–	do	–	Mother of Chancy Brown	Nurse	do	do.
Chancy Brown	21	–	do	–	Son of Hannah Brown	Shoe maker	do	do.
Nathaniel Brown	16	–	do	–	do do	do	do	do.
Nancy Brown	55	7	do	–	Sister of Hannah Brown	Nurse	do	do.
Easter Bullock	54	–	Dec., 1830	–	– – –	do	do	do.
Scott Earley	23	–	do	–	Son of Easter Bullock	Laborer	do	do.
Charles Spencer	20	–	–	In the colony	Son of Spencer	do	do	do.
John Lewis	35	4	April, 1835	–	– – –	do	do	do.
Samuel Boyed	47	–	August, 1835	–	– – –	Millwright	Reads and writes	Invalid.
Mary Wilson	28	–	do	–	– – –	Washerwoman	None	Good.
Edward Morris	44	–	July, 1841	–	– – –	Seaman	do	do.
Nancy Morris	38	–	July, 1827	–	Wife of Edward Morris	–	do	do.
Larita Young	6	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Nancy Morris	–	At school	do.
Amy Night	47	–	March, 1826	–	Widow of Richard Night	Nurse	None	do.
Sarah Bell	28	–	August, 1842	–	Widow – –	Seamstress	do	do.
Malinda Bell	4	8	do	–	Daughter of Sarah Bell	–	do	do.
Lucky Curd	54	–	July, 1841	–	– – –	Nurse	do	do.
Clara Curd	26	–	do	–	Daughter of Lucky Curd	Laborer	do	do.
Thomas Curd	21	–	do	–	Son of Lucky Curd	Carpenter	do	do.
Ann Curd	18	–	do	–	Daughter of Lucky Curd	Nurse	do	do.
John Curd	16	5	do	–	Son of Lucky Curd	Carpenter	do	do.

John W. Roberts	28	–	March, 1829	–	Husband of E. H. Roberts	Missionary	Liberal	do.
Elizabeth H. Roberts	24	–	March, 1820	–	Daughter of E. Johnson	–	Reads and writes	do.
Sarah F. Roberts	6	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of J. W. and E. H. Roberts	–	At school	do.
Catharine Roberts	2	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Mary E. Roberts	1	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Thomas Croo	12	6	–	do	- - -	Apprentice	At school	do.
Joseph Mares	52	–	Jan., 1831	–	- - -	Stone mason	None	do.
Alexander Mares	20	–	do	–	Son of Joseph Mares	do	do	do.
David Mares	18	–	do	–	do do	–	do	Invalid.
Mary Mares	16	4	do	–	do do	–	Reads	Good.
Sally Ogon	103	–	Sept., 1832	–	- - -	Nurse	None	Infirm.
Isaiah Holister	20	–	do	–	Grand-son of Sally Ogon	Apprentice	Reads	Good.
Loreta Holister	17	–	do	–	Grand-daughter of Sally Ogon	–	do	do.
William Williams	29	4	August, 1835	–	- - -	Laborer	None	do.
Joseph J. Roberts	35	–	March, 1829	–	Husband of Jane R. Roberts	Governor	Liberal	do.
Jane Rose Roberts	24	–	Feb., 1834	–	Daughter of C. M. Waring	–	Reads and writes	Feeble.
Sarah Ann Roberts	5	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of J. J. Roberts	–	At school	Good.
Sarah Cook	17	–	Jan., 1834	–	- - -	Apprentice	Reads and writes	do.
Isaac Smith	19	–	Feb., 1838	–	- - -	Servant	None	do.
J. McGill	22	–	Sept., 1839	–	- - -	do	do	do.
Richard Striker	21	–	August, 1842	–	- - -	Waiter	Reads and writes	do.
William Banks	15	–	–	In the colony	- - -	do	None	do.
William Henry Lewis	14	–	–	do	- - -	Apprentice	At school	do.
Mary B. Gray	12	10	–	do	- - -	do	do	do.

Population of the town of New Georgia.

Anthony Smith	45	–	March, 1830	–	- - -	Farmer	None	Good.
Caroline Smith	25	–	Dec., 1831	–	Anthony Smith's wife	–	do	do.
Margaret Smith	6	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of A. and Caroline Smith	–	At school	do.
Cafara Smith	30	–	Dec., 1831	–	Catharine's sister	Washerwoman	None	do.
William Smith	26	–	do	–	Catharine's brother	Laborer	do	do.
Thomas Smith	20	–	do	–	do - -	do	do	do.
Peter Smith	16	–	do	–	do - -	do	do	do.
George Smith	12	–	–	In the colony	Orphan - -	–	At school	do.
Mary Smith	10	9	–	do	do - -	–	do	do.
James Dunn	30	–	March, 1830	–	- - -	Farmer	None	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Jane Dunn	23	–	Oct., 1831	–	J. Dunn's wife	–	None	Good.
Margaret Dunn	14	–	do	–	Orphan	–	At school	do.
James Dunn	4	4	–	In the colony	Son of James and Jane Dunn	–	do	do.
James Kinsley	31	–	March, 1830	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Thomas Kinsley	6	–	–	In the colony	Son of James Kinsley	–	At school	do.
Josiah Kinsley	4	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Monday Kinsley	14	–	–	do	Orphan	Apprentice	None	do.
Martha Hill	18	5	June, 1837	–	Kinsley's sister-in law	Washerwoman	do	do.
Sampson Lewis	34	–	March, 1830	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Diana Lewis	25	–	June, 1830	–	Sampson Lewis's wife	–	do	do.
America Lewis	12	–	–	In the colony	Diana's nephew	–	At school	do.
Mary Smith	16	–	June, 1830	–	Diana's sister	–	None	do.
Elizabeth Smith	17	5	do	–	do do	–	do	Feeble.
Alexander Bartlett	29	–	July, 1827	–	–	Farmer	Reads and writes	Good.
Margaret Bartlett	40	–	June, 1831	–	Alexander Bartlett's wife	–	None	do.
Thomas Moore	16	–	do	–	Margaret Bartlett's son	Laborer	do	do.
Clarinda Moore	13	–	do	–	Sister of Thomas Bartlett	–	do	do.
Norfolk Walberg	13	–	–	In the colony	Ned's daughter	–	At school	do.
Peter Bartlett	22	–	July, 1827	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Jane Bartlett	16	7	June, 1832	–	Peter Bartlett's sister	–	do	do.
Peter Habersham	39	–	July, 1837	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Polly Habersham	38	–	March, 1829	–	Peter Habersham's wife	–	do	do.
Venus Walburg	16	–	do	–	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.
Georgiana Walburg	12	–	–	In the colony	Sister of Venus Walburg	do	At school	do.
Jane Johnson	70	5	April, 1834	–	–	Nurse	None	do.
Boston Walburg	41	–	July, 1827	–	–	–	do	do.
Fanny Walburg	31	–	Jan., 1833	–	Boston Walburg's wife	–	do	do.
William D. Lion	10	–	–	In the colony	Fanny's son	–	At school	do.
Grace Robertson	20	–	July, 1832	–	Daughter of S. Robertson	Washerwoman	None	do.
——, infant son	1	5	–	In the colony	Grace Robertson's son	–	–	do.
Edward Berrian	38	–	July, 1827	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Diana Berrian	28	–	Jan., 1832	–	Edward Berrian's wife	–	do	do.

Jack Jones	13	–	do	–	Diana Berrian's brother	–	At school	do.
Sophia Berrian	6	4	–	In the colony	Daughter of Ed. and Diana Berrian	–	do	do.
Jack Gool	29	–	July, 1827	–	- - - -	Farmer	None	do.
Adeline Gool	24	–	Jan., 1832	–	Jack Gool's wife - -	–	do	do.
William Gool	7	–	–	In the colony	Jack Gool's son - -	–	At school	do.
Sally Gool	5	–	–	do	Daughter of Jack and Adeline Gool	–	do	do.
Hannah Gool	2	–	–	do	do do -	–	–	do.
Peter Gool	20	–	July, 1827	–	Jack Gool's brother - -	Farmer	None	Feeble.
John Gool	7	7	–	In the colony	Amy's son - -	–	At school	Good.
Henry Williams	35	–	March, 1830	–	- - - -	–	Lounger	do.
Amy Williams	26	–	Jan., 1832	–	Henry Williams's wife - -	Washerwoman	None	do.
Lewis Davis	6	3	–	In the colony	Amy's son - -	–	At school	do.
Primus Barton	40	–	July, 1827	–	- - - -	Farmer	None	do.
Nancy Barton	38	–	Jan., 1833	–	Primus Barton's wife - -	–	do	Feeble.
Diana Barton	14	–	do	–	Nancy Barton's sister - -	–	do	Good.
Peter Barton	10	4	–	In the colony	Orphan - - -	Apprentice	At school	do.
Joseph Smith	48	–	July, 1827	–	- - -	Farmer	None	do.
Cæsar Russwurm	46	–	do	–	- - - -	do	do	do.
Martha Russwurm	35	–	July, 1836	–	Cæsar Russwurm's wife -	–	do	do.
James Smith	12	4	do	–	Martha Russwurm's son -	–	At school	do.
Samuel Paul	39	–	July, 1827	–	- - - -	Farmer	None	do.
Delila Paul	28	–	Jan., 1833	–	Samuel Paul's wife - -	–	do	do.
Abraham Paul	6	–	–	In the colony	- - - -	–	At school	do.
Clarissa Jenkins	16	–	Jan., 1833		- - - -	Apprentice	None	do.
Miles Wilson	23	–	do	–	- - - -	Farmer	do	do.
Jane Wilson	19	6	do	–	Miles Wilson's wife - -	–	do	do.
Pepper Smith	29	–	July, 1827	–	- - - -	Farmer	do	do.
Biana Smith	24	–	Jan., 1831	–	Pepper Smith's wife - -	–	do	Decline.
Jesse Smith	3	3	–	In the colony	Son of Pepper and Biana Smith -	–	–	Good.
H. Kinsley	42	–	March, 1830	–	- - - -	Farmer	None	do.
Louisa Kinsley	28	–	Jan., 1833	–	Henry Kinsley's wife - -	–	do	Feeble.
Colinette Mead	15	–	do	–	- - - -	Apprentice	do	do.
William Kinsley	12	–	do	–	Louisa Kinsley's brother -	do	do	do.
John Kinsley	10	–	–	In the colony	do do - -	do	do	Good.
Samuel Kinsley	2	–	–	do	Son of Henry and Louisa Kinsley	–	–	do.
Louisa Davis	12	7	Jan., 1833	–	Orphan - - -	Apprentice	None	do.
William Kinsley	42	–	March, 1830	–	- - - -	Farmer	do	do.
Lucy Kinsley	32	–	March, 1833	–	William Kinsley's wife - -	–	do	Feeble.
Sarah Kinsley	7	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of W. and Louisa Kinsley	–	do	Good.
George R. McGill	43	–	March, 1830	–	- - - -	Farmer	do	Feeble.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Fanny McGill	28	–	March, 1833	–	Wife of George R. McGill	Washerwoman	None	Good.
Charles McGill	5	6	–	In the colony	Son of Geo. R. and Fanny McGill	–	At school	do.
York Kinsley	50	–	March, 1830	–	- - -	Farmer	None	Decline.
John Leone	40	–	do -	–	- - -	do	do	Good.
Luvenia Leone	16	–	do -	–	John Leone's sister-in-law	–	do	do.
Marsella Leone	10	–	–	In the colony	Y.'s daughter - -	–	At school	do.
Ann Leone	6	5	–	do	do - - -	–	–	do.
Augustus Paul	39	–	March, 1830	–	- - -	Farmer	None	do.
Phenix Bilbow	38	–	Jan., 1832	–	Brother of Augustus -	do	do	do.
Francis Bilbow	27	–	do -	–	Wife of Phenix Bilbow -	–	do	do.
Priscilla Bilbow	13	–	do -	–	Sister of Francis -	–	do	Decline.
Paul Bilbow	10	–	–	In the colony	Orphan - -	Apprentice	do	Good.
Pinney Chapel	54	–	Oct., 1831	–	Mother of Francis Bilbow	Nurse	do	Decline.
Britton Chapel	16	7	do -	–	Son of Pinney -	–	At school	Good.
Joseph Gibbs	42	–	March, 1830	–	- - -	Farmer	None	do.
Hester Gibbs	54	–	Jan., 1832	–	Joseph Gibbs's wife -	–	do	Feeble.
Andrew Gibbs	10	–	–	In the colony	Son of Joseph and Hester Gibbs	–	At school	Good
John Gibbs	9	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
James Gibbs	7	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Cornelia Gibbs	5	–	–	do	Daughter of Joseph and Hester Gibbs	–	do	do.
Hagar Walburg	14	7	May, 1822	–	Orphan - - -	Apprentice	None	do.
Cyrus Travis	41	–	March, 1830	–	- - -	Farmer	do	do.
Judy Travis	30	–	March, 1829	–	Wife of Cyrus Travis -	–	do	do.
Lydia Travis	7	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Cyrus and Judy Travis	–	At school	do.
Elizabeth Travis	3	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Phillis Jeff	46	–	Jan., 1833	–	Ann Bibbs's mother -	Nurse	None	Infirm.
Ann Bibbs	15	–	do -	–	- - -	–	do	Good.
Samuel Waring	29	–	–	–	- - -	Huntsman	do	do.
Mary Waring	26	8	Jan., 1833	–	Samuel Waring's wife -	–	do	do.
Moses Kinsley	46	–	March, 1830	–	- - -	Farmer	do	do.
Peggy Kinsley	35	–	June, 1833	–	Moses Kinsley's wife -	–	do	do.
Mary Kinsley	6	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of M. and Peggy Kinsley	–	At school	do.

Thomas Kinsley	3	–	–	do	Son of Moses and Peggy Kinsley	–	do	do.
Alfred Richardson	22	5	June, 1830	–	– – – –	Laborer	None	do.
Thomas Lewis	32	–	March, 1830	–	– – – –	Farmer	do	do.
Louisa Lewis	28	–	Jan., 1833	–	Thomas Lewis's wife – –	–	do	do.
Francis Lewis	4	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Thos. and Louisa Lewis	–	do	do.
William Lewis	2	–	–	do	Son of Thomas and Louisa Lewis	–	do	do.
John Lewis	13	5	–	do	Brother of Louisa Lewis –	–	do	do.
Henry Paul	50	–	March, 1830	–	– – – –	Farmer	do	do.
Emily Paul	45	–	Dec., 1831	–	Henry Paul's wife – –	–	do	Feeble.
Mary Ann Paul	2	3	–	In the colony	Daughter of Henry and Emily Paul	–	–	Good.
John Smith	46	–	March, 1830	–	– – – –	Farmer	None	do.
Julia Smith	26	–	March, 1826	–	John Smith's wife – –	–	do	do.
Lydia Bibbs	14	3	–	In the colony	Julia Smith's sister – –	–	do	do.
Joseph Roberts	47	–	March, 1830	–	– – – –	Farmer	do	do.
Chloe Roberts	45	–	Oct., 1831	–	Wife of Joseph Roberts –	–	do	do.
Isaiah Wilson	14	–	do –	–	Chloe Roberts's son – –	–	At school	do.
Francis Wilson	12	–	do –	–	do do – –	–	do	do.
James Roberts	21	–	March, 1830	–	– – – –	Farmer	None	do.
Sunday Roberts	20	6	do –	–	Brother of James Roberts –	do	do	do.
James Clarke	33	–	do –	–	– – – –	do	do	do.
Catharine Barton	27	–	Jan., 1833	–	– – – –	–	do	do.
Lewis Barton	16	–	do –	–	Brother of Catharine Barton –	Farmer	do	do.
Cyrus Travis	8	–	–	In the colony	Orphan – –	–	At school	do.
Thomas Barton	4	5	–	do	Catharine Barton's son – –	–	–	do.
Philip Travis	30	–	March, 1830	–	– – – –	Farmer	None	do.
Lucy Travis	26	–	March, 1833	–	Philip Travis's wife – –	–	do	do.
James Travis	4	–	–	In the colony	Son of Philip and Lucy Travis –	–	do	do.
Kitty Travis	1	4	–	do	Daughter of Philip and Lucy Travis	–	–	do.
Thomas Edmonson	36	–	July, 1837	–	– – – –	Farmer	None	do.
Ann Edmonson	12	–	do –	–	Sister of Thomas Edmonson –	–	do	do.
Catharine Smith	10	–	do –	–	Orphan – – –	–	do	do.
John Smith	9	–	–	In the colony	do – – –	Apprentice	do	do.
William Taylor	16	–	July, 1837	–	do – – –	do	do	do.
Peter Taylor	18	–	do –	–	Brother of J. and W. – –	Laborer	do	do.
Peter Hanson	45	7	March, 1830	–	– – – –	Farmer	do	do.
Louonon Kinsley	50	–	do	–	– – – –	do	do	Infirm.
Julia Kinsley	29	–	July, 1836	–	Louonon Kinsley's wife –	–	do	Good.
Cyrus Kinsley	14	–	March, 1830	–	Louonon Kinsley's son – –	–	At school	do.
Elizabeth Kinsley	12	–	–	In the colony	Louonon Kinsley's daughter –	–	do	do.
Peter Kinsley	10	–	–	do	Louonon Kinsley's son – –	–	do	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
John Banks	16	–	Feb., 1824	–	– – –	Apprentice	None	Good.
James Allen	40	7	March, 1830	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Judy Edmonson	28	–	July, 1837	–	– – –	Washerwoman	do	do.
Richard Edmonson	4	–	–	In the colony	Judy Edmonson's son	–	–	do.
John Carter	26	–	July, 1837	–	– – –	Laborer	None	do.
William Miles	22	4	Jan., 1833	–	– – –	do	do	do.
Captain Hanson	50	–	March, 1830	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Samuel Demery	46	–	do	–	– – –	do	do	do.
John Lewis	29	–	do	–	– – –	Constable	Reads	do.
Sally Lewis	27	4	Jan., 1831	–	John Lewis's wife	–	None	do.
Stephen Bond	78	–	August, 1835	–	– – –	Farmer	Reads	Decline.
Jane Bond	37	–	do	–	Wife of Stephen Bond	–	None	Good.
Jack Bond	18	–	do	–	Stephen Bond's step-son	Farmer	do	do.
Stephen Bond, jr.	3	4	–	In the colony	Son of Stephen and Jane Bond	–	–	do.
July Habersham	40	–	July, 1827	–	– – –	Farmer	None	do.
Judy Habersham	38	–	Jan., 1831	–	July Habersham's wife	Washerwoman	do	do.
Ann Habersham	16	–	do	–	Judy Habersham's sister	–	do	do.
Tamar Habersham	14	4	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Jack Paul	46	–	March, 1830	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Maria Paul	25	–	Jan., 1833	–	Jack Paul's wife	–	do	do.
Joseph Paul	1	–	–	In the colony	Son of Jack and Maria Paul	–	do	do.
Molly Young	10	–	–	do	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.
Eliza Jeff	5	5	–	do	do	do	do	do.
Monday Dozier	43	–	July, 1827	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Milly Dozier	28	–	Jan., 1831	–	Monday Dozier's wife	–	do	Feeble.
Hester Smith	12	–	do	–	Milly Dozier's sister	–	At school	Good.
Jacob Dozier	2	–	–	In the colony	Son of Monday and Milly Dozier	–	–	do.
Peter Smith	21	5	July, 1827	–	Brother to Milly Dozier	Farmer	None	do.
Thomas Smith	50	–	March, 1830	–	– – –	do	do	do.
Pleasant Smith	32	–	Feb., 1830	–	Thomas Smith's wife	–	do	do.
George Smith	9	–	–	In the colony	Son of Thomas and Pleasant Smith	–	At school	do.
Anderson Smith	5	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.

Lucretia Smith	2	–	–	do	Daughter of Th. and Pleasant Smith	–	–	do.
Eliza Smith	12	–	–	do	Pleasant Smith's sister	–	At school	do.
Mary Diggs	18	7	July, 1833	–	– – –	Washerwoman	None	do.
Keziah Coates	50	–	March, 1830	–	– – –	Nurse	do	Infirm.
Thomas Kinsley	40	–	do	–	Son-in-law of Keziah Coates	Farmer	do	Good.
James Barlow	38	–	do	–	– – –	do	do	do.
Harriet Smith	40	–	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	Washerwoman	do	do.
Lois Bolen	22	–	do	–	Harriet Smith's daughter	do	do	do.
Barber Smith	28	–	do	–	Harriet Smith's sister	do	do	do.
Samuel Smith	34	7	do	–	Barber Smith's husband	Farmer	do	do.
Harry Demery	39	–	March, 1830	–	– – –	do	do	do.
Tempy Demery	26	–	Jan., 1832	–	Harry Demery's wife	–	do	Feeble.
Prince Habersham	40	–	March, 1830	–	– – –	Farmer	do	Invalid.
Annette Habersham	26	4	Feb., 1824	–	Wife of Prince Habersham	–	do	Good.
Charles Davis	28	–	March, 1830	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Martha Davis	28	–	Jan., 1832	–	Wife of Charles Davis	–	do	do.
Caroline Davis	7	3	–	In the colony	Daughter of Chas. and Martha Davis	–	do	Feeble.
Fernando Lewis	36	–	March, 1830	–	– – –	Farmer	do	Good.
Mary Lewis	27	–	Jan., 1831	–	Fernando Lewis's wife	–	do	Feeble.
Mary Ann Lewis	7	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Fern. and Mary Lewis	–	At school	Good.
Hester Lewis	4	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Eliza Lewis	2	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Lucretia Lewis	1	6	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
James Smith	34	–	March, 1830	–	– – –	Farmer	None	do.
Margaret Smith	26	–	Jan., 1832	–	Wife of James Smith	–	do	do.
Eliza Smith	4	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of James and Marg. Smith	–	–	do.
Henrietta Smith	2	4	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Jesse Smith	29	–	March, 1830	–	None	Farmer	None	do.
Major Smith	33	–	do	–	do	do	do	do.
Prince Habersham	51	–	do	–	do	do	do	do.
James Young	38	4	July, 1827	–	do	do	do	Decline.
Sandy Walburg	35	–	do	–	– – –	Farmer	do	Good.
Peggy Walburg	28	–	Jan., 1832	–	Wife of Sandy Walburg	–	do	do.
Lucy Walburg	4	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of S. and P. Walburg	–	–	do.
Jane Morell	15	–	Jan., 1832	–	Sister of Peggy Walburg	–	None	do.
Caroline Young	30	–	do	–	Widow of G. Young	Washerwoman	do	do.
Caroline Young	10	6	–	In the colony	Daughter of Caroline Young	–	At school	do.
Thomas Earley	23	–	June, 1833	–	– – –	Sawyer	None	do.
Maria Earley	30	–	do	–	Wife of Thomas Earley	–	do	do.
Mary Russel	13	–	do	–	Sister of Maria Earley	–	do	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Peter Earley	10	–	–	In the colony	–	–	At school	Good.
Balinda Young	40	5	Jan., 1832	–	None	Farmer	None	do.
Smart Purvis	50	–	July, 1827	–	–	do	do	do.
Matilda Purvis	40	–	June, 1830	–	Smart's wife	–	do	do.
William Purvis	10	–	–	In the colony	Son of S. and M. Smart	–	At school	do.
John Purvis	3	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
——, infant son	–	5	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Catharine Steel	50	–	July, 1841	–	Widow of Thomas	–	None	Feeble.
Jefferson Steel	26	–	do	–	Son of Catharine Steel	Farmer	do	Good.
Lucinda Steel	28	–	do	–	Daughter of Catharine Steel	Washerwoman	do	do.
Washington Steel	14	–	do	–	Son of Catharine Steel	–	do	do.
Albert Steel	12	–	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
Eliza Steel	10	–	do	–	Daughter of Catharine Steel	–	do	do.
Mitchell Steel	8	–	do	–	Son of Catharine Steel	–	do	do.
Samuel Steel	6	–	do	–	Son of Hannah	–	do	do.
Foster Steel	3	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.
Thomas Steel	5	–	do	–	Catharine's grandson	–	do	do.
Jane Steel	3	11	do	–	Catharine's grand-daughter	–	–	do.
G. P. Wright	55	–	August, 1842	–	–	Farmer	Reads	do.
Sarah Wright	55	–	do	–	Wife of George P. Wright	–	None	Feeble.
Easter Wright	22	–	do	–	Daughter of G. and S. Wright	–	–	Good.
Ezra Wright	19	–	do	–	Son of G. and S. Wright	–	Reads	do.
George B. Wright	15	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
James Wright	9	6	do	–	do do	–	None	do.
G. Marshall	35	–	July, 1827	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Samuel Marshall	5	–	–	In the colony	George's son	–	do	do.
Venus Walburg	31	–	Jan., 1833	–	–	Washerwoman	do	do.
Moses Kinsley	37	–	July, 1827	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
James Kinsley	6	–	–	In the colony	Son of Moses Kinsley	–	At school	do.
Peter Kinsley	4	–	–	do	do	–	do	do.
Jane Johnson	52	–	June, 1832	–	–	Nurse	–	Decline.
Samuel Demery	40	–	August, 1832	–	–	Farmer	–	Good.

Mary Demery	31	–	June, 1832	–	Samuel's wife	–	–	do.
George Demery	6	–	–	In the colony	Samuel's son	–	At school	do.
Jack Bond	37	–	July, 1827	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Lewis Smith	28	–	do	–	– – –	do	–	do.
Glasco Smith	38	13	August, 1831	–	– – –	Laborer	–	do.

Population of Caldwell.

N. Bradley	48	–	June, 1832	–	– – –	Farmer	None	Good.
Sophia Bradley	15	–	do	–	Neptune's daughter	–	do	do.
Elizabeth Bradley	12	–	do	–	do	–	At school	do.
Lucy Bradley	14	–	do	–	do	–	None	do.
Squire Bradley	13	–	do	–	Neptune's son	–	do	do.
William Bradley	8	–	–	In the colony	do	–	At school	do.
Judy Bradley	10	–	–	do	Neptune's daughter	–	do	do.
Henry Trueblood	13	–	June, 1832	–	Orphan	Apprentice	None	do.
John Trueblood	8	9	–	In the colony	do	do	At school	do.
Eliza Gray	39	–	July, 1836	–	Widow of Brazil Gray	Farmeress	None	Feeble.
Mark Gray	13	–	do	–	Son of B. and Eliza Gray	–	do	Good.
Washington Gray	8	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	do	do.
Mary E. Gray	6	–	–	do	Daughter of B. and Eliza Gray	–	At school	do.
Elizabeth Gray	4	5	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Absalom Gray	28	–	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	Farmer	None	do.
Maria Gray	24	–	do	–	Absalom's wife	–	do	Feeble.
Berry Gray	14	–	do	–	Absalom's brother	Farmer	do	do.
Harriot Gray	12	–	do	–	Absalom's sister	–	do	do.
Lewis Gray	8	–	–	In the colony	A. and M. Gray's son	–	At school	do.
Joseph Gray	7	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Thomas Rix	30	7	Jan., 1832	–	None	Farmer	None	Decline.
Debrick Simpson	26	–	April, 1835	–	G. Simpson's son	do	Reads	Good.
Matilda Simpson	27	–	June, 1832	–	Debrick's wife	–	None	do.
Rosannah Simpson	1	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of D. and M. Simpson	–	–	do.
Jerry Simpson	10	4	–	do	Orphan	–	None	do.
Ransom Jones	43	–	June, 1832	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Nelly Jones	34	–	do	–	Ransom's wife	–	do	do.
Henry Jones	2	3	–	In the colony	Son of R. and N. Jones	–	–	do.
Henry Mumford	45	–	Feb., 1830	–	– – –	Farmer	Reads	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Martha Mumford	30	–	Jan., 1832	–	Henry's wife	–	None	Good.
Henry Mumford, jr.	6	–	–	In the colony	Son of H. and M. Mumford	–	At school	do.
William Mumford	4	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Wesley Mumford	2	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Kitty A. Brown	6	6	Sept., 1839	–	Orphan	–	At school	do.
John Jamieson	48	–	Jan., 1833	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Hagar Jamieson	25	–	Sept., 1839	–	John's wife	–	do	do.
Sarah Jamieson	6	–	–	In the colony	John's daughter	–	At school	do.
Susannah Jamieson	4	–	–	do	do	–	–	do.
Henry Rix	14	–	Jan., 1832	–	None	Apprentice	None	do.
Anthony Jones	50	–	do	–	–	Farmer	do	Decline.
Michael Jones	25	–	do	–	Anthony Jones's son	do	do	Good.
Jane Jones	16	–	do	–	Anthony Jones's daughter	–	do	do.
James Pritlaw	5	–	–	In the colony	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.
John Butler	24	10	Aug., 1835	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Maria Butler	28	–	March, 1833	–	Widow of Richard Butler	Washerwoman	do	do.
Josiah Butler	18	–	do	–	Maria Butler's brother	Farmer	do	do.
William Butler	5	–	–	In the colony	Son of R. and M. Butler	–	–	do.
Richard Butler	3	4	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Eli Rix	38	–	Jan, 1832	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Sally Ann Rix	26	–	do	–	Eli Rix's wife	–	do	Feeble.
William Henry Rix	7	–	–	In the colony	Son of Eli and Sally Ann Rix	–	At school	Good.
Samuel W. Rix	5	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Matilda Rix	4	–	–	do	Daughter of Eli and Sally Ann Rix	–	–	do.
Patsey Brown	40	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Nurse	None	Decline.
Samuel Butler	24	–	do	–	Patsey Brown's son-in-law	Farmer	do	Good.
Stephen Butler	14	–	do	–	Samuel Butler's brother	–	do	do.
Samuel Butler, jr.	12	9	do	–	Samuel Butler's cousin	–	do	do.
William Artis	40	–	do	–	–	Farmer	do	Feeble.
Jordan Artis	21	–	do	–	William Artis's son	do	do	Good.
Jesse Brown	32	–	do	–	–	do	do	do.
Eliza Brown	37	–	do	–	Jesse Brown's wife	–	do	do.

Thomas Bruckston	13	–	do	–	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.
Eony Scott	13	6	do	–	do	do	do	do.
Nathaniel Earley	53	–	June, 1830	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Anna Earley	37	–	do	–	Nathaniel Earley's wife	–	do	do.
Nathaniel Earley, jr.	10	–	–	In the colony	Son of Nathaniel and Ann Earley	–	At school	do.
Zachariah Earley	8	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Jefferson Earley	4	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Mary Earley	2	–	–	do	Daughter of Nath. and Ann Earley	–	–	do.
Easter Lucas	42	–	June, 1830	–	–	Nurse	None	do.
Jonathan Lucas	14	–	do	–	Easter Lucas's son	–	do	do.
Yancy Valentine	29	–	Aug., 1842	–	–	Stone mason	do	do.
Sarah Valentine	24	10	do	–	Yancy Valentine's wife	–	do	do.
Michael Robertson	44	–	Feb., 1833	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Jane Robertson	26	–	Sept., 1839	–	Michael Robertson's wife	–	do	do.
James F. Robertson	5	–	–	In the colony	Son of M. and J. Robertson	–	do	do.
Rosetta Robertson	1	–	–	do	Daughter of M. and J. Robertson	–	–	do.
Calvin Douglas	22	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Milly Douglas	16	–	October, 1831	–	Calvin Douglas's sister	–	do	do.
Marinda Robertson	8	7	Feb., 1833	–	Michael Robertson's daughter	–	do	do.
Marvell Smith	30	–	Aug., 1842	–	–	Carpenter	do	do.
Emeline Smith	22	–	do	–	Marvell Smith's wife	–	do	do.
Eveline Smith	7	–	do	–	Emeline Smith's sister	–	At school	do.
Joanna Smith	5	4	do	–	Daughter of M. and E. Smith	–	–	do.
Sampson Dozier	45	–	October, 1831	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Maria Dozier	29	–	do	–	Sampson Dozier's wife	–	do	do.
Peter Dozier	22	–	do	–	Sampson Dozier's brother	Farmer	do	do.
Joseph Dozier	16	–	do	–	do do	do	do	do.
Easter Dozier	14	–	do	–	Sampson Dozier's sister	do	do	do.
M. Commander	21	–	do	–	–	do	do	do.
Martha Smith	16	7	do	–	None	–	do	do.
Nancy Spellman	42	–	Jan., 1831	–	Widow of H. Spellman	Washerwoman	do	do.
Benjamin Spellman	15	–	do	–	Nancy Spellman's son	–	do	do.
William Spellman	6	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	At school	do.
Martha Spellman	4	–	–	do	Nancy Spellman's daughter	–	–	do.
Harriet Spellman	3	–	–	do	do do	–	–	Feeble.
Milly Spellman	2	–	–	do	do do	–	–	Good.
Tempy Briant	13	7	Feb., 1838	–	Orphan	–	None	do.
Zion Harris	38	–	Feb., 1830	–	–	Trader	Reads	do.
Martha Harris	28	–	do	–	Zion Harris's wife	–	Reads and writes	do.
Mary Kennedy	16	–	August, 1842	–	Zion Harris's cousin	–	do	Feeble.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Robert Kennedy	12	–	August, 1842	–	Zion Harris's cousin	–	At school	Good.
Berry Ben	13	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Apprentice	do	do.
William Harris	14	–	do	–	Orphan	do	None	do.
N. Tamor	6	7	–	In the colony	do	do	At school	do.
G. S. Brown	45	–	Feb., 1838	–	–	Missionary	Liberal	do.
Harriet Brown	29	–	Feb., 1833	–	Wife of G. S. Brown	–	None	do.
Hannah Brown	2	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of G. S and H. Brown	–	–	Feeble.
William Harper	8	–	–	do	Orphan	Apprentice	At school	do.
Maria Briggs	29	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
Frank Briggs	19	–	do	–	Maria Briggs's brother	Laborer	do	do.
Hancy Briggs	8	–	–	In the colony	Maria Briggs's sister	–	At school	do.
Julian Briggs	7	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Moses Ligans	23	–	Feb., 1833	–	None	Blind	None	do.
Isaac Simons	30	–	March, 1826	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Ann Simons	27	–	Jan., 1831	–	Isaac Simons's wife	–	do	do.
Amos Simons	10	–	–	In the colony	Isaac Simons's brother	–	do	do.
Mordecai Simons	4	–	–	In the colony	Son of Isaac and H.	–	–	do.
Clarissa Simons	6	–	–	do	Isaac's Simons's sister	–	At school	do.
Zachariah Simons	2	11	–	do	Son of Isaac and A. Simons's	–	–	do.
Isaac Lawrence	32	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Sawyer	Reads and writes	do.
Emily Lawrence	32	–	do	–	Isaac Lawrence's wife	–	None	do.
Adeline Lawrence	14	–	–	In the colony	Isaac Lawrence's sister	–	Reads	do.
Samuel White	60	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Farmer	None	Decline.
Lucy Pray	50	–	August, 1842	–	–	Nurse	do	Good.
Edward Pray	16	–	do	–	Lucy Pray's son	Laborer	do	do.
Betsey Pray	13	–	do	–	Lucy Pray's daughter	–	At school	do.
Edward Anderson	60	–	do	–	–	Farmer	None	Infirm.
Patience Anderson	53	–	do	–	Edward Anderson's wife	–	do	do.
Alexander Rix	45	–	Sept., 1839	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Louisa Prescot	44	–	do	–	–	Seamstress	do	do.
Henry Prescot	17	–	do	–	Louisa Prescot's son	Laborer	do	do.
Sarah Prescot	13	–	do	–	Louisa Prescot's daughter	–	At school	do.

George Prescot	8	7	do	–	Louisa Prescot's son	–	do	do.
Joseph Blackledge	37	–	August, 1842	–	– – –	Trader	Reads	do.
Ann Blackledge	34	–	do	–	Joseph Blackledge's wife	–	None	do.
Irven Earley	13	–	June, 1830	–	Orphan – –	Apprentice	do	do.
Albert Paylin	10	–	–	In the colony	do – –	do	At school	do.
Josiah Peal	9	5	–	do	do – –	do	do	do.
Patience Scott	34	–	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	Washerwoman	None	Good.
Maria Stephens	21	–	August, 1842	–	Patience Scott's cousin	do	do	do.
Calvin Stephens	20	–	do	–	Maria Stephens's brother	Laborer	do	do.
Louisa Scott	14	–	Jan., 1832	–	Patience Scott's daughter	–	At school	do.
Merinda Scott	16	–	do	–	Patience Scott's sister	–	None	do.
Jackson Scott	9	6	–	In the colony	Patience Scott's son	–	At school	do.
Francis Clarke	30	–	Feb., 1826	–	– – –	Carpenter	None	do.
Milly Clarke	26	–	March, 1826	–	Francis Clarke's wife	–	do	do.
Charlotte Clarke	50	–	Feb., 1826	–	Francis Clarke's mother	Nurse	do	Feeble.
Thomas Morris	22	–	March, 1826	–	George Morris's brother	Laborer	do	do.
George Morris	24	–	do	–	– – –	do	do	do.
Harriet Clarke	2	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of F. and C.	–	–	do.
Nancy Scott	3	–	–	do	Daughter of P. Scott	–	–	do.
Abagail Scott	2	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Simon Smith	55	–	Feb., 1838	–	– – –	Laborer	None	Decline.
Tana Smith	28	–	April, 1835	–	Simon Smith's wife	–	do	Good.
Anthony Smith	2	11	–	In the colony	Son of Simon and Tana Smith	–	–	do.
Benjamin Gordon	48	–	Sept., 1839	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Malinda Gordon	46	–	do	–	Benjamin Gordon's wife	–	do	do.
Rebecca Gordon	19	–	do	–	Daughter of B. and Malinda Gordon	–	do	do.
Lucretia Gordon	18	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Sampson Gordon	14	–	do	–	Son of Benj. and Malinda Gordon	–	do	do.
John Crocket	23	6	Dec., 1830	–	– – –	Laborer	do	do.
Allen Travis	25	–	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	Constable	Reads and writes	do.
Louisa Travis	25	–	do	–	Allen Travis's wife	–	None	do.
Chauncy Travis	4	–	–	In the colony	Son of Allen and Louisa Travis	–	–	do.
William Travis	4	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Josephine Travis	2	–	–	do	Daughter of A. and Louisa Travis	–	–	do.
Deborah Turner	14	6	Jan., 1832	–	Orphan – –	Apprentice	None	do.
Charles Carter	49	–	June, 1832	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Lucretia Carter	45	–	April, 1835	–	Charles Carter's wife	–	do	do.
Elsey Carter	13	–	June, 1832	–	Charles Carter's daughter	–	do	do.
Serina Carter	10	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	At school	do.
Jesse Galapsey	30	–	August, 1842	–	Charles Carter's son-in-law	Farmer	None	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Eliza Galapsey	19	–	Jan., 1833	–	Jesse Galapsey's wife	–	None	Good.
James Leiper	6	–	August, 1842	–	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.
Allen Leiper	4	8	do	–	do	do	do	Feeble.
Hopkins Erskines	23	–	Feb., 1830	–	–	School teacher	Liberal	Good.
Eliza Erskines	19	–	Jan., 1833	–	Hopkins Erskines's wife	–	Reads and writes	do.
Ann Greenfield	48	–	Oct., 1831	–	–	Nurse	None	do.
Mahala Greenfield	12	–	do	–	Ann Greenfield's daughter	–	do	do.
Rhoda Bryan	18	–	do	–	–	Washerwoman	do	do.
Egleton Bryan	2	–	–	In the colony	Rhoda Bryan's son	–	–	do.
Asa Williams	40	–	Sept., 1839	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Martha Williams	24	–	do	–	Asa Williams's wife	–	do	do.
Eliza Williams	10	–	do	–	Asa Wiliams's sister	–	do	do.
John Williams	2	10	–	In the colony	Son of Asa and Martha Williams	–	do	do.
Philip Pritchard	46	–	March, 1826	–	–	Justice of the peace	Reads and writes	do.
Ovelton Pritchard	18	–	do	–	Philip Pritchard's daughter	–	None	do.
Moses Pritchard	12	–	–	In the colony	Philip Pritchard's son	–	At school	do.
James Pritchard	7	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Henry Russell	22	–	July, 1833	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Penina Russell	16	6	do	–	Henry Russell's sister	–	do	do.
Thomas Travis	27	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Carpenter	Reads	do.
Rebecca Travis	23	–	Feb., 1828	–	Wife of Thomas Travis	–	Reads and writes	do.
Thomas Travis, jr.	4	–	–	In the colony	Son of F. and R.	–	–	do.
Mary Travis	2	–	–	do	Daughter of F. and R.	–	–	do.
Eliza Harvey	7	–	–	do	Rebecca's sister	–	At school	do.
Martha Scott	16	–	Jan., 1832	–	Thomas's sister	–	None	do.
Robert Scott	17	–	do	–	Thomas's brother	Sawyer	do	do.
Lavinia Scott	14	–	do	–	Thomas's sister	–	do	do.
Alfred Soott	12	–	do	–	Thomas's brother	–	do	do.
Copeland Scott	11	10	do	–	do	–	do	do.
J. H. Tan	42	–	Jan., 1831	–	–	Shoe maker	Reads	do.
Mary Tan	11	–	do	–	J. H. Tan's daughter	–	At school	do.
Martha Tan	9	–	–	In the colony	do	–	do	do.

Easter Duck	55	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Nurse	None	Decline.
Croco Wallow	28	–	Sept., 1839	–	–	Farmer	do	Good.
Samuel Wallow	26	–	do	–	–	do	do	do.
Harper Wallow	25	–	do	–	–	do	do	do.
Lucy Briant	44	–	July, 1833	–	S. Briant's widow	Nurse	do	Feeble.
George Briant	9	–	–	In the colony	Lucy's son	–	do	Good.
Alfred Briant	7	10	–	do	do	–	do	do.
John Mitchell	28	–	March, 1826	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
Peggy Mitchell	30	–	April, 1827	–	John's wife	–	do	Decline.
Davis Spellman	5	–	–	In the colony	John's step-son	–	–	Good.
Thomas Spellman	5	–	–	do	do	–	None	do.
Mary Tour	13	5	–	do	Orphan	–	do	do.
Timothy Pritchard	47	–	March, 1826	–	–	Farmer	Reads and writes	do.
Lucinda Pritchard	24	–	Oct., 1826	–	Timothy's wife	–	None	do.
John Pritchard	2	–	–	In the colony	Son of T. and L. Pritchard	–	–	do.
Timothy Pritchard	1	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Martha Warrington	12	–	Oct., 1826	–	Orphan	Apprentice	None	do.
James Wallo	28	–	Sept, 1829	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Jane Wallo	24	–	Jan., 1828	–	James's wife	–	do	do.
Milly Jordan	17	–	April, 1835	–	James's sister	–	do	do.
Thomas Duck	10	–	do	–	–	Apprentice	At school	do.
Lacky Waller	29	–	Sept., 1839	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Judy Waller	53	–	Jan., 1828	–	Lacky's wife	Nurse	do	do.
John Tisdale	19	–	do	–	Judy's son	Laborer	do	do.
Melvina White	10	–	–	In the colony	–	Apprentice	do	do.
Judy Smith	50	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Nurse	do	Feeble.
Judy Smith	23	15	do	–	Judy's daughter	Washerwoman	do	Good.
Anarchy White	30	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Seamstress	do	do.
Gadsey Outland	19	–	do	–	Anarchy's sister	–	do	do.
Elizabeth Outland	10	–	–	In the colony	do	–	do	do.
Levy Chapel	22	–	Oct., 1831	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
Mary Walker	32	–	July, 1833	–	Lewis's sister	Washerwoman	do	do.
Irvin Walker	5	–	–	In the colony	Mary's son	–	–	do.
Lucilla Walker	4	–	–	do	Mary's daughter	–	–	do.
Elizabeth Walker	2	–	–	do	do	–	–	do.
Henry Hase	42	–	Sept., 1839	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Eliza Hase	27	–	do	–	Henry's wife	–	do	do.
Charles Thompson	6	11	–	In the colony	Eliza's son	–	At school	do.
Daniel Ware	48	–	Feb., 1833	–	–	Shoe maker	Reads	do.
Edy Ware	46	–	do	–	Daniel's wife	–	None	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Daniel Ware, jr.	4	–	–	In the colony	Son of D. and E. Ware	–	–	Good.
Hester Ware	3	–	–	do	Daughter of D. and E. Ware	–	None	do.
John Harvey	16	–	Feb., 1833	–	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.
Mary Harvey	10	–	–	In the colony	John's sister	do	do	do.
John Terell	16	7	Feb., 1833	–	–	do	do	do.
Anthony Toliver	59	–	June, 1832	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
William Toliver	14	–	do	–	Anthony's son	–	At school	do.
Lewis Robertson	10	–	–	In the colony	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.
Jacob Harvey	8	–	–	do	do	do	do	do.
Abram Blackledge	33	–	August, 1842	–	–	Trader	Reads	do.
Nelly Blackledge	31	–	do	–	Abram's wife	–	None	do.
Toby Blackledge	5	–	do	–	Son of A. and N. Blackledge	–	do	do.
Mary Blackledge	3	–	do	–	Daughter of A. and N. Blackledge	–	–	do.
Richard Blackledge	2	9	do	–	Son of A. and N. Blackledge	–	–	do.
Cuffee McDonough	50	–	do	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Sarah McDonough	56	–	do	–	Cuffee's wife	–	do	do.
Hannah McDonough	22	–	do	–	Sarah's daughter	Washerwoman	do	do.
Bridge Hives	28	–	do	–	–	do	do	do.
Eliza Robertson	45	–	do	–	–	Nurse	do	Feeble.
Jane Robertson	16	–	do	–	Eliza's daughter	–	do	Good.
William Robertson	14	–	do	–	Eliza's son	–	At school	do.
Caty Lucas	31	8	Feb., 1830	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
Cornelius Johnson	28	–	August, 1842	–	–	Carpenter	do	do.
Polly Johnson	20	–	do	–	Wife of Cornelius	–	do	Feeble.
Susan Johnson	16	–	do	–	Sister of Cornelius	–	do	Good.
Josiah Johnson	24	–	do	–	Brother of Cornelius	Farmer	do	do.
Charles Johnson	9	–	do	–	do	–	At school	do.
James Fuller	40	–	do	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Henrietta Fuller	40	–	do	–	Wife of James Fuller	–	do	do.
Molly Jackson	22	–	do	–	Henrietta's sister	Washerwoman	do	do.
Alexander Jackson	20	–	do	–	Henrietta's brother	Laborer	do	do.
Emanuel Fuller	7	–	do	–	Son of J. and H. Fuller	–	At school	do.

Harriet Fuller	5	–	do	–	Daughter of J. and H. Fuller	–	–	do.
Lydia Jackson	6	–	do	–	Daughter of Molly Jackson	–	At school	do.
Charity Jackson	4	–	do	–	do do	–	–	do.
Willis Jackson	3	14	do	–	Son of Molly Jackson	–	–	do.
Beverly Kelly	40	–	do	–	– –	Farmer	None	do.
Charles Kelly	20	–	do	–	Beverly Kelly's son	do	do	do.
Maria Kelly	19	–	do	–	Beverly Kelly's daughter	–	do	do.
Sarah Kelly	18	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Polly Jackson	50	–	do	–	– –	Nurse	do	Decline.
Seamore Jackson	30	–	do	–	Polly Jackson's son	Laborer	do	Good.
Mary Jackson	26	–	do	–	Polly Jackson's daughter	Washerwoman	do	do.
George Jackson	25	–	do	–	Polly Jackson's son	Sawyer	do	do.
Nancy Jackson	22	–	do	–	Polly Jackson's daughter	–	do	Feeble.
Elvira Jackson	5	10	do	–	do do	–	do	Good.
Jack Aikins	23	–	do	–	– –	Sawyer	do	do.
Rebecca Briggs	20	–	do	–	Jack Aikins's sister-in-law	Washerwoman	do	do.
Miltada Briggs	14	–	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
Jane Smith	28	–	do	–	Widow of Mechlin Smith	Washerwoman	None	do.
Letty Smith	6	–	do	–	Daughter of M. and J. Smith	–	At school	do.
Mary Smith	4	6	do	–	do do	–	–	do.
Richard Carter	35	–	Jan., 1834	–	– –	Sawyer	None	do.
Robert Carter	7	–	–	In the colony	Richard Carter's son	–	At school	do.
Caroline Carter	10	–	Jan., 1834	–	Richard Carter's daughter	–	do	do.
Ballimon Carter	5	–	–	In the colony	Richard Carter's son	–	–	do.
Catharine Carter	2	–	–	do	Richard Carter's daughter	–	–	do.
Andrew Jackson	16	6	Jan., 1834	–	– –	Apprentice	None	do.
Augustine Lambert	30	–	Aug., 1842	–	– –	Farmer	do	do.
Julia Lambert	22	–	do	–	Augustine Lambert's wife	–	do	do.
Jonathan Lambert	4	–	do	–	Son of A. and J. Lambert	–	do	do.
Phillis Watts	50	–	do	–	– –	Nurse	do	do.
Washington Watts	23	–	do	–	Phillis Watts's son	Laborer	do	do.
Priscilla Blackledge	29	–	do	–	– –	Washerwoman	do	do.
Moses Smith	8	–	do	–	Priscilla's son	–	At school	do.
William Smith	7	8	do	–	do	–	do	do.

Population of Millsburg.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Cuffie Palms	24	–	Feb., 1828	–	- - - -	Farmer	None	Good.
Margaret Palms	16	–	do	–	Cuffie Palms's sister	–	do	do.
John Bacter	60	–	do	–	- - - -	Farmer	do	do.
James Sims	28	–	do	–	- - - -	do	do	do.
Edney Sims	30	–	do	–	Joseph Sims's wife	–	do	do.
George Sims	5	6	——, 1828	–	Son of Joseph and Edney Sims	–	–	do.
Henry Russ	45	–	April, 1835	–	- - - -	Farmer	None	do.
Humpton Russ	20	–	do	–	Son of H. Russ	Sawyer	do	do.
Nanny Russ	16	–	do	–	Daughter of H. Russ	–	do	do.
Jemina Russ	10	–	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
James Russ	9	–	do	–	Son of H. Russ	–	do	do.
Lydia Russ	7	6	–	In the colony	Daughter of H. Russ	–	do	do.
Adam Locket	36	–	April, 1835	–	- - - -	Sawyer	None	do.
Vina Locket	10	–	do	–	Adam Locket's daughter	–	At school	do.
David Locket	8	–	do	–	Adam Locket's son	–	do	do.
James Locket	4	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	–	do.
Caroline Locket	3	–	–	do	Adam Locket's daughter	–	–	do.
Eliza Butler	23	6	–	–	Adam Locket's sister-in-law	Seamstress	None	do.
Walker Young	33	–	Feb., 1838	–	- - - -	Farmer	do	do.
Barbary Young	27	–	do	–	Walker Young's wife	–	do	Feeble.
Edmond Peal	9	–	–	In the colony	Barbary Young's brother	–	At school	Good.
William W. Peal	5	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Aphia Long	2	–	–	do	Daughter of W. and B.	–	–	do.
Patsey Bounty	13	6	–	do	Orphan - -	Apprentice	At school	do.
Henry Davis	62	–	Feb., 1828	–	- - - -	Farmer	do	do.
Dorcas Davis	72	–	do	–	Henry Davis's wife	–	do	do.
Counsel Davis	19	–	do	–	Son of Henry and Dorcas Davis	Laborer	do	do.
Joseph Peal	13	–	–	In the colony	Orphan - - -	Apprentice	do	do.

William Kennedy	23	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Carpenter	Reads and writes	do.
Mary Kennedy	23	–	do	–	William Kennedy's wife	–	None	do.
Mary Ann Kennedy	2	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of W. and M. Kennedy	–	–	do.
Amelia Kennedy	–	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Matilda Wilson	10	9	–	do	Orphan	Apprentice	None	do.
Jesse Kennedy	54	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Elizabeth Kennedy	44	–	do	–	Jesse Kennedy's wife	–	do	Decline.
Shadrick Kennedy	22	–	do	–	Son of J. and E. Kennedy	Sawyer	do	Good.
Wily Kennedy	16	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Christian Kennedy	9	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	At school	do.
Robert Allen	16	–	Feb., 1832	–	None	–	None	do.
Hampton Russ	16	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.
Silvia Joiner	12	8	–	In the colony	do	–	do	do.
Cato Outland	26	–	–	–	–	Trader	do	do.
Elizabeth Outland	36	–	Jan., ——	–	Cato Outland's wife	–	do	do.
Mary Jane Outland	6	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of C. and E. Outland	–	do	do.
——, infant daughter	–	–	–	do	do do	–	At school	do.
James Outland	12	5	–	do	Cato Outland's brother	–	do	do.
James Bullock	27	–	April, 1835	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Charity Bullock	30	–	do	–	Wife of James Bullock	–	do	do.
Elizabeth Bullock	4	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of J. and Charity Bullock	–	do	do.
Margaret Bullock	1	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Dow Bond	13	–	April, 1835	–	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Mehetibal Bond	12	–	do	–	Orphan	–	do	do.
Catharine Sky	10	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.
Peter Bullock	10	–	do	–	Brother of James Bullock	–	do	do.
Margaret White	16	–	do	–	–	Apprentice	At school	do.
James White	12	10	–	In the colony	Margaret's brother	do	None	do.
Richard Smith	30	–	Feb., 1838	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Jane Smith	26	–	do	–	Richard Smith's wife	–	do	do.
Cornelius Smith	4	–	–	In the colony	Son of Richard and Jane Smith	–	–	do.
Minty F. Smith	2	4	–	do	Daughter of Rich'd and Jane Smith	–	–	do.
Nathaniel Righus	29	–	April, 1835	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Julia Righus	30	–	do	–	Nathaniel Righus's wife	–	do	do.
Wm. F. Righus, infant	–	–	–	In the colony	Son of Nathaniel and Julia Righus	–	–	do.
Alexander Willis	18	–	April, 1835	–	Julia Righus's brother	Farmer	None	do.
Jane Willis	5	–	–	In the colony	Julia Righus's sister	–	–	do.
Peter Williams	13	6	——, 1835	–	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Richard White	40	–	August, 1822	–	–	Carpenter	Reads	do.
Mary White	35	–	August, 1842	–	Richard White's wife	–	None	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Richard White, jr.	13	–	–	In the colony	Richard White's son	–	Reads and writes	Invalid.
Harwell White	11	–	–	do	Richard White's daughter	–	–	Good.
Mary Jane White	9	–	–	do	do do	–	At school	do.
Henry Preston	18	6	August, 1842	–	Mary's son	–	None	do.
Richard Smith	46	–	Feb., 1838	–	- - -	Farmer	do	do.
Martha Smith	50	–	do	–	Richard Smith's wife	–	do	do.
James Smith	16	–	do	–	Son of Richard and Martha Smith	–	At school	do.
Emily Smith	14	–	do	–	Daughter of R'd and Martha Smith	–	do	do.
Jennett Smith	12	–	Feb., 1838	–	do do	–	do	do.
Sandy Smith	9	–	do	–	Son of Richard and Martha Smith	–	do	do.
Alexander Holmes	50	7	do	–	- - -	Farmer	None	Decline.
Daniel Smart	56	–	Jan., 1828	–	- - -	do	do	Good.
Minty Smart	45	–	do	–	Daniel Smart's wife	–	do	do.
Alexander Smart	20	–	do	–	Son of Daniel and Minty Smart	Farmer	do	do.
Maria Smart	11	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Dan'l and Minty Smart	–	do	do.
James Bond	7	–	–	do	Orphan	Apprentice	At school	do.
Edward Peal	24	–	Feb., 1828	–	- - -	Sawyer	None	do.
Harriet Peal	20	–	do	–	Edward Peal's wife	–	do	do.
Ann Peal	2	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of E. and Harriet Peal	–	–	do.
Solomon Peal	–	9	–	do	Son of Edward and Harriet Peal	–	–	do.
Caroline Banks	30	–	Oct., 1831	–	Widow of Henry	Washerwoman	None	do.
Burwell Foster	16	–	do	–	- - -	–	do	do.
John Foster	10	–	do	–	Brother of Burwell Foster	–	do	do.
William Duncan	13	–	do	–	- - -	Apprentice	do	do.
Henry Harrison	10	–	do	–	- - -	do	do	do.
Matilda M. Field	14	6	do	–	Caroline's sister	–	do	do.
Philip Coleman	46	–	July, 1836	–	- - -	Farmer	do	do.
Phillis Coleman	38	–	do	–	Philip Coleman's wife	–	do	do.
Julia Coleman	3	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of P. and Phillis Coleman	–	–	do.
Jane Sims	19	–	Feb., 1838	–	Sister of Philis Coleman	Seamstress	None	do.
Jefferson Campbell	14	–	do	–	do do	Apprentice	do	do.
Thomas Martin	14	–	do	–	- - -	do	At school	do.

Hannah McDermit	6	7	–	In the colony	Orphan	do	do	do.
James Edmerson	25	–	July, 1837	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Matilda Edmerson	21	–	do	–	Joseph's wife	–	do	do.
Elijah Edmerson	1	–	–	In the colony	Son of J. and M.	–	–	do.
F. Richardson	40	4	March, 1829	–	–	Sawyer	Reads	do.
Reuben Mitchell	46	–	Feb., 1838	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Rachel Mitchell	35	–	do	–	Wife of Reuben Mitchell	–	do	do.
George Mitchell	12	–	do	–	Son of Reuben and Rachel Mitchell	–	At school	do.
William Mitchell	9	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Thomas Mitchell	8	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Louisa Mitchell	4	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	–	do.
Benjamin Palms	30	–	Feb., 1838	–	do do	Farmer	None	do.
Mary Palms	28	–	do	–	Benjamin Palms's wife	–	do	do.
Eliza Palms	7	9	do	–	Daughter of Benj. and Mary Palms	–	At school	do.
Robert Sims	40	–	do	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Edy Sims	35	–	do	–	Robert's wife	–	do	do.
James Sims	6	–	do	–	Son of R. and E. Sims	–	At school	do.
Josiah Sims	1	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	–	do.
Cæsar Sims	22	–	Feb., 1838	–	Robert's brother	Laborer	None	do.
Volina Sims	18	–	do	–	Robert's sister	Seamstress	do	do.
Sarah Sims	5	–	–	In the colony	do	–	–	do.
Fanny Sims	4	8	–	do	do	–	–	do.
Barbara Bond	47	–	Feb., 1838	–	–	Nurse	None	do.
Francis Bond	13	–	do	–	Barbara's son	–	do	do.
Edward Bond	10	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.
Lewis Johnson	25	–	do	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
Dancy Martin	36	–	July, 1836	–	–	do	do	do.
Alexander Martin	19	–	do	–	Dancy's brother	do	do	do.
Wily Martin	19	7	do	–	do	do	do	do.
Jack Bond	29	–	do	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Susan Bond	22	–	do	–	Jack's wife	–	do	do.
——, infant son	–	–	–	In the colony	Son of J. and S. Bond	–	–	do.
Levy Martin	3	–	–	do	Brother to Jack	–	–	do.
Thornton Sims	26	–	July, 1836	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Selina Sims	2	6	–	In the colony	Thornton's daughter	–	–	do.
Tabitha Miller	55	–	Feb., 1838	–	–	Nurse	None	Decline.
Benjamin Mallory	6	–	do	–	Tabitha's grandson	–	At school	Good.
Wilson Martin	6	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.
George Carter	24	–	April, 1835	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Maria Bond	15	5	do	–	Orphan	–	do	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Archer Moore	46	–	April, 1835	–	- - -	Farmer	Reads	Good.
Eunice Moore	40	–	Jan., 1834	–	Archer's wife	School teacher	Reads and writes	Decline.
Archer Moore, jr.	27	–	April, 1835	–	Archer's son	Laborer	None	Good.
Eunice Moore, jr.	2	–	–	In the colony	Archer's adopted daughter	–	–	do.
Malvina Bullock	11	–	April, 1835	–	Daughter of W. Bullock	Apprentice	None	do.
Daniel Melvin	45	6	March, 1841	–	- - -	Shoe maker	do	do.
Matthew Diggs	50	–	April, 1839	–	- - -	Farmer	do	do.
Eve Diggs	48	–	do	–	Matthew's wife	–	do	do.
Bruster Diggs	22	–	do	–	Son of M. and E. Diggs	Laborer	do	do.
Ellen Diggs	19	–	do	–	Daughter of M. and E. Diggs	–	do	do.
Rebecca Diggs	15	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Edmon Diggs	14	–	do	–	Son of M. and E. Diggs	–	At school	do.
Arthur Diggs	12	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Eveline Diggs	7	–	do	–	Daughter of M. and E. Diggs	–	do	do.
Joseph Diggs	6	–	do	–	Son of M. and E. Diggs	–	do	do.
John Diggs	5	10	do	–	do do	–	None	do.
Washington Flood	27	–	Oct., 1831	–	- - -	Farmer	do	do.
Manda Flood	26	–	do	–	Washington's wife	–	do	do.
Henry Tanza	5	–	–	In the colony	Washington's son	–	do	do.
Tobias McDermit	55	–	Jan., 1828	–	- - -	Farmer	do	Infirm.
Mumford Voten	29	5	do	–	- - -	Laborer	do	Good.
Saverre Bloom	43	–	Feb., 1837	–	- - -	Farmer	do	do.
Flora Bloom	30	–	do	–	Saverre's wife	–	do	do.
William Bloom	12	–	do	–	Son of S. and F. Bloom	–	do	do.
Corena Bloom	11	–	do	–	Daughter of S. and F. Bloom	–	At school	do.
Augusta Bloom	9	–	do	–	Son of S. and F. Bloom	–	do	do.
Sarah Bloom	7	–	do	–	Daughter of S. and F. Bloom	–	do	do.
Julia Bloom	4	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	–	do.
Susan Shuman	45	–	Feb., 1833	–	- - -	Nurse	None	do.
Tracier Shuman	9	–	do	–	Susan's daughter	–	do	do.
Corena Voten	12	–	do	–	- - -	–	do	do.
Delila George	34	–	Jan., 1828	–	- - -	Nurse	do	do.

B. Dickerson	21	–	do	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
Debric McGee	26	13	do	–	–	do	do	do.
James Voten	30	–	Feb., 1837	–	–	do	do	do.
Helen Voten	20	–	March, 1841	–	Joseph's wife	–	do	do.
Henry Walker	34	–	August, 1842	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
Ann Walker	27	–	do	–	Henry's wife	do	do	do.
Polly Walker	4	–	do	–	Daughter of H. and A. Walker	–	–	do.
William McGee	24	–	July, 1833	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Rhina McGee	20	–	do	–	William's wife	–	do	do.
Henry McGee	3	–	–	In the colony	William's son	–	do	do.
Margaret McGee	9	9	–	do	William's sister	–	At school	do.
David Carter	33	–	April, 1835	–	–	Sawyer	None	do.
Rhoda Carter	28	–	do	–	David's wife	–	do	do.
Rebecca Carter	2	–	–	In the colony	David and Rhoda Carter's daughter	–	–	do.
Mary Smith	18	4	April, 1835	–	–	Seamstress	None	do.
R. R. Wilson	46	–	Jan., 1834	–	–	Missionary	Reads and writes	do.
Alphia Wilson	39	–	April, 1836	–	Beverly's wife	–	None	do.
Sarah Wilson	17	–	do	–	Daughter of B. and A. Wilson	–	Reads and writes	do.
James Wilson	12	–	do	–	Son of B. and A. Wilson	–	At school	do.
Virginia Wilson	4	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of B. and A. Wilson	–	–	do.
Beverly Wilson	7	–	–	do	Son of B. and A. Wilson	–	–	do.
Alphia Ann Wilson	–	–	–	do	Daughter of B. and A. Wilson	–	None	do.
Silvia Peal	16	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Apprentice	do	do.
Chauncy Martin	46	–	July, 1836	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
Oran Outlan	16	–	Feb., 1838	–	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.
Zachariah Outlan	12	–	–	In the colony	do	do	do	do.
Charles Outlan	7	12	–	do	do	do	do	do.
Cyrus Willis	51	–	July, 1833	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Julia Willis	26	–	August, 1842	–	Wife of Cyrus Willis	–	do	Feeble.
Mary Ann Willis	21	–	July, 1833	–	Daughter of Cyrus Willis	Seamstress	Reads	Good.
Nancy Willis	16	–	do	–	do do	–	None	do.
Joseph Willis	13	–	do	–	Son of Cyrus Willis	–	do	do.
Robert Willis	11	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Philip Nichols	28	–	do	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
Julia Stewart	33	–	Feb., 1838	–	–	Washerwoman	do	do.
Charles Henderson	16	–	do	–	Julia Stewart's son	–	do	do.
William Martin	25	–	July, 1836	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
John Lewis	30	11	April, 1835	–	–	do	do	do.
Hartwell Smith	23	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	do	do	do.
George Smith	18	–	do	–	Hartwell Smith's brother	do	do	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Isam Smith	13	–	Feb., 1828	–	Hartwell Smith's brother	Laborer	None	Good.
William Smith	10	–	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
George Willis	18	–	do	–	- - -	–	None	do.
David Teage	10	–	–	In the colony	- - -	Apprentice	do	do.
Thomas Brown	9	–	–	do	Brother of George	do	do	do.
James Curvell	9	–	–	do	- - -	do	do	do.
Jack Moore	8	–	–	do	- - -	–	At school	do.
Sarah Willis	5	10	–	do	Orphan - -	–	–	do.

Population of Marshall.

James Powell	30	–	Jan., 1833	–	- - -	Carpenter	Reads	Good.
Maria Powell	22	–	Feb., 1837	–	James Powell's wife	–	Reads and writes	do.
——, infant	–	–	–	In the colony	Son of James and Maria Powell	–	–	do.
Martha Calbert	14	4	Feb., 1833	–	- - -	Apprentice	–	do.
William Ruffin	60	–	Feb., 1824	–	- - -	Carpenter	None	do.
Catharine Ruffin	39	–	March, 1829	–	William Ruffin's wife	–	do	do.
Elizabeth Ruffin	19	–	Feb , 1824	–	William Ruffin's daughter	–	Reads	do.
John Peters	25	–	April, 1835	–	- - -	Laborer	None	do.
Peter Ruffin	15	–	–	In the colony	- - -	Apprentice	do	do.
Joseph Lewis	26	–	April, 1835	–	- - -	Sawyer	do	do.
Parthena Lewis	26	–	Jan., 1834	–	Joseph Lewis's wife	–	do	Feeble.
Francis Butler	20	–	April, 1835	–	- - -	Laborer	do	Good.
James Butler	19	–	do	–	Brother of Francis Butler	do	do	do.
Samuel Butler	18	–	do	–	do do	do	do	do.
Robert Butler	17	11	do	–	do do	do	do	do.
Anthony Gibson	40	–	April, 1836	–	- - -	Farmer	do	do.
Elizabeth Gibson	34	–	do	–	Anthony Gibson's wife	–	do	do.
Wesley Gibson	13	–	do	–	Son of A. and E. Gibson	–	At school	do.

Mary Gibson	11	–	do	–	Daughter of A. and E. Gibson	–	do	do.
Anthony Gibson, jr.	9	–	do	–	Son of A. and E. Gibson	–	do	do.
Beverly Gibson	5	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	do	do.
Maria Gibson, infant	–	–	–	do	Daughter of A. and E. Gibson	–	–	do.
Joseph Gibson	14	–	–	do	Orphan	Apprentice	None	do.
William Gibson	13	–	–	do	do	do	do	do.
John Gibson	9	–	–	do	do	do	do	do.
William Lewis	7	–	–	do	do	do	do	do.
Mary Hunt	18	12	–	do	–	Washerwoman	do	do.
Alexander Hudson	40	–	Feb., 1838	–	–	Sawyer	do	do.
William W. Davis	24	–	Jan., 1831	–	–	Trader	Reads and writes	do.
Patrick Davis	17	–	do	–	William W. Davis's brother	do	do	do.
Richard Spendlove	19	–	Oct., 1838	–	–	–	None	do.
Byrd Hunt	7	5	–	In the colony	–	Apprentice	do	do.
John B. Woodland	52	–	Sept., 1832	–	–	Trader	Reads	do.
Elizabeth Woodland	38	–	Feb., 1830	–	John B. Woodland's wife	–	None	do.
Matthias Mathews	12	–	–	In the colony	Son of Elizabeth Woodland	Apprentice	do	do.
William Mathews	8	–	–	do	John's wife's son	–	At school	do.
John Mathews	6	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Samuel Woodland	8	–	–	In the colony	John's son	–	do	do.
Gray Smith	20	–	April, 1835	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Peter Smith	12	–	do	–	George's brother	–	At school	do.
John Smith	10	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.
George Canterbury	21	–	do	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
George Canterbury	12	11	do	–	Cousin of George Canterbury	–	At school	do.
Jonas Carey	39	–	March, 1821	–	–	Trader	None	do.
Cassandra Carey	13	–	–	In the colony	Jonas Carey's daughter	–	do	do.
Joseph Carey	12	–	–	do	Jonas Carey's son	–	At school	do.
Jonas Carey	11	–	–	do	Jonas Carey's adopted son	–	do	do.
John Carey	10	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Brown Carey	9	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Tom Peters	16	7	April, 1835	–	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Aaron Utredge	32	–	Feb., 1833	–	–	Trader	Reads and writes	do.
Leonora Utredge	22	–	April, 1836	–	Aaron Utredge's wife	–	Reads	do.
Laura Utredge	2	–	do	In the colony	Daughter of A. and Leonora Utredge	–	–	do.
Henry Brown	15	–	April, 1835	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
John Brown	10	5	do	–	–	Apprentice	do	do.
Davis Mullen	22	–	March, 1826	–	–	Trader	Reads and writes	do.
Barbara Mullen	20	–	June, 1830	–	David Mullen's wife	–	None	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Sarah Jacobs	8	–	–	In the colony	Orphan	–	At school	Good.
Delila Early	9	–	–	do	do	–	do	do.
Tempy Scotland	24	–	Feb., 1838	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
William Miller	10	–	do	–	Tempy Scotland's brother	–	At school	do.
Henry Miller	9	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Richard Carey	2	–	do	–	Tempy Scotland's son	–	–	do.
Nancy Marshall	26	–	April, 1836	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
Mary Ann Marshall, inf.	–	10	–	In the colony	Nancy Marshall's daughter	–	–	do.
Smart Jones	62	–	April, 1835	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
John Jones	23	–	do	–	Smart Jones's son	do	do	do.
Laura Jones	21	–	do	–	Smart Jones's daughter	–	do	do.
James Jones	19	4	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Sarah King	70	–	April, 1836	–	–	Nurse	do	Infirm.
Nancy King	30	–	do	–	Sarah King's daughter	Washerwoman	do	Good.
Moses King	21	–	do	–	Sarah King's son	Laborer	do	do.
Zeudia King	19	–	do	–	do do	do	do	do.
Charlotte Bridget	20	–	do	–	–	Washerwoman	do	do.
Thomas Piere	10	6	do	–	Orphan	–	At school	do.
Lewis Marshall	51	–	do	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Jane Marshall	48	–	do	–	Wife of Lewis Marshall	–	do	do.
Cyrus Marshall	28	–	do	–	Son of Lewis and Jane Marshall	Laborer	do	do.
Harriet Marshall	20	–	do	–	Daughter of Lewis and J. Marshall	–	do	do.
Prince Marshall	8	–	do	–	Son of Lewis and Jane Marshall	–	At school	do.
Thomas Marshall	7	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Henrietta Thomas	25	–	April, 1835	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
James Thomas	8	–	–	In the colony	Henrietta Thomas's brother	–	do	Decline.
George Willis	6	–	–	do	Orphan	Apprentice	At school	do.
Luvenia Goff	23	–	April, 1835	–	–	–	do	do.
Anthony Miers	21	–	do	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Moses Miers	19	12	do	–	–	do	do	do.
Mitchel Earley	30	–	–	–	–	Farmer	Reads and writes	Good.
Margaret Earley	25	–	March, 1829	–	Mitchel Earley's wife	–	Reads	do.

Flora Earley	6	–	–	In the colony	Mitchel Earley's daughter	–	At school	do.
Mary Jane Earley	3	–	–	do	Margaret and M. Earley's daughter	–	–	do.
William Taylor	19	–	August, 1842	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Josephine Taylor	5	6	–	In the colony	William Taylor's sister	–	–	do.
Matthias Bowe	42	–	March, 1826	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Tamar Bowe	36	–	do	–	Wife of Matthias Bowe	–	do	do.
Timothy Bowe	17	–	do	–	Son of Matthias Bowe	–	do	do.
Levy Bowe	10	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of M. and Tamar Bowe	–	At school	do.
Henry Bowe	9	–	–	do	Son of Matthias and Tamar Bowe	–	do	do.
Matthew Bowe	8	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Sarah Bowe	7	–	–	do	Daughter of M. and Tamar Bowe	–	do	do.
Penina Bowe	3	8	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Susan Watkins	27	–	Jan., 1828	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
Lovy Jordan	20	–	do	–	Susan's sister	do	do	do.
Henry Johnson	14	–	–	In the colony	–	–	At school	do.
Jack Robertson	45	–	April, 1835	–	–	Farmer	–	Feeble.
Mary Robertson	23	–	do	–	Jack Robertson's wife	–	None	Good.
Mary White	22	–	do	–	Mary Robertson's cousin	Washerwoman	do	do.
Nancy Williams	26	–	Jan., 1828	–	–	do	do	do.
Jane Williams	20	8	do	–	Nancy Williams's sister	do	do	do.
Nancy Tyner	24	–	August, 1822	–	Widow of U. Tyner	–	do	do.
——, infant daughter	–	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of U. and Nancy Tyner	–	–	do.
Rachel Carter	22	–	March, 1833	–	–	Housekeeper	None	do.
Summer Lloyd	40	–	April, 1835	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Hannah Lloyd	30	–	March, 1826	–	Wife of Summer Lloyd	–	do	do.
Sarah Lloyd	7	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of S. and Hannah Lloyd	–	At school	do.
Wilson Lloyd	4	–	–	do	Son of Summer and Hannah Lloyd	–	–	do.
William H. Lloyd	2	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Mary Lloyd	2	9	–	In the colony	Daughter of S. and H. Lloyd	–	–	do.
Eliza Atkins	46	–	April, 1836	–	–	Seamstress	None	do.
Sarah Atkins	26	–	do	–	Eliza Atkins's daughter	do	do	do.
Mary A. Dozier	1	–	–	In the colony	Sarah Atkins's daughter	–	–	do.
Mary Flood	2	–	–	do	Orphan	–	–	do.
Sarah Marshall	25	–	April, 1836	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
Hezekiah Marshall	18	6	do	–	Sarah Marshall's brother	–	do	do.
Abner Morris	26	–	March, 1826	–	–	Trader	do	do.
Maria Morris	25	–	Jan., 1828	–	Abner Morris's wife	–	do	do.
Elder Hays	7	–	–	In the colony	–	–	At school	do.
Edward Johnson	30	–	Jan., 1827	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Mary Johnson	33	–	March, 1826	–	Edward Johnson's wife	–	do	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Francis Williams	13	–	Feb., 1833	–	Orphan	Apprentice	None	Good.
John Johnson	6	–	–	In the colony	Edward Johnson's son	–	At school	do.
Henry Johnson	5	8	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Phebe Dunkin	34	–	Jan., 1832	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
Jack Johnson	14	–	do	–	Phebe Dunkin's cousin	–	At school	do.
William Johnson	9	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
George Wilson	14	–	do	–	Phebe Dunkin's brother	–	None	do.
William A. Dunkin	5	5	–	In the colony	Phebe Dunkin's son	–	do	do.
James Stephens	36	–	Dec., 1831	–	–	School teacher	Liberal	do.
Renalda Stephens	28	–	August, 1835	–	James Stephens's wife	–	Reads and writes	do.
Reuben Stephens	6	–	–	In the colony	Orphan	Apprentice	At school	do.
Charles Bolin	5	–	–	do	do	do	Reads	do.
Mary Jones	26	5	August, 1835	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.

Population of Edina.

Dublin Grey	50	–	Dec., 1834	–	–	Sawyer	None	Feeble.
Edy Grey	48	–	do	–	Dublin Grey's wife	–	do	Good.
Richard Grey	23	–	do	–	Edy Grey's son	Sawyer	do	do.
Jacob Grey	19	–	do	–	do	do	do	do.
Elias Grey	15	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.
Mary Grey	9	6	do	–	Daughter of D. and E. Grey	–	At school	do.
Lloyd B. Fuller	39	–	Jan., 1828	–	–	Collector	Reads and writes	do.
Hester Ann Fuller	25	–	August, 1822	–	Lloyd B. Fuller's wife	–	Reads	do.
James Fuller	10	–	–	In the colony	Son of L. B. and H. A. Fuller	–	At school	do.
Otty Fuller	8	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Maria Fuller	6	–	–	do	Daughter of L. B. and H. A. Fuller	–	do	do.
Harriet Smith	20	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
Susan Smith	18	7	do	–	Harriet Smith's sister	–	do	do.
James Benson	56	–	August, 1822	–	–	Trader	do	do.

Charles R. Johnson	31	–	March, 1820	–	Mary L. Johnson's husband	–	Liberal	do.
Mary L. Johnson	31	–	August, 1822	–	James's daughter	–	Reads and writes	do.
Rosetta Johnson	8	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of C. R. and M. L. Johnson	–	At school	do.
Gertrude Johnson	6	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Elizabeth Johnson	4	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Ellen Johnson	2	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Elizabeth Shields	20	8	Jan., 1833	–	- - -	Domestic	None	do.
Catharine Scott	40	–	Feb., 1838	–	- - -	Nurse	do	do.
John Scott	18	–	do	–	Catharine Scott's son	Sawyer	do	do.
Kitty Scott	16	–	do	–	Catharine Scott's daughter	–	At school	do.
Harry Stewart	50	4	do	–	- - -	Farmer	None	Feeble.
Elsey Williams	27	–	March, 1825	–	- - -	Washerwoman	do	Good.
Sarah Williams	5	2	–	In the colony	Elsey Williams's daughter	–	do	do.
Minor Howard	37	–	Sept., 1832	–	- - -	Sawyer	do	do.
Jane Howard	31	–	Feb., 1838	–	Minor Howard's wife	–	do	do.
Rebecca Banks	29	–	do	–	Jane Howard's sister	–	do	do.
William Howard	12	–	Sept., 1832	–	Minor Howard's son	–	At school	do.
Mary Howard	8	–	–	In the colony	Minor Howard's daughter	–	do	do.
Mary Ann Howard	10	–	Sept., 1832	–	James's daughter	–	do	do.
——, infant son	–	–	–	In the colony	Son of Minor and Jane Howard	–	–	do.
Margaret Herring	20	–	April, 1836	–	- - -	–	None	do.
Wesley Herring	5	–	–	In the colony	Son of Margaret Herring	–	–	do.
Mary Herring	3	10	–	do	Daughter of Margaret Herring	–	–	do.
Henry W. Duncan	35	–	Jan., 1832	–	- - -	Shoe maker	None	do.
Maria Duncan	28	–	Jan., 1828	–	Henry W. Duncan's wife	–	do	do.
Chapman Duncan	15	–	Jan., 1832	–	Henry W. Duncan's son	–	do	do.
Elizabeth Duncan	12	4	do	–	Henry W. Duncan's daughter	–	At school	do.
John Harris	45	–	June, 1832	–	- - -	Carpenter	None	do.
Sally Harris	27	–	do	–	John Harris's wife	–	do	do.
William Carey	10	–	–	In the colony	Son of James Carey	–	At school	do.
James Carey	8	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Winder Harris	7	–	–	do	- - -	–	do	do.
John Harris	5	–	–	do	Son of John Harris	–	do	do.
Moses Harris	15	–	June, 1832	–	do do	–	None	do.
Charles Harris	12	8	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
Matthew Ran	22	–	Jan., 1832	–	- - -	Carpenter	None	do.
Eliza Ran	21	2	do	–	Matthew's Ran wife	–	do	do.
Marshall Earley	28	–	June, 1830	–	- - -	Sawyer	do	do.
Elsey Earley	50	–	Feb., 1824	–	Marshall Earley's wife	–	Reads	Feeble.
Mary Helen	19	3	Jan., 1831	–	Elsey Earley's niece	–	do	Good.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
John Hanson	50	–	Jan., 1828	–	- - - -	Trader	Reads and writes	Good.
Amy Hanson	55	–	Jan., 1833	–	John Hanson's wife	–	None	do.
Matilda Hanson	22	–	do	–	Amy Hanson's daughter	–	Reads	do.
Azariah Wright	14	4	do	–	Orphan	–	None	do.
Wyat Waring	33	–	Jan., 1832	–	- - - -	Carpenter	do	Decline.
Tama Waring	28	–	Jan., 1833	–	Wyat Waring's wife	–	do	Good.
Margaret Waring	6	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of W. and Tama Waring	–	–	do.
Edward Waring	4	–	–	do	Son of Wyat and Tama Waring	–	–	do.
Lucinda Waring	2	5	–	do	Daughter of W. and Tama Waring	–	–	do.
George C. Belcher	40	–	Jan., 1832	–	- - - -	Sawyer	Reads	do.
Jane Belcher	36	–	do	–	George C. Belcher's wife	–	None	do.
Patsey Belcher	20	–	do	–	Daughter of G. C. and Jane Belcher	–	do	do.
Joseph Newby	41	–	Sept., 1832	–	- - - -	Farmer	do	Invalid.
Nancy Newby	35	–	Jan., 1832	–	Joseph Newby's wife	–	do	Good.
Harriet Newby	12	6	–	In the colony	Joseph Newby's daughter	–	At school	do.
Ephraim Titler	40	–	April, 1834	–	- - - -	Cooper	Reads and writes	do.
Maria Titler	30	–	do	–	Ephraim Titler's wife	–	do	do.
George Titler	6	–	–	In the colony	Son of Ephraim and Maria Titler	–	At school	do.
——, infant son	1	4	–	do	do do	–	–	Sickly.
William L. Weaver	45	–	Feb., 1824	–	- - - -	Merchant	Liberal	Good.
Margaret Weaver	35	–	August, 1822	–	William L. Weaver's wife	–	do	do.
Christiana Weaver	15	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of W. L. and M. Weaver	–	Reads and writes	do.
Rebecca Weaver	5	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Mary Weaver	3	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Napoleon Weaver	1	–	–	do	Son of W. L. and Margaret Weaver	–	–	do.
Candace Preston	70	–	August, 1822	–	Margaret Weaver's mother	–	None	Decline.
Louis Spendlove	14	–	Feb., 1838	–	- - - -	Apprentice	do	Good.
Jarvis Wilson	9	–	–	In the colony	Orphan	do	do	do.
Charles Wilson	5	10	–	do	- - - -	–	–	do.
Fanny Duncan	35	–	Jan., 1832	–	Widow of Daniel	–	None	do.
Jane Duncan	14	–	do	–	Daughter of Fanny Duncan	–	do	do.
Mary Duncan	7	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	At school	do.

Jane Duncan	7	4	–	do	Daughter of D. and Fanny Duncan	–	do	do.
Jeremiah Martin	32	–	Sept., 1832	–	–	Trader	None	do.
Nancy Martin	33	–	do	–	Jeremiah Martin's wife	–	do	Feeble
Diana Newby	60	–	do	–	Nancy Martin's mother	–	do	do.
James Clark	8	4	–	In the colony	Son of John Clark	–	At school	Good.
James D. Washington	34	–	Jan., 1831	–	–	Merchant	Reads and writes	do.
John Ball	36	–	do	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Nancy Smith	25	–	August, 1842	–	–	Housekeeper	do	do.
John Smith	16	–	Sept., 1832	–	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.
Charles Boggs	15	–	do	–	do	do	do	do.
George Boggs	12	6	do	–	do	do	At school	do.
Robert Page	40	–	Dec., 1834	–	–	Blacksmith	None	do.
Matilda Page	29	–	do	–	Robert Page's wife	–	do	do.
Mary Page	6	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Rob't and Matilda Page	–	At school	do.
Jeffry Page	4	–	–	do	Son of Robert and Matilda Page	–	–	do.
John Page	13	5	Dec., 1834	–	Robert Page's son	–	At school	do.
Mary Haynes	49	–	August, 1836	–	–	Seamstress	None	do.
Mary Haynes	18	–	do	–	Daughter of Mary Haynes	do	Reads	do.
John Haynes	21	–	do	–	Son of Mary Haynes	Carpenter	do	do.
Anthony Haynes	13	4	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
Davis White	35	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Sucky White	31	–	March, 1826	–	Davis White's wife	–	do	do.
Amelia Taylor	71	–	do	–	Sucky White's mother	Nurse	do	Feeble.
George Taylor	18	–	do	–	Amelia Taylor's son	–	do	Good.
Peter Williams	16	–	Feb., 1838	–	–	Apprentice	do	do.
Andrew Williams	14	6	do	–	Peter Williams's brother	do	do	do.
Nathaniel Harris	50	–	June, 1832	–	–	Trader	do	do.
Louisa Harris	40	–	August, 1836	–	Nathaniel Harris's wife	–	do	do.
Amelia Mustapher	16	–	do	–	Louisa Harris's daughter	–	do	do.
James Mustapher	14	–	do	–	Louisa Harris's son	–	Reads	do.
Margaret Mustapher	10	–	do	–	Louisa Harris's daughter	–	do	do.
John Harris	22	–	June, 1832	–	Nathaniel Harris's son	Farmer	do	do.
William Harris	19	–	do	–	do do	do	do	do.
Betsey Ann Edmonson	21	8	do	–	Widow of J. Edmonson	–	do	Sickly.
John Gardner	40	–	Jan., 1831	–	–	Carpenter	None	Good.
Catharine Gardner	35	–	do	–	John Gardner's wife	–	do	do.
Frances Gardner	14	–	do	–	John Gardner's niece	–	At school	do.
Jesse Gardner	18	–	do	–	Son of J. and C. Gardner	–	None	do.
Francis Gardner	6	5	–	In the colony	do do	–	At school	do.
Ann Edmonson	61	–	August, 1822	–	–	Nurse	None	Feeble.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Octavia Harris	18	–	June, 1832	–	Daughter of N. Harris	–	Reads	Good.
Nancy Ann Harris	16	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Eliza Harris	14	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Almina Harris	10	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	At school	do.
——, infant daughter	1	–	–	do	Elizabeth's grand-daughter	–	–	do.
Rhoda Nutter	18	–	June, 1832	–	Daughter of E.	–	Reads	do.
Elizabeth Edmerson	14	–	–	In the colony	E. G.'s daughter	–	do	do.
Adam Edmerson	22	9	August, 1822	–	E. G.'s son	Trader	Reads and writes	do.
Isaac Craven	40	–	August, 1836	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Abigail Craven	36	–	do	–	Isaac Craven's wife	–	do	do.
Owen Craven	14	–	do	–	Son of Isaac and Abigail Craven	–	do	do.
Peter Craven	12	–	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
Charles Craven	10	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	do	do.
Thomas Page	35	–	August, 1836	–	–	Cooper	None	do.
Elizabeth Page	28	–	do	–	Thomas Page's wife	–	do	do.
Peter Page	10	–	do	–	Son of Thomas Page	–	At school	do.
Thomas Parker	8	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
John Parker	29	–	do	–	Brother of Thomas Parker	Laborer	None	do.
Elizabeth Winder	7	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of E.	–	At school	do.
——, infant daughter	1	12	–	do	Daughter of Thomas and E.	–	–	do.
Elijah Howard	26	–	Sept., 1832	–	–	Sawyer	None	do.
Martha Howard	29	–	Feb., 1824	–	Elijah Howard's wife	–	do	do.
——, infant son	1	–	–	In the colony	Son of Elijah and Martha Howard	–	–	do.
Jacob Preston	9	–	–	do	Son of Martha Howard	–	At school	do.
William Henry	7	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Nelly Craven	16	–	August, 1836	–	Daughter of A. C.	–	None	do.
James Shivers	7	–	–	In the colony	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.
Abram Smith	18	8	August, 1836	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
Henry Duncan	28	–	Jan., 1831	–	–	Sawyer	do	do.
Patsey Duncan	21	–	do	–	Henry Duncan's wife	–	do	do.
James W. H. Duncan	4	–	–	In the colony	Son of Henry and Patsey Duncan	–	–	do.
Daniel Duncan	2	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.

Wilson Duncan	52	–	Jan., 1831	–	Henry Duncan's father	–	None	do.
Penny Duncan	28	6	do	–	Wilson Duncan's wife	–	do	do.
James Moore	45	–	Sept., 1832	–	– – –	Apothecary	Liberal	do.
Nancy Moore	40	–	do	–	James Moore's wife	–	None	do.
James Moore	21	–	do	–	Son of James and Nancy Moore	–	Reads and writes	do.
Thomas Moore	17	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Catharine Moore	14	5	do	–	Daughter of Jas. and Nancy Moore	–	do	do.
James S. Payne	26	–	Feb., 1837	–	– – –	Missionary	Liberal	do.
Caroline Payne	24	–	Feb., 1824	–	Wife of James S. Payne	–	Reads and writes	do.
Francis Payne	2	–	–	In the colony	Son of James S. and C. Payne	–	–	do.
Chauncy Hicks	6	–	–	do	Son of N. M. H.	–	At school	do.
Gilly Brown	18	–	Feb., 1838	–	Brother of Jesse	Washerwoman	None	do.
Isaac Baly	16	6	do	–	Orphan	–	do	do.
William Rix	40	–	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	Sawyer	do	do.
Hannah Rix	32	–	do	–	Wife of William Rix	–	do	do.
Martha Ann Rix	16	3	do	–	Daughter of Hannah Rix	–	do	do.
Hartwell Vines	40	–	Jan., 1831	–	– – –	Laborer	do	do.
Martha Vines	34	–	do	–	Hartwell Vines's wife	–	do	do.
Murdock Vines	17	–	do	–	Son of Hartwell and Martha	–	Reads and writes	do.
Patsey Vines	14	–	do	–	Daughter of Hartwell and Martha	–	Reads	do.
Washington Vines	8	–	–	In the colony	Son of Hartwell and Martha	–	At school	do.
Mary Vines	6	6	–	do	Daughter of Hartwell and Martha	–	do	do.
George White	32	–	June, 1832	–	– – –	Sawyer	None	do.
Rosetta White	28	–	do	–	Wife of George White	–	do	do.
John White	29	–	do	–	Brother of George White	Carpenter	do	do.
Caleb White	17	4	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
W. W. Davis	35	–	Feb., 1824	–	– – –	Physician	Liberal	do.
Isabella Davis	39	–	–	–	Washington W. Davis's wife	–	Reads	do.
Walter Davis	3	3	–	In the colony	Son of W. W. Davis	–	–	do.
Henry Whitfield	28	–	June, 1832	–	– – –	Carpenter	None	do.
Martha Whitfield	23	–	do	–	Henry Whitfield's wife	–	do	Feeble.
Lucinda Whitfield	8	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Henry and Martha	–	At school	Good.
Mary Whitfield	6	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Charles Whitfield	3	5	–	do	Son of Henry and Martha	–	–	do.
John H. Cheeseman	24	–	March, 1829	–	Son of Abraham Cheeseman	Missionary	Liberal	do.
Margaret Cheeseman	23	–	Feb., 1824	–	John H. Cheeseman's wife	–	Reads and writes	do.
John Cheeseman, jr.	–	–	–	In the colony	Son of John H. and M. Cheeseman	–	–	do.
James Earley	3	–	–	do	– – –	–	–	do.
James Peters	10	5	–	do	Orphan	Apprentice	At school	do.
Thomas Johnson	30	–	Feb., 1838	–	– – –	Trader	None	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Margaret Johnson	24	–	Feb., 1838	–	Wife of Thomas Johnson	–	None	Good.
——, infant daughter	1	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of T. and M. Cheeseman	–	–	do.
William C. Atkins	38	–	March, 1837	–	– – – –	Seaman	Liberal	do.
Priscilla Hyden	13	5	–	In the colony	Orphan – – –	Apprentice	None	do.

Population of Bassa Cove.

Rhoda Davis	68	–	Dec., 1834	–	– – – –	Carpenter	None	Decline.
Amy Davis	50	–	do	–	Richard Davis's wife	Nurse	do	Good.
Charlotte Davis	16	3	do	–	Richard Davis's grand-daughter	–	do	do.
Henry Beard	35	–	August, 1835	–	– – – –	Merchant	Reads	do.
Prudence Gorden	30	–	Dec., 1834	–	– – – –	Housekeeper	None	do.
Charles Gorden	8	–	–	In the colony	Prudence Gorden's son	–	At school	do.
James Gorden	6	4	–	do	do –	–	do	do.
Stephen A. Benson	28	–	August, 1822	–	– – – –	Merchant	Liberal	do.
Nancy Benson	21	–	Sept., 1832	–	Stephen A. Benson's wife	–	Reads	do.
Nelly James	20	–	Dec., 1841	–	– – – –	Washerwoman	None	do.
Mary Simons	4	–	March, 1840	–	Orphan – – –	Apprentice	do	do.
James Simons	2	–	–	In the colony	do – – –	do	–	do.
Stephen Jones	18	6	August, 1835	–	– – – –	Laborer	None	do.
T. L. Carothers	30	–	do	–	– – – –	Carpenter	do	do.
Nancy Carothers	26	–	Dec., 1834	–	Thomas Carothers's wife	–	do	do.
Margaret Carothers	5	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of T. and N. Carothers	–	At school	do.
Mary Carothers	3	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Thomas Carothers	1	–	–	do	Son of T. and N. Carothers	–	–	do.
Harriet Carothers	16	6	March, 1840	–	Orphan – –	–	Reads	do.
Edward Beard	50	–	August, 1834	–	– – – –	–	None	Invalid.
Elizabeth Beard	18	–	do	–	Edward Beard's daughter	Seamstress	Reads	Good.
Sereca Beard	14	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Zellene Beard	12	4	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.

Leach Beard	45	–	do	–	Widow of James Beard	–	None	do.	
Edward Beard	13	–	do	–	Edward Beard's son	–	Reads	do.	
Charles Jackson	14	–	April, 1836	–	Orphan	–	At school	do.	
Henry Jackson	12	4	do	–	Brother to Charles Jackson	–	do	do.	
Aaron P. Davis	40	–	Dec., 1834	–	–	Blacksmith	Reads and writes	do.	
Flora Davis	22	–	August, 1835	–	Aaron P. Davis's wife	–	None	do.	
Walker Brumskin	18	–	Dec., 1834	–	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.	
Walker Wright	15	–	do	–	do	do	At school	do.	
George Wright	14	5	do	–	do	do	None	Idiot.	
Ann Johnson	25	–	April, 1836	–	Widow of Bruman	Washerwoman	do	Good.	
Ann Johnson	8	–	do	–	Daughter of B. and A. Johnson	–	At school	do.	
Charles Johnson	1	–	–	In the colony	Son of B. and A. Johnson	–	–	do.	
Evelina Johnson	17	4	April, 1836	–	Bruman's daughter	–	None	do.	
Andrew Toliver	25	–	Dec., 1834	–	–	Carpenter	do	do.	
Celia Toliver	25	–	do	–	Andrew Toliver's wife	–	do	do.	
Matilda Toliver	17	–	do	–	Andrew Toliver's sister	–	do	do.	
Mary Toliver	14	–	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.	
Charles Toliver	7	5	do	–	Andrew Toliver's brother	–	do	do.	
Francis Horace	48	–	do	–	–	Nurse	None	do.	
Charles Horace	22	–	do	–	Francis Horace's son	Laborer	do	do.	
Milton Horace	20	–	do	–	do	do	do	Feeble.	
Sandy Horace	18	–	do	–	do	do	do	Good.	
Elizabeth Horace	16	–	do	–	Francis Horace's daughter	–	do	do.	
Moses Horace	13	–	do	–	Francis Horace's son	–	At school	do.	
Jeffry Horace	11	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.	
Philip Horace	9	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.	
Isaac Walker	45	9	do	–	–	Carpenter	None	do.	
Joseph Leftridge	35	–	April, 1835	–	–	Stone mason	do	do.	
Ellen Leftridge	22	–	Dec., 1834	–	J. Leftridge's wife	–	do	do.	
James Leftridge	5	–	–	In the colony	Son of J. and E. Leftridge	–	do	do.	
Charles Leftridge	2	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.	
Nancy Welles	13	–	Dec., 1834	–	Ellen's sister	–	do	do.	
Charles Welles	12	6	do	–	Ellen's brother	–	At school	do.	
Achilles Toliver	23	–	do	–	–	Laborer	None	do.	
Pury Toliver	19	–	August, 1836	–	Achilles Toliver's wife	–	do	do.	
—— Toliver, infant	–	3	–	In the colony	Son of A. and P. Toliver	–	–	do.	
Anthony W. Gardner	23	–	Jan., 1831	–	–	Trader	Liberal	do.	
Ann Gardner	18	–	August, 1835	–	Anthony Gardner's wife	–	Reads	do.	
James Smith	15	–	do	–	Orphan	–	None	do.	
Piper Smith	12	4	do	–	do	–	do	do.	

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Mary Ann Haws	31	–	April, 1836	–	- - -	Washerwoman	None	Good.
Sarah Johnson	12	–	do	–	Mary's daughter	–	At school	do.
Charles Johnson	8	3	do	–	Mary's son	–	do	do.
Austin Major	35	–	do	–	- - -	Laborer	None	do.
Ann Major	21	–	do	–	Austin Major's wife	–	do	do.
Mary Major	12	–	do	–	Austin Major's daughter	–	At school	do.
Talbert Major	40	–	do	–	- - -	Laborer	None	do.
Silvy Major	19	–	do	–	Talbert Major's wife	–	do	do.
Agnes Hubbard	39	–	do	–	Ann's mother	–	do	do.
Asbury Hubbard	18	–	do	–	Agnes Hubbard's son	Laborer	do	do.
Wesley Hubbard	16	8	do	–	do do	do	do	do.
John Dunn	50	–	do	–	- - -	Farmer	do	Decline.
Susan Dunn	20	–	do	–	John Dunn's wife	–	do	Good.
Polly Barns	8	–	March, 1840	–	Orphan	–	At school	do.
Elizabeth Barns	3	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of J. and S.	–	–	do.
John Donaldson	46	–	March, 1840	–	- - -	Farmer	None	do.
Keziah Donaldson	30	–	do	–	John Donaldson's wife	do	do	do.
Mary Donaldson	15	7	–	–	Keziah Donaldson's sister	–	do	do.
Emanuel Nutter	35	–	Jan., 1833	–	- - -	Carpenter	do	do.
Susan Nutter	40	–	–	–	Emanuel Nutter's wife	–	do	do.
Ann Nutter	14	–	Jan., 1833	–	Emanuel Nutter's daughter	–	Reads and writes	do.
Henry Toliver	18	–	Dec., 1834	–	Son of Esther Toliver	–	None	do.
David Madison	25	–	do	–	- - -	–	Reads	do.
Charlotte Madison	50	6	July, 1827	–	David Madison's wife	Cook	None	Feeble.
Esther Toliver	45	–	Dec., 1834	–	- - -	do	do	do.
Maria Toliver	13	2	do	–	Esther Toliver's daughter	–	At school	Good.
Henry J. Roberts	22	–	March, 1829	–	Son of Amelia	Trader	Reads and writes	do.
Isaiah Holister	18	2	Feb., 1833	–	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.
Edward Lyles	30	–	Feb., 1838	–	- - -	Carpenter	do	do.
Judy Lyles	20	–	Dec., 1834	–	Edward Lyles's wife	–	None	do.
Margaret Lyles	12	–	Feb., 1838	–	Edward Lyles's daughter	–	At school	do.
Benjamin Lyles	7	–	do	–	Edward Lyles's son	–	do	do.

William Lyles	6	5	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Samuel Caborne	67	–	August, 1835	–	– – –	Farmer	None	do.
Esther Greene	75	–	do	–	– – –	Nurse	do	do.
Myrick Greene	40	–	do	–	Esther Greene's daughter	–	do	Feeble.
Rebecca Greene	12	–	August, 1836	–	do do	–	At school	Good.
Mary Humphries	30	–	Jan., 1835	–	– – –	Nurse	None	do.
Rebecca Humphries	9	–	do	–	Mary Humphries's sister	–	At school	do.
Robert Dawson	18	7	Dec., 1834	–	Orphan	–	None	do.
Samuel Herring	24	–	Feb., 1835	–	– – –	Trader	Liberal	do.
Elizabeth Herring	18	–	August, 1835	–	Samuel Herring's wife	–	Reads	do.
——, infant son	–	–	–	In the colony	Son of Sam'l and Elizabeth Herring	–	–	do.
Mary Herring	20	–	Feb., 1833	–	Samuel Herring's sister	–	–	do.
Rachel Herring	8	5	–	In the colony	– – –	–	–	do.
Harmon Leiper	45	–	Sept., 1832	–	– – –	Laborer	None	do.
Lucinda Leiper	21	–	August, 1835	–	Harmon Leiper's wife	–	do	do.
Julian Simpson	18	–	do	–	Lucinda Leiper's sister	–	do	do.
Samanda Simpson	16	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Diana Leiper	2	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of H. and Lucinda Leiper	–	–	do.
Margaret Leiper	8	6	March, 1840	–	Harmon Leiper's adopted child	–	At school	do.
John Williams	26	–	Dec., 1834	–	– – –	Carpenter	None	do.
Jane Williams	18	–	do	–	John Williams's wife	–	do	do.
Sarah Williams	14	–	do	–	Jane Williams's sister	–	At school	do.
Mimy Briant	8	4	–	–	do do	–	do	do.
William Wadkins	50	–	August, 1835	–	– – –	Carpenter	None	do.
Rosenah Wadkins	28	–	Dec., 1834	–	William Wadkins's wife	–	do	do.
Mary J. Braxton	16	–	March, 1840	–	Orphan	Apprentice	do	do.
Maylena Braxton	6	–	do	–	do	do	At school	do.
James Wilson	10	–	do	–	do	do	do	do.
Drusilla Twine	7	6	August, 1336	–	do	do	do	do.

Population of Bexley.

John Day	46	–	Dec., 1830	–	– – –	Missionary	Liberal	Decline.
Mary Day	26	–	Feb., 1824	–	John Day's wife	–	Reads and writes	Good.
John Day	6	–	–	In the colony	Son of John and Mary Day	–	At school	do.
James Day	4	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
——, infant daughter	1	–	–	do	Daughter of John and Mary Day	–	–	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
James Smith	21	–	Jan., 1833	–	Son of Carlos	Sheriff	Reads and writes	Good.
Charles Jones	16	–	–	–	Orphan	Apprentice	None	do.
Henry Jones	14	8	–	–	do	do	do	do.
Charles Gray	45	–	Dec., 1834	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Jane Gray	35	–	do	–	Charles Gray's wife	–	do	do.
George Brooks	18	–	March, 1840	–	–	Laborer	do	do.
Elias Brooks	16	–	do	–	–	do	do	do.
Jane Nuby	24	5	do	–	–	Housekeeper	do	do.
William Blair	35	–	do	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Harriet Blair	23	–	March, 1840	–	William Blair's wife	–	do	do.
Catharine Blair	2	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of William and Harriet	–	–	do.
Eliza Brooks	18	–	March, 1840	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
James White	16	5	do	–	–	Apprentice	At school	do.
Samuel Maunn	28	–	do	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Elsey Maunn	23	–	do	–	Charles's sister	–	do	do.
Mary F. Maunn	6	–	do	–	Elsey Maunn's daughter	–	At school	do.
Armstrong Marker	29	–	do	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Edward Wright	24	–	Jan., 1833	–	–	do	do	do.
Mary Wright	22	6	do	–	Edward Wright's wife	–	do	do.
Charles Maunn	27	–	March, 1840	–	–	Farmer	do	do.
Mary Maunn	20	–	do	–	Charles Maunn's wife	–	do	do.
Harriet Webb	21	–	do	–	Widow of George	–	do	Feeble.
George Maunn	2	–	–	In the colony	Charles Maunn's son	–	do	do.
James Maunn, infant	–	5	–	do	do do	–	–	Good.
Jesse Blair	29	–	March, 1840	–	–	Farmer	None	do.
Malvina Blair	25	–	do	–	Jesse Blair's wife	–	do	do.
Henry A. Marker	29	–	do	–	Malvina's brother	Farmer	do	do.
Catharine Blair	8	–	do	–	Jesse's daughter	–	At school	do.
James Blair	1	–	–	In the colony	Son of Jesse and Malvina	–	–	do.
Tena Young	44	6	March, 1840	–	–	Washerwoman	None	do.
Solomon Winker	48	–	do	–	–	Farmer	Reads and writes	Invalid.
Patsey Winker	39	–	do	–	Solomon Winker's wife	–	None	Good.

Joshua Winker	15	–	do	–	Son of Solomon and Patsey	–	do	do.
Martha Winker	10	–	do	–	Daughter of Solomon and Patsey	–	At school	do.
William Winker	7	–	do	–	Son of Solomon and Patsey	–	do	do.
Jane Winker	4	6	do	–	Daughter of Solomon and Patsey	–	–	Sickly.
Elizabeth Washington	60	–	do	–	– – –	Nurse	None	Good.
Henry Washington	21	–	do	–	Elizabeth Washington's son	Farmer	do	do.
Mary Washington	15	–	do	–	Elizabeth Washington's daughter	–	At school	do.
Margaret Bornet	8	–	do	–	Orphan – –	–	do	do.
Abraham Bornet	4	–	do	–	do – –	–	–	do.
William Whitaker	22	–	do	–	do – –	Farmer	None	do.
Harriet A. Whitaker	20	7	do	–	William Whitaker's sister	–	do	do.
John Taylor	35	–	do	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Lucy Taylor	19	–	do	–	John Taylor's wife	–	do	do.
Umphry White	20	–	do	–	Lucy's sister	–	do	do.
Joshua Winker	12	–	do	–	– – –	–	do	do.
Caroline White	18	5	do	–	Lucy's sister	–	do	do.
Isaiah Shockley	30	–	Jan., 1833	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Mary Shockley	31	–	do	–	Isaiah Shockley's wife	–	do	do.
Isaiah Shockley	2	–	–	In the colony	Son of Isaiah and Mary	–	–	do.
Mary Shockley	1	4	–	do	Daughter of Isaiah and Mary	–	–	do.
G. L. Seymore	32	–	Dec., 1841	–	– – –	Farmer	Reads and writes	do.
Benjamin Roe	23	–	March, 1840	–	– – –	do	None	do.
George Wallace	45	–	July, 1827	–	– – –	–	do	do.
Milly Morrell	40	4	do	–	George's sister	–	do	do.
James Spendlove	36	–	Feb., 1838	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Patsey Spendlove	36	–	do	–	James Spendlove's wife	–	do	Sickly.
Patsey Spendlove	18	–	do	–	Daughter of James and Patsey	–	–	Good.
George Spendlove	12	–	do	–	Son of James and Patsey	–	At school	do.
James Spendlove	8	–	do	–	do do	–	do	do.
Peter Spendlove	2	6	–	In the colony	– – –	–	–	do.
William Burrows	45	–	Jan., 1833	–	– – –	Farmer	None	do.
Milly Burrows	35	–	do	–	William Burrows's wife	–	do	do.
Rhoda Burrows	16	3	do	–	William Burrows's daughter	–	At school	do.
Fifty Spendlove	40	–	Feb., 1838	–	– – –	Farmer	None	do.
Richard Spendlove	21	–	do	–	Fifty Spendlove's nephew	Laborer	do	do.
Ann Spendlove	18	–	do	–	Fifty Spendlove's niece	Washerwoman	do	do.
James Spendlove	16	–	do	–	Fifty Spendlove's nephew	Laborer	do	do.
Allen J. Spendlove	14	–	do	–	Fifty Spendlove's son	–	At school	do.
William Spendlove	2	–	–	In the colony	do do	–	–	do.
Peter Spendlove	1	7	–	do	do do	–	–	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
James Whitfield	65	–	Feb., 1838	–	– – –	Carpenter	None	Good.
Sarah Whitfield	70	–	do	–	– – –	–	do	Deeline.
Crawford Whitfield	21	–	do	–	Sarah Whitfield's son	Carpenter	do	Good.
William Whitfield	14	–	do	–	Son of James and Sarah	–	At school	do.
Margaret Whitfield	16	–	do	–	Orphan – –	Apprentice	None	do.
William Harris	36	–	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Judy Harris	25	–	do	–	William Harris's wife	–	do	do.
Mary Whitfield	13	8	do	–	Orphan – –	–	do	do.
Charles Rix	45	–	do	–	– – –	Sawyer	do	do.
Nancy Rix	36	–	do	–	Charles Rix's wife	–	do	Feeble.
Sarah Rix	10	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of Charles and Naney	–	At school	Good.
——, infant	–	–	–	do	do do	–	do	do.
Robert Brooks	10	5	March, 1840	–	– – –	Apprentice	None	do.
Silas Whitfield	26	–	Jan., 1832	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Margaret Whitfield	20	–	do	–	Silas Whitfield's wife	–	do	do.
George Whitfield	6	–	–	In the colony	Son of Silas and Margaret	–	At school	do.
Lueretia Whitfield	4	–	–	do	Daughter of S. and M. Whitfield	–	–	do.
James Whitfield	2	–	–	do	Son of S. and M. Whitfield	–	–	do.
——, infant	–	6	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Nathan Harris	31	–	Jan., 1829	–	– – –	Farmer	Reads	do.
Vilet Harris	26	–	June, 1830	–	Nathan Harris's wife	–	do	do.
Eliza Harris	3	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of N. and V. Harris	–	–	do.
George Sims	14	–	Feb., 1838	–	Orphan – –	–	None	do.
William Sims	8	5	do	–	do – –	–	do	do.
Daniel Gillam	30	–	do	–	– – –	Farmer	do	do.
Judy Gillam	26	–	do	–	Daniel Gillam's wife	–	do	Deeline.
Charles Smith Gillam	12	–	do	–	Daniel Gillam's son	–	At school	Good.
Mary Smith Gillam	10	4	do	–	Daniel Gillam's daughter	–	do	do.
Isaac Henry	40	–	do	–	– – –	Farmer	None	do.
Maria Henry	41	–	do	–	Isaac Henry's wife	–	do	do.
John Henry	3	–	–	In the colony	Son of I. and M. Henry	–	–	do.
——, infant	–	4	–	do	Daughter of I. and M. Henry	–	–	do.

Samuel Allen	50	–	Feb., 1838	–	–	Farmer	None	Feeble.
Jane Allen	28	–	do	–	Samuel Allen's wife	–	do	Good.
John Allen	6	–	do	–	Samuel Allen's son	–	At school	do.
Mary Allen	4	–	–	In the colony	Samuel Allen's daughter	–	–	do.
Mary Young	15	–	Feb., 1838	–	Orphan	–	None	do.
Elizabeth Young	13	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.
George Young	10	–	do	–	do	–	do	do.
James Holcomb	30	8	do	–	None	–	do	do.
Louis Sheridan	50	–	do	–	–	Farmer	Liberal	Sick—ill.
Flora Sheridan	24	–	do	–	Louis Sheridan's wife	–	Reads and writes	Good.
Malica Sheridan	16	–	do	–	Louis Sheridan's daughter	–	Reads	do.
Mary Sheridan	12	–	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
Caroline White	16	–	March, 1840	–	Orphan	–	None	do.
Cyrus Brown	10	–	Dec., 1834	–	do	–	do	do.
John Santer	14	–	Feb., 1838	–	–	–	At school	do.
Robert Lane	18	–	do	–	Orphan	–	Reads and writes	do.
Charles Hyden	17	–	do	–	–	–	None	do.
Jane Smith	13	–	do	–	–	–	do	do.
John Sheridan	11	–	do	–	–	–	At school	do.
Mary Brooks	18	–	March, 1840	–	–	Cook	None	do.
Betsey Spendlove	33	–	do	–	–	Washerwoman	do	do.
James Spendlove	13	–	do	–	Betsey Spendlove's son	Apprentice	do	do.
George Spendlove	10	–	do	–	do do	do	do	do.
Mary Spendlove	16	16	do	–	Betsey Spendlove's daughter	–	do	do.
Charles Guist	25	–	do	–	–	Plasterer	Reads	do.
George Smith	15	2	do	–	–	Apprentice	None	do.

Population of Sinoe.

Washington Young	33	–	Dec., 1830	–	–	Ship carpenter	None	Good.
Mary Young	32	–	Jan., 1833	–	Washington Young's wife	–	Reads	do.
S. J. Kennedy	15	–	do	–	–	Apprentice	None	do.
James White	10	4	Jan., 1834	–	Orphan	do	At school	do.
Edward Morris	40	–	July, 1838	–	–	Trader	Reads and writes	do.
Lucy Morris	45	–	do	–	Edward Morris's wife	–	Reads	Feeble.
Lanson Hubbard	18	–	April, 1835	–	Orphan	Apprentice	–	do.
Julia Williams	14	–	July, 1838	–	do	do	Reads and writes	Decline.

CENSUS—Continued.

Names.	Age.	No. in family.	Date.	Where born.	Connexions in the colony.	Profession.	Extent of education.	Health.
Harriet Clark	13	–	July, 1838	–	Orphan	–	At school	Good.
Celia Boggs	10	6	do	–	do	–	do	do.
Tobias Outland	22	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Trader	Reads and writes	do.
Tempy Outland	28	–	April, 1835	–	Tobias Outland's wife	Seamstress	do	do.
Nancy Delany	15	–	do	–	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Luke Barbour	13	4	do	–	–	do	do	do.
Henry Bazell	35	–	July, 1838	–	–	Sawyer	do	do.
Grace Bazell	33	–	do	–	Henry Bazell's wife	–	do	do.
Mary Bazell	2	3	–	In the colony	–	–	do	do.
Samuel Delany	48	–	April, 1835	–	–	Sawyer	do	do.
Lucy Delany	45	–	do	–	Samuel Delany's wife	–	do	do.
Sally Delany	20	–	do	–	Daughter of S. and L. Delany	–	do	do.
Mary Delany	18	–	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
Charles Delaney	5	–	–	In the colony	Son of S. and L. Delany	–	–	do.
James Delany	2	6	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Ralph Williams	50	–	April, 1835	–	–	Carpenter	None	do.
Charlotte Williams	49	–	do	–	Ralph Williams's wife	–	do	do.
Mary A. Williams	15	–	do	–	Daughter of R. and C. Williams	–	do	do.
Martha Williams	10	–	do	–	do do	–	At school	do.
James Williams	5	–	–	In the colony	Son of R. and C. Williams	–	–	Feeble.
George Williams	2	6	–	do	do do	–	–	Good.
William Bunner	45	–	July, 1838	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Martha Bunner	40	–	do	–	William Bunner's wife	–	do	do.
Washington Bunner	18	–	do	–	Son of W. and M. Bunner	Laborer	do	do.
Patsey Bealy	26	–	do	–	–	Nurse	do	do.
William Clayton	10	5	do	–	–	Apprentice	At school	do.
Robert Leiper	68	–	do	–	–	Farmer	None	Decline.
Maria Leiper	38	–	do	–	Robert Leiper's wife	–	do	Good.
C. Clayton	15	–	do	–	Maria Leiper's son	–	do	do.
Henderson Wilson	35	–	do	–	–	Sawyer	do	do.
George Wilson	30	5	do	–	Henderson Wilson's brother	–	do	do
Stephen Dickson	37	–	April, 1835	–	–	Carpenter	do	do.

Ann Dickson	29	–	do	–	Stephen Dickson's wife	–	do	do.
Mary Dickson	4	–	–	In the colony	–	–	–	do.
James Spiller	28	–	July, 1838	–	–	Laborer	None	do.
Watt Spiller	24	5	do	–	Brother of James Spiller	do	do	do.
John Simons	25	1	March, 1826	–	–	Sawyer	Reads	do.
Archer Young	36	–	Dec., 1830	–	–	Carpenter	None	do.
Mary Young	28	–	do	–	Archer Young's sister	–	Reads	do.
Samuel Young	18	–	do	–	Archer Young's brother	–	do	do.
Elisha Douglas	12	–	July, 1838	–	–	Apprentice	None	do.
Henry Douglas	10	–	do	–	Elisha Douglas's brother	do	do	do.
Amy Douglas	9	6	do	–	Elisha Douglas's sister	–	do	do.
James Byrd	40	–	August, 1836	–	–	Shoe maker	Reads and writes	do.
Sarah J. Byrd	2	–	–	In the colony	Daughter of James Douglas	–	–	do.
Celia Jackson	45	–	April, 1835	–	–	Nurse	None	do.
Isaac Watkins	29	–	July, 1838	–	–	Laborer	do	Feeble.
Clark Page	19	–	do	–	Isaac's brother	do	do	Good.
Samuel Parsons	17	6	do	–	do	do	do	do.
Troy Davis	35	–	do	–	–	Sawyer	do	do.
Ann Davis	33	–	do	–	Troy Davis's wife	–	do	do.
Sarah Davis	9	–	do	–	Daughter of Troy and Ann Davis	–	At school	do.
Mary Davis	4	4	–	In the colony	do do	–	–	do.
Stephen Young	39	–	July, 1838	–	–	Sawyer	None	do.
Reneia Young	35	–	do	–	Stephen Young's wife	–	do	do.
Peter Young	3	3	–	In the colony	Son of Stephen and Reneia Young	–	–	do.
Lewis Williams	42	–	–	–	–	Sawyer	None	do.
Rachel Williams	40	–	–	–	Lewis Williams's wife	–	do	do.
Eliza Williams	2	3	–	In the colony	Daughter of L. and R. Williams	–	–	do.
Allen Peal	34	–	Feb., 1828	–	–	Sawyer	None	do.
Maria Peal	29	–	Jan., 1833	–	Allen Peal's wife	–	do	do.
William Peal	6	–	–	In the colony	Son of Allen and Maria Peal	–	At school	do.
Charles Peal	4	–	–	do	do do	–	–	do.
Mary Peal	2	5	–	do	Daughter of Allen and Maria Peal	–	–	do.
Mary Shuman	45	–	July, 1836	–	Widow of James Shuman	–	None	Feeble.
Daniel Shuman	18	–	do	–	Son of Mary Shuman	Laborer	do	Good.
Nancy Shuman	10	–	do	–	Daughter of Mary Shuman	–	do	do.
Mary Simons	19	4	do	–	–	Washerwoman	do	do.
A. F. Russel	24	–	July, 1833	–	–	Missionary	Liberal	do.
Clarissa Russell	21	–	Feb., 1828	–	A. F. Russel's wife	–	Reads and writes	do.
Mary Jones	24	3	July, 1836	–	–	Housekeeper	None	do.

CENSUS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Population of the town of	Monrovia	-	912
Do	do New Georgia	-	264
Do	do Caldwell	-	311
Do	do Millsburg	-	221
Do	do Marshall	-	142
Do	do Edina	-	202
Do	do Bassa Cove	-	124
Do	do Bexley	-	135
Do	do Greenville	-	79
	Total	-	2,390

Arrived in the colony as follows:

1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	Total.
8	6	9	15	34	16	58	63	98	49	123	71	289	193	87	96	105	30	102	35	33	45	169	11	1,745

Born in the colony of American parents - - - - - - - - - - -	587
Born in the colony of American and native parents - - - - - - - - - - -	12
Born of native parents, and adopted in the families of American settlers - - - - - - - - - -	46
	2,390

Recapitulation of the census of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

Names of heads of families.	Occupations.	Males over 65 years.	Females over 65 yrs.	Males over 50 and under 60 years.	Females over 50 and under 60 years.	Males over 21 and under 50 years.	Females over 21 and under 50 years.	Males over 16 and under 21 years.	Females over 16 and under 21 years.	Males over 12 and under 16 years.	Females over 12 and under 16 years.	Males over 5 and under 12 years.	Females over 5 and under 12 years.	Males over 1 and under 5 years.	Females over 1 and under 5 years.	Idiots or lunatics.	Decrepid or infirm.	Total No. in family.	Remarks.
Samuel Benedict	Merch't and farmer	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	
Henry B. Mathews	Shoe maker	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Catharine Jacobs	Huckster	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Francis Payne	Merchant	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
James S. Payne	Missionary school teacher.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
Beverly P. Yates	Merchant	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	12	
Joseph Hyden	Sawyer	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Edward Brown	Carpenter	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Isaac Browa	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Thomas Cooper	Grocer	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	
Charles Scott	Laborer	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Charles Brander	Stone mason	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	
James Cotton	Carpenter	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	9	
Hilary Teage	Merchant	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	
Roxy Ann Lomax	Washerwoman	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
John Stansbury	Stone mason	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	7	
Nugent M. Hicks	Merchant	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	13	
Richardson Buck	Sawyer	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	
Edward Curtis	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	
John Hunt	Mariner	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	
Abigail Sampson	Nurse	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	
Edward Howard	Mariner	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Francis Teage	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	
George Ellis	Trader and farmer	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Reid Cooper	Mariner	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Samuel W. Wheeler	Carpenter	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Names of heads of families.	Occupations.	Males over 65 years.	Females over 65 yrs.	Males over 50 and under 60 years.	Females over 50 and under 60 years.	Males over 21 and under 50 years.	Females over 21 and under 50 years.	Males over 16 and under 21 years.	Females over 16 and under 21 years.	Males over 12 and under 16 years.	Females over 12 and under 16 years.	Males over 5 and under 12 years.	Females over 5 and under 12 years.	Males over 1 and under 5 years.	Females over 1 and under 5 years.	Idiots or lunatics.	Decrepid or infirm.	Total No. in family.	Remarks.
James Taylor	Laborer	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	1	2	1	1	1	–	–	11	
Moore James	Seaman	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Peyton Skipwith	Stone mason	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	
Mary Smith	Washerwoman	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	
Daniel B. Warner	Collector of cust'ms	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	7	
John T. Richardson	Trader	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	7	
Francis Bullock	Washerwoman	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	8	
William Brown	Blacksmith	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	2	–	–	9	
Daniel Thomas	Seaman	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	
Burrill Brown	Laborer	1	–	–	–	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	
William Page	Shoe maker	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	7	
Mary Gibbons	Washerwoman	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Galloway Smith	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	
Ann Fuller	Widow	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	Since married to C. Campbell.
John W. Forsyth	Painter	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
John Clark	Carpenter & trader	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	7	
Harriet Scott	Washerwoman	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Frederick S. James	Trader	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	
Henry Wade	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	6	
Samuel Rix	Constable	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	6	
John Smith	Seaman	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	6	
Henry Chase	do	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Abraham Cheeseman	Trader and shoe maker.	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	
James Gray	Trader and farmer	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	5	
Louis Fernando	Seaman	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	6	

Dennis Olphin	Laborer	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Albert Johnson	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	Albert since drowned.
Adeline Elliott	Washerwoman	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	
Willis Scott	Shoe maker	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	5	
Susan Harris	- - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	
Waring Whitfield	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	
Andrew Green	Cooper	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	
Henry Williams	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	
Abraham Stubblefield	Seaman	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	6	
Dempsey Taylor	Carpenter	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
William Ruffin	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	
Harmon H. Whitfield	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	8	
Stephen Poulson	Laborer	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
William W. Stewart	Clerk of court	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	6	
Amos Herring	Miss. and teacher	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	
Nathaniel Brander	Judge of sup. court	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	2	4	–	2	–	–	–	13	
Francis Burns	Miss and teacher	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	9	
Theoph. G. Barbour	Seaman	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	
Gilbert Page	Laborer	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	9	
Polly Jackson	Nurse	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	6	
Alexander Jackson	Farmer	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	6	
Richard Flournoy	do	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Priscilla Thomas	Washerwoman	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	
Lucy Smith	do	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	
Mary Smith	do	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	
Mark Morgan	Blacksmith	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	7	
Gabriel Moore	Farmer and trader	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Anthony D. Williams	Missionary	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	
Henry Hubbard	Baker	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	2	
Rosaline Canot	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	–	1	–	–	14	
Henry Shackelford	Trader and factor	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
John B. Gripon	School teacher	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Hull Anderson	Farmer and grocer	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	
George Baxter	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	
Polly White	Washerwoman	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	
Joshua Gardner	Shoe maker	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	
James Johnson	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	
Edward White	do	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Eli Gales	Brick m'r & farm'r	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Names of heads of families.	Occupations.	Males over 65 years.	Females over 65 years.	Males over 50 and under 60 years.	Females over 50 and under 60 years.	Males over 21 and under 50 years.	Females over 21 and under 50 years.	Males over 16 and under 21 years.	Females over 16 and under 21 years.	Males over 12 and under 16 years.	Females over 12 and under 16 years.	Males over 5 and under 12 years.	Females over 5 and under 12 years.	Males over 1 and under 5 years.	Females over 1 and under 5 years.	Idiots or lunatics.	Decrepid or infirm.	Total No. in family.	Remarks.
Lucy Severe	- - -	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	
John Madison	Seaman	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	
Hannah White	Seamstress	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Lewis Ciples	Tailor	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	2	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	10	
Hetty Howard	Nurse	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	
James Eden	School teacher	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	
James B. Eden	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	
John W. Barbour	Stone mason	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	
Nancy Jordan	Washerwoman	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	8	
Joseph Howard	Seaman	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	7	
Julia Smith	Nurse	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	
Isabella Rahhahman	do	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	Widow of Abdauhl.
Peter Johnson	Gardener	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	
John Leone	Servant	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	6	
Adam W. Anderson	Register and shoe maker	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	9	
Dives Fletcher	Ship carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	6	
George Crawford	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Alex. B. Henderson	Trader	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Jacob W. Prout	Physician	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	
John S. Chavers	Grocer	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	
Mary S. Chase	Seamstress	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	
John N. Lewis	Col. Secretary	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	4	–	2	–	–	12	
James Philips	Blind	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	
Thomas Hunter	Grocer	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	
Gloster Simpson	Overseer col. farm	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	

Randolph Cooper	Trader, &c.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5
Elijah Johnson	Missionary teacher	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	2	–	2	–	–	11
David Moore	Grocer and shoe maker.	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	12
Francis Paxton	- -	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Francis Smith	Nurse	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	9
Nancy Lynch	Seamstress	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	7
Susan A. Hanson	do	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
Francis A. Harris	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
James C. Minor	Printer	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	10
Thomas Robertson	Blacksmith	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	–	9
James Brown	Apothecary	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	8
Mary Lawrence	Seamstress	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5
Edward Stokes	Constable	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	4	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	12
Hardy Whitfield	Laborer	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Ann Brown	Nurse	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
Thomas Stewart	Factor	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	6
William Folks	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	3	1	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	14
Dixon B. Brown	High sheriff	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	9
James B. McGill	Merchant	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Mary Ann Butler	Nurse	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Mary L. Johnstone	Mantuamaker	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	–	2	–	–	13
Betsey Byrd	Washerwoman	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5
Peter Young	Laborer	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Plymouth Reed	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
Henry Boston	Seaman	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Leander Sturdephine	Overseer of Gen'l Lewis's farm.	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	5
James Nichols	Laborer	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Easter Bullock	Nurse	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Samuel Boyed	Millwright	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	8
Lucky Curd	Nurse	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
John W. Roberts	Missionary	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	6
Joseph Mares	Stone mason	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Sally Ogon	Nurse	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Joseph J. Roberts	Gov'nor of Liberia	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	10
Anthony Smith	Farmer	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	9
James Dunn	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
James Kinsley	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Names of heads of families.	Occupations.	Males over 65 years.	Females over 65 yrs.	Males over 50 and under 60 years.	Females over 50 and under 60 years.	Males over 21 and under 50 years.	Females over 21 and under 50 years.	Males over 16 and under 21 years.	Females over 16 and under 21 years.	Males over 12 and under 16 years.	Females over 12 and under 16 years.	Males over 5 and under 12 years.	Females over 5 and under 12 years.	Males over 1 and under 5 years.	Females over 1 and under 5 years.	Idiots or lunatics.	Decrepid or infirm.	Total No. in family.	Remarks.
Sampson Lewis	Farmer	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Peter Habersham	do	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Alexander Bartlett	do	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	
Boston Walburg	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	
Edward Berrian	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	
Jack Gool	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	
Henry Williams	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Primus Bartow	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Joseph Smith	do	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Samuel Paul	do	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Pepper Smith	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
Harry Kinsley	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	7	
William Kinsley	do	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	
York Kinsley	do	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	
Augustus Paul	do	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Joseph Gibbs	do	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	7	
Cyrus Travis	do	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	8	
Moses Kinsley	do	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	
Thomas Lewis	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	
Henry Paul	do	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
John Smith	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Joseph Roberts	do	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
James Clark	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	
Philip Travis	do	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	
Thomas Edmerson	do	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	
Lonnon Kinsley	do	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Judy Edmerson	do	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	

Captain Hanson	do	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Stephen Bond	do	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
July Habersham	do	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Jack Paul	do	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	5
Monday Dorier	do	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Thomas Smith	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	7
Zeziah Coates	Nurse	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Harry Dunning	Farmer	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Charles Davis	do	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Fernando Lewis	do	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	6
James Smith	do	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Jesse Smith	do	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sandy Walburg	do	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
Thomas Earley	Sawyer	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Smart Pervis	Farmer	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	5
George P. Wright	do	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
George Marshall	do	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	13
Neptune Bradley	do	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	9
Eliza Grey	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	5
Ansolom Buck	do	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
Debrick Simpson	do	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
Ransom Jones	do	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Henry Mumford	do	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	6
John Jamieson	do	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	10
Maria Butler	Laundress	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Eli Rix	Farmer	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	9
William Artis	do	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Nathaniel Earley	do	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	10
Michael Robertson	do	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	7
Marvell Smith	Carpenter	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Sampson Dosier	Farmer	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Nancy Spellman	Laundress	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	7
Zion Harris	Trader	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
George S. Brown	Missionary	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
Maria Brigs	Washerwoman	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	11
Isaac Lawrence	Sawyer and farmer	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Edward Anderson	Farmer	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
James Blackledge	Trader	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Patience Scott	Washerwoman	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Francis Clark	Carpenter	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	11

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Names of heads of families.	Occupations.	Males over 65 years.	Females over 65 yrs.	Males over 50 and under 60 years.	Females over 50 and under 60 years.	Males over 21 and under 50 years.	Females over 21 and under 50 years.	Males over 16 and under 21 years.	Females over 16 and under 21 years.	Males over 12 and under 16 years.	Females over 12 and under 16 years.	Males over 5 and under 12 years.	Females over 5 and under 12 years.	Males over 1 and under 5 years.	Females over 1 and under 5 years.	Idiots or lunatics.	Decrepid or infirm.	Total No. in family.	Remarks.
Benjamin Gordon	Farmer	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Allen Travis	Constable	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	
Charles Carter	Farmer and trader	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	8	
Hopkins W. Erskine	School teacher	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	10	
Philip Pritchard	Farmer	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Thomas Travis	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	10	
John Hamilton Tan	Shoe maker	–	–	–	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	10	
John Mitchell	Laborer	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	
Timothy Pritchard	Farmer	–	–	–	2	3	3	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	15	
Anarchy White	Seamstress	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	11	
Daniel Ware	Shoe maker	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	7	
Anthony Toliver	Farmer	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	9	
Cuffee McDonough	do	–	–	1	1	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	
Cornelius Johnson	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	2	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	14	
Beverly Kelly	Farmer	–	–	1	–	3	2	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	10	
Jack Aikins	Sawyer and farmer	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	6	
Richard Carter	do do	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	6	
Augustine Lambert	Farmer	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	8	
Cuffee Palms	do	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Henry Russ	do	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	6	
Adam Locket	Sawyer	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	6	
Walker Long	Farmer	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	6	
Henry Davis	do	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	9	
Jesse Kennedy	do	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	
Cato Outland	Trader	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	
James Bullock	do	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	10	
Richard Smith	do	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	

Nathaniel Reigns	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	6
Richard White	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	6
Richard Smith	Farmer	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	7
Daniel Smart	do	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	9
Caroline Banks	Laundress	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	6
Philip Coleman	Farmer	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	7
James Edmerson	do	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
Reuben Mitchell	do	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	9
Robert Sims	do	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	8
Barbary Bond	Nurse	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7
Jack Bond	Farmer	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	6
Tabitha Miller	Nurse	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	5
Archibald Moore	Farmer	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	6
Matthew Diggs	do	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	10
Washington Flood	do	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Savere Bloom	do	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	1	–	–	13
Joseph Voten	Laborer	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	9
David Carter	Sawyer	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4
Beverly R. Wilson	Missionary	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	12
Cyrus Willis	Farmer	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	11
Hartwell Smith	Laborer	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	10
James Powell	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
William Ruffin	do	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Anthony Gibson	Farmer	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	12
Alexander Hudson	Sawyer	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
John B. Woodland	Trader	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	11
Jonas Carey	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	7
Aaron Utridge	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5
Davis Mullen	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	10
Smart Jones	Farmer	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Sarah King	Nurse	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6
Lewis Marshall	Farmer	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	12
Mitchell Earley	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	6
Matthias Bowe	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	8
Susan Watkins	Laundress	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Nancy Tyner	Seamstress	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	9
Eliza Atkins	Laundress	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6
Abner Morris	Trader	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	8
Phœbe Dunkin	Washerwoman	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5
James H. Stephens	Miss. school teacher	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Names of heads of families.	Occupations.	Males over 65 years.	Females over 65 yrs.	Males over 50 and under 60 years.	Females over 50 and under 60 years.	Males over 21 and under 50 years.	Females over 21 and under 50 years.	Males over 16 and under 21 years.	Females over 16 and under 21 years.	Males over 12 and under 16 years.	Females over 12 and under 16 years.	Males over 5 and under 12 years.	Females over 5 and under 12 years.	Males over 1 and under 5 years.	Females over 1 and under 5 years.	Idiots or lunatics.	Decrepid or infirm.	Total No. in family.	Remarks.
Dublin Gray	Sawyer	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Lloyd B. Fuller	Collect'r of customs	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	7	
James Benson	Trader	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	8	
Catharine Scott	Nurse	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Elsey Williams	Laundress	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	
Minor Howard	Sawyer	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	10	
Henry W. Duncan	Shoe maker	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
John Harris	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	8	
Matthew Ran	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Marshall Earley	Sawyer	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
John Hanson	Trader	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
George C. Belcher	Sawyer	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Wyat Waring	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	5	
Ephraim Tytler	Cooper	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	
William L. Weaver	Merchant	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	1	–	–	10	
Fanny Duncan	Laundress	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	
Jeremiah Martin	Trader	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	
James D. Washington	Merchant	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Robert Page	Blacksmith	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	
Mary Haynes	Seamstress	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Davis White	Farmer	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Nathaniel Harris	Trador	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	
John Gardner	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	
Ann Edmerson	Nurse	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	9	
Isaac Craven	Farmer	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	2	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	12	
Elijah Howard	Sawyer	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	8	
Henry Duncan	do	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	

James Moore	Apothecary	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
James S. Payne	Miss. school teacher	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6
William Rix	Sawyer	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Hartwell Vines	Laborer	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	6
George White	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Washington W. Davis	Physician	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
Henry Whitfield	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	5
Thomas Johnson	Trader	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	5
Richard Davis	Carpenter	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Henry Beard	Merchant	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4
Stephen A. Benson	do	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	6
Thomas L. Carothers	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	6
Edward Beard	Wheelwright	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
Lynch Beard	Seamstress	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Aaron P. Davis	Blacksmith	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5
Ann Johnson	Laundress	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4
Andrew Toliver	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Francis Horace	Laborer	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9
Joseph Leftridge	Stone mason	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	6
Archilaus Toliver	Laborer	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
Anthony W. Gardner	Trader	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Mary Ann Haws	Laundress	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
Austin Major	Laborer	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
John Dunn	Farmer	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	7
Emanuel Nutter	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Esther Toliver	Cook	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Henry J. Roberts	Trader	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Edward Lyles	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	5
Samuel Caborn	Farmer	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	7
Samuel Herring	Trader	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5
Harmon Leiper	Laborer	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	6
John Williams	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
William Wadkins	do	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	6
John Day	Missionary	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	8
Charles Gray	Farmer	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
William Blair	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5
Samuel Maunn	do	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6
Charles Maunn	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	5
Jesse Blair	do	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	6
Solomon Wynker	do	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	6

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Names of heads of families.	Occupations.	Males over 65 years.	Females over 65 yrs.	Males over 50 and under 60 years.	Females over 50 and under 60 years.	Males over 21 and under 50 years.	Females over 21 and under 50 years.	Males over 16 and under 21 years.	Females over 16 and under 21 years.	Males over 12 and under 16 years.	Females over 12 and under 16 years.	Males over 5 and under 12 years.	Females over 5 and under 12 years.	Males over 1 and under 5 years.	Females over 1 and under 5 years	Idiots or lunatics.	Decrepid or infirm.	Total No. in family.	Remarks.
Elizabeth Washington	Nurse	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	7	
John Taylor	Farmer	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	
Isaiah Shockley	do	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	
George S. Seymore	do	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
James Spendlove	do	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	
William Burrows	do	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Fify Spendlove	do	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	7	
James Whitfield	Carpenter	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	
Charles Rix	Sawyer	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	5	
Silas Whitfield	Farmer	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	6	
Nathan Harris	do	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	
Daniel Gillam	do	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	
Isaac Henry	do	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	
Samuel Allen	do	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	8	
Louis Sheridan	Merchant & farmer	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	4	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	16	
Charles Guiest	Plasterer	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Washington Young	Ship carpenter	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Edward Morris	Merchant	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Tobias Oatland	Trader	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Henry Bazell	Sawyer	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	
Samuel Delany	do	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	6	
Ralph Williams	Carpenter	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	6	
William Bunner	Laborer	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	
Robert Leiper	Farmer	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	
Stephen Dickson	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	
John Simons	Sawyer	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Archibald Young	Carpenter	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	6	

James Byrd -	Shoe maker -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Troy Davis -	Sawyer -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Stephen Young -	do -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Lewis Williams -	do -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Allen Peal -	do -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	5
Mary Shuman -	Nurse -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Alfred Russel -	Miss. S. teacher -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

RECAPITULATION.

Males 65 years of age and upwards - - - - - - - - - -	9
Females do do - - - - - - - - - -	14
Males over 50 and under 65 years - - - - - - - - - -	65
Females do do - - - - - - - - - -	41
Males over 21 and under 50 years - - - - - - - - - -	451
Females do do - - - - - - - - - -	448
Males over 16 and under 21 years - - - - - - - - - -	151
Females do do - - - - - - - - - -	176
Males over 12 and under 16 years - - - - - - - - - -	181
Females do do - - - - - - - - - -	143
Males over 5 and under 12 years - - - - - - - - - -	267
Females do do - - - - - - - - - -	175
Males over 1 and under 5 years - - - - - - - - - -	132
Females do do - - - - - - - - - -	137
Two idiots.	
Nine decrepid.	
Total number of inhabitants - - - - - - - -	2,390

Names of persons cultivating farms.	Description and number of houses on each farm.			Description of crops.										Where located.												Total number of acres owned.	Total number of acres under cultivation.	Live stock.			Supposed value.
	Stone.	Wooden.	Thatched.	Number of coffee trees.	Acres of sugar cane.	Acres of rice.	Acres of Indian corn.	Acres of ground nuts.	Acres of potatoes and yams.	Acres of cassada.	Monrovia.		N. Georgia.		Caldwell.		Millsburg.		Marshall.		Edina.		Bassa Cove.		Bexley.		Greenville.					
											No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.				
Samuel Benedict	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	5	1	10	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	11	3	4	4	$600
James Gray	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	60	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	15	-	8	2	100
A. Jackson	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	10	-	4	3	50
R. Flournoy	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	1	40
G. Moore	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	80	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	20	5	8	5	500
Hull Anderson	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	3	3	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	10	1	100
Eli Gale	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	2	1	150
John N. Lewis	-	-	2	200	-	-	2	-	1	5	25	8	10	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	8	6	-	2	400
Anthony Smith	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	3	2	100
James Dunn	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	-	-	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	11	-	2	1	120
James Kinsley	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	½	5	2	-	-	10	9½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9½	-	-	-	80
S. Lewis	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	3	-	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	-	1	1	60
Alexander Bartlett	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	5	4	-	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	14	-	4	6	260
Peter Habersham	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	-	-	-	80
Boston Walberg	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	2	1	90
E. Berrian	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	2	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	2	2	100

| | | |

AGRICULTURAL REPORT—Continued.

Names of persons cultivating farms.	Description and number of houses on each farm.			Description of crops.							Where located.																				Total number of acres owned.	Total number of acres under cultivation.	Livestock.			Supposed value.
	Stone.	Wooden.	Thatched.	Number of coffee trees.	Acres of sugar cane.	Acres of rice.	Acres of Indian corn.	Acres of ground nuts.	Acres of potatoes and yams.	Acres of cassada.	Mon-rovia.		N. Georgia.		Caldwell.		Millsburg.		Marshall.		Edina.		Bassa Cove.		Bexley.		Greenville.									
											No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.	No. of acres owned.	No. of acres under cultivation.			Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Ducks and fowls—dozens.	
Charles Carter	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	5	-	200
P. & J. Pritchard	-	1	2	-	-	5	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	14	-	-	3	-	250
Anthony Toliver	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	40
C. M. D. & B. Kelly	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	70	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	7	-	-	-	2	80
J. Akins & R. Carter	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	60	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	11	-	-	4	5	100
A. Lambert	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	-	-	-	1	45
Cuffee Palms	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	30
Henry Russ	-	1	1	30	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	2	-	150
J. Kennedy & W. Long	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	-	-	1	-	175
A. Davis & J. Bullock	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	-	-	-	2	150
R. Smith & N. Reigns	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	-	1	2	1	100
R. Smith & D. Smart	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	8	-	-	4	-	150
P. Coleman	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	-	-	2	-	100
J. Edmerson	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	30
R. Mitchell	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	1	1	-	50
R. Sims & J. Bond	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	7	-	1	-	1	100

| | | |

RECAPITULATION.

No. of stone buildings	1
of wooden buildings	94
of thatch buildings	144
of coffee trees	21,197
of acres in sugar cane	54
of acres in rice	62
of acres in Indian corn	105
of acres in ground nuts	31
of acres in potatoes and yams	306
of acres in cassada, &c.	326
of acres owned and cultivated near Monrovia	104
of acres owned and cultivated near New Georgia	720
of acres owned and cultivated near Caldwell	782
of acres owned and cultivated near Millsburg	527
of acres owned and cultivated near Marshall	85
of acres owned and cultivated near Edina	156
of acres owned and cultivated near Bassa Cove	16
of acres owned and cultivated near Bexley	1,082
of acres owned and cultivated near Greenville	10
Total number of acres owned by farmers, and cultivated, in the colony	3,482
of cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and fowls, (dozens,) owned by farmers	413
of cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and fowls, (dozens,) owned by colonists who are not farmers	276
of cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and fowls, (dozens,) owned in the colony	689
Supposed value of property owned by farmers, including $9,000 owned by benevolent institutions in the United States	$21,775

Names of merchants or traders.	Description of buildings they own, and where located.			Vessels owned in the colony.					Amount of stock employed in trade.	Amount of commission business transacted for the year ending August 30, 1843.	Value of real and personal property.
	Stone.	Wooden.	Where located.	Number.	Names.	Tonnage.	Colonial built.	Foreign built.			
Samuel Benedict	2	2	Monrovia	–	–	–	–	–	$3,000 00	–	$4,000 00
Payne & Yates	1	3	do	1	Pedlar	–	1	–	4,000 00	$7,000 00	6,000 00
Thomas Cooper	–	3	do	–	–	–	–	–	1,000 00	–	2,000 00
H. Teage	3	2	do	2	G. and Regulus	90	1	1	20,000 00	7,000 00	30,000 00
N. M. Hicks	1	2	do	–	–	–	–	–	1,000 00	18,500 00	2,500 00
Warner & James	1	2	do	1	–	15	1	–	1,000 00	–	2,600 00
A. Cheeseman	–	1	do	1	Providential	4	1	–	500 00	–	1,000 00
James Grey	–	–	do	–	–	–	–	–	500 00	–	600 00
John Clark	–	1	do	1	J. J. Roberts	15	1	–	500 00	–	2,500 00
G. Moore	1	–	do	–	–	–	–	–	300 00	–	600 00
Hull Anderson	1	1	do	–	–	–	–	–	1,500 00	–	3,000 00
L. Ciples	–	1	do	1	Hope	12	1	–	300 00	–	1,000 00
A. B. Henderson	–	1	Marshall	–	–	–	–	–	250 00	–	500 00
J. S. Chavers & Son	2	–	Monrovia	1	N. Banks	15	1	–	300 00	–	2,000 00
Thomas Hunter	–	2	do	–	–	–	–	–	500 00	–	1,000 00
Ran. Cooper	–	2	Marshall	–	–	–	–	–	600 00	–	1,200 00
D. Moore	1	1	Monrovia	–	–	–	–	–	1,000 00	–	2,500 00
James Brown	–	2	do	–	–	–	–	–	500 00	–	1,000 00
James B. McGill	1	2	do	–	–	–	–	–	3,000 00	–	4,500 00
Zion Harris	–	2	Caldwell	–	–	–	–	–	1,000 00	–	1,500 00
J. Blackledge	–	1	do	–	–	–	–	–	200 00	–	300 00
C. Carter	–	1	do	–	–	–	–	–	100 00	–	200 00
B. R. Wilson	–	2	Monrovia	–	–	–	–	–	1,000 00	–	2,000 00
Jonas Carey	–	1	Marshall	–	–	–	–	–	300 00	–	800 00
A. Utridge	Thatch	–	do	–	–	–	–	–	100 00	–	150 00
D. Mullin	do	–	do	–	–	–	–	–	100 00	–	150 00

REPORT—Continued.

Names of merchants or traders.	Description of buildings they own, and where located.			Vessels owned in the colony.					Amount of stock employed in trade.	Amount of commission business transacted for the year ending August 30, 1843.	Value of real and personal property.
	Stone.	Wooden.	Where located.	Number.	Names.	Tonnage.	Colonial built.	Foreign built.			
A. Morris	Thatch	–	Marshall	–	–	–	–	–	$100 00	–	$150 00
James Benson	–	1	Edina	–	–	–	–	–	200 00	–	350 00
John Hanson	–	1	do	–	–	–	–	–	300 00	–	500 00
William L. Weaver	–	2	do	1	–	20	–	–	600 00	$8,000 00	2,000 00
J. D. Washington	1	2	do	–	–	–	–	–	5,000 00	10,000 00	6,000 00
James Moore	–	1	do	–	–	–	–	–	200 00	–	400 00
H. Beard	–	2	Bassa Cove	–	–	–	–	–	1,000 00	–	1,500 00
S. A. Benson	–	2	do	–	–	–	–	–	3,000 00	–	4,000 00
Gadner & Herring	–	2	do	1	Alpha	–	–	–	1,000 00	–	2,500 00
H. J. Roberts	–	2	do	–	–	–	–	–	300 00	–	500 00
L. Sheridan	–	2	Bexley	–	–	–	–	–	2,000 00	–	3,000 00
Ed. Morris	–	2	Greenville	–	–	–	–	–	2,000 00	–	2,500 00
T. Outland	–	1	do	–	–	–	–	–	200 00	–	300 00
Washington Young	–	2	do	1	Mary Elizabeth	10	1	–	300 00	–	1,000 00
	15	57		11		198	9	1	58,750 00	50,500 00	98,300 00

RECAPITULATION.

Number of stone buildings	15	Number of vessels foreign built	1
Number of wooden buildings	57	Amount of stock in trade	$58,750 00
Number of vessels	11	Amount of commission business for foreign traders	50,500 00
Number of tons	198	Amount of real estate (including stock in trade) owned by merchants and traders	98,300 00
Number of vessels colonial built	9		

Imports for the port of Monrovia.

Date.	Names of vessels.	Nation and port of clearance.				Boots, shoes, &c.	Pickled and dried fish.	Hats and bonnets.	Flour.	Beef and pork.	Butter and lard.	Satin stripes.	Sheeting and shirting.	Coffee.	Bread and corn meal.	Cotton and linen drill.	Wine and cordials.	Cigars.	Vinegar and molasses.	Hams and bacon.	Calico and furniture prints.	Crockery, stone, and glass ware.	Powder.	Iron, cutlery, and hardware.	Tobacco.	Copper and brass.	Romalls.	Ardent spirits.	Sugar.	Glasco danes and chilloes.	Pickles, preserves, &c.	Stockings and gloves.	Soap.	Furniture.	Beads.	Woollen fabrics.	Candles.	Furniture and apron checks.	Muskets and guns.	Blue and white baft.	Lumber.	Naval stores.	Made clothing.	Medicines.	Tam coffees.	Porter, ale, and cider.	Tea and chocolate.	Sundries.	Total of imports.
		American.	English.	French.	Dutch.																																										
Oct., 1841	Barque Niger	–	Bristol	–	–	–	–	–	–	$170	–	$287	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$16	$75	–	–	–	$15	$40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$7975	$8,578 67
Do	Brig Ganges	Salem	–	–	–	$6	–	–	–	103	$56	–	–	–	–	–	–	$10	–	$5	–	–	161	–	–	–	–	14	$66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$44	–	468 42
Nov., 1841	Barque Navarino	–	Bristol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	34 25
Do	Brig William Luding	–	–	–	Amsterdam	–	–	$78	–	–	–	175	–	–	–	$99	–	47	–	109	$255	141	–	361	$959	–	–	20	123	–	–	–	–	$239	$85	–	–	$120	–	$30	$54	–	$60	–	–	$9	–	140	3,354 17
Dec., 1841	Barque Union	New Orleans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	$27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1034	–	–	–	–	–	$137	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1,240 46
Do	Ship Saluda	Norfolk	–	–	–	–	$32	–	$123	436	–	–	–	$21	$34	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	591	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	338	–	–	–	–	–	–	4645	6,276 72
Do	Schooner Kathleen	Philadelphia	–	–	–	57	9	–	–	590	61	–	–	–	63	–	–	20	$20	256	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102	–	–	75	–	–	–	$34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	127	19	27	1,461 25
Jan., 1842	Schooner Herald	Boston	–	–	–	–	100	–	165	99	116	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	–	–	–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	639 61
Do	Brig Enterprise	–	London	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	109	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	44	340 75
Do	Brig Mary Paulina	Salem	–	–	–	46	65	6	139	38	63	32	136	57	66	19	$10	50	222	184	10	3	271	20	143	$40	–	83	139	–	$2	–	59	–	–	–	75	–	–	–	$2	22	–	–	–	51	13	2,168 99
Do	Schooner Mary Carver	Cape Cod	–	–	–	85	36	64	–	36	–	–	497	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	–	–	763	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	136	298	47	–	–	–	–	–	17	2,135 77
Feb., 1842	Brig Herald	Salem	–	–	–	22	25	–	55	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	44	20	5	3	–	5	244	–	–	–	97	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	550 07
Do	Schooner Edw. Burley	Do	–	–	–	154	72	–	71	40	18	–	7	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	54	–	94	–	28	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	116	761 70
Do	Sloop Deby	–	–	–	Amsterdam	–	–	–	–	7	65	–	–	–	–	–	172	30	–	6	–	–	–	178	–	–	12	36	176	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	747	1,495 95
March, 1842	Barque Cinge	–	–	Marseilles	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	11	–	–	–	154	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	256 50
Do	Brig Pamelia	Salem	–	–	–	54	14	–	96	58	105	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	271	–	54	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	57	835 95
May, 1842	Brig Tom Cod	–	Bristol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	242	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	–	–	7	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	$24	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	$22	–	–	8	448 41
Do	Brig Swiftsure	–	Liverpool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	286	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	169	–	–	158	–	36	–	–	–	$217	–	–	–	54	2	–	78	95	–	–	644	–	–	–	–	23	1,759 40
Do	Brig Harriet	Baltimore	–	–	–	–	49	8	143	221	113	–	–	30	–	–	55	–	276	73	–	–	30	396	–	–	12	193	–	–	–	42	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	15	121	1,828 71
March, 1842	Brig Grecian	Philadelphia	–	–	–	–	–	–	240	428	66	–	–	–	40	–	–	7	126	–	678	–	204	–	–	–	–	178	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	88	–	433	3,707 98
June, 1842	Brig St. Christopher	–	London	–	–	86	–	15	–	–	34	474	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	294	–	–	47	–	–	8	24	–	–	101	–	52	–	–	–	–	112	371	–	819	–	–	35	20	–	–	86	22	571	1,583 35
Do	Brig Hope	New York	–	–	–	247	–	179	1707	1324	81	–	410	–	581	75	–	–	–	31	426	80	415	1344	–	–	–	–	430	–	–	–	21	140	115	–	375	15	30	–	96	318	178	–	–	–	235	1007	9,848 43
Do	Brig Elmina	–	–	–	Amsterdam	–	–	–	–	–	–	525	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	160	–	320	–	–	7	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$5	250	–	–	8	1,325 36
Do	Brig Delanoy	–	London	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	37	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	37	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	144 40
Do	Schooner Curiuse	–	–	Goree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	20	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	5	23	–	51	–	–	–	140	–	–	100	21	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	10	450 52
July, 1842	Schooner Nestor	–	Bristol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	97	218	–	84	–	82	–	–	–	$2	–	–	20	50	–	271	–	–	–	–	–	21	50	118	1,009 52
Aug., 1842	Brig Atalanta	Philadelphia	–	–	–	–	135	110	77	440	141	–	36	152	–	–	–	–	126	352	36	144	–	–	184	–	54	66	139	–	28	–	86	46	–	–	–	52	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	6	100	275	3,015 12
Do	Ship Maripose	New Orleans, via Norfolk.	–	–	–	2	85	64	562	622	63	–	12	20	55	12	–	–	99	187	3	50	–	1196	183	–	376	–	45	–	16	–	16	2	–	8	–	5	–	–	91	14	–	141	–	–	117	2457	6,504 88
Do	Barque Roderick Dhu	Providence	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	4	141	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	49	–	68	–	–	7	–	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	3	429 66
Sept., 1842	Schooner Royal Albert	–	Liverpool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	290	206	–	400	124	–	–	–	–	59	–	–	331	–	153	88	133	–	335	–	–	–	–	–	278	2,773 85
Oct., 1842	Brig Englishman	–	Bristol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	737	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	157	464	63	–	680	122	32	–	–	–	43	–	147	–	–	–	347	–	–	–	–	–	463	–	–	86	3,302 25
Do	Brig Ellen Jenkenson	–	Liverpool	–	–	132	–	–	–	–	–	282	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	104	141	325	–	212	27	–	–	–	127	67	–	–	14	–	–	139	58	–	–	97	–	–	120	–	2392	4,386 50
Nov., 1842	Brig Ceylon	Salem	–	–	–	126	158	–	176	–	133	–	31	–	13	264	–	79	–	133	41	35	–	–	174	–	–	–	163	–	–	20	65	–	–	–	18	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	192	1,916 34
Do	Barque Congo	–	Bristol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	166	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	268	65	94	–	13	47	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	–	92	844 46
Dec., 1842	Schooner Active	–	Ipswich	–	–	–	–	–	89	–	42	1485	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	–	45	214	–	221	–	541	24	–	–	47	–	–	55	–	–	–	258	450	–	–	–	360	240	–	66	4,252 27
Do	Schooner Dolly Varden	–	Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	195	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	7	305 13
Jan., 1843	Brig Smithfield	Providence	–	–	–	153	280	13	312	168	228	–	219	–	83	–	–	34	7	–	260	–	395	–	558	–	–	–	117	–	–	–	144	40	–	–	14	28	–	–	–	24	–	–	18	48	257	3,133 99
Do	Brig St. Christopher	–	London	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	586	–	–	14	–	–	–	78	–	–	–	–	–	15	87	–	–	24	–	18	31	–	–	–	–	13	857 69
Feb., 1843	Barque Globe	Baltimore	–	–	–	55	27	7	291	108	201	–	34	166	62	–	–	–	53	205	–	–	707	25	1021	–	540	131	284	–	–	6	298	211	–	11	98	–	200	–	–	11	135	64	–	–	43	282	5,341 12
Do	Schooner Kathleen	Philadelphia	–	–	–	–	187	–	126	338	258	–	–	–	52	522	20	20	–	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	204	–	70	–	–	7	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	64	43	141	2,195 65
March, 1843	Barque Roderick Dhu	Providence	–	–	–	30	64	–	–	10	–	53	47	–	107	107	–	–	54	–	95	–	152	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	26	115	–	–	50	60	–	–	–	7	3	989 17
Do	Barque Reaper	Salem	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	705	735 78
April, 1843	Brig Mary Paulina	Boston	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	5	55	–	–	14	–	–	–	5	32	–	–	292	–	–	3	–	–	–	21	–	–	18	134	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	39	643 26
Do	Schooner Edw. Burley	Salem	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	159	196 61
May, 1843	Barque Felicia	–	–	Marseilles	–	–	–	11	78	–	–	216	–	–	–	–	3	15	–	–	17	8	–	8	–	–	4	85	–	6	–	–	–	14	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	92	556 90
Do	Brig Oregon	Salem	–	–	–	–	152	–	240	25	–	–	181	–	57	5	–	45	–	–	–	26	–	14	–	–	–	11	27	–	24	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	273 00
Do	Brig Active	–	–	–	Bremen	–	–	–	–	–	–	474	–	–	–	–	34	14	–	174	–	–	827	241	248	925	219	376	11	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	3,317 84
June, 1843	Brig Atalanta	New York	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	490	–	–	43	–	55	–	–	–	–	58	178	140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	1,029 00
Do	Brig William Garrison	Do	–	–	–	166	86	65	373	437	120	38	106	24	7	45	42	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	1,704 02
July, 1843	Brigs St. Christopher and Roberts.	–	London	–	–	81	–	–	–	–	–	314	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	560	257	207	27	472	103	148	43	7	405	–	45	–	–	234	–	–	142	460	–	88	50	–	81	–	–	102	4,117 73
Do	Brig and sch. Herald	Boston	–	–	–	6	15	–	99	48	61	–	42	–	12	–	–	49	–	87	–	–	–	–	653	–	–	–	111	–	8	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	149	–	12	–	–	–	18	–	1,448 63
Aug., 1843	Barque Cinge	–	–	Marseilles	–	6	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	27	–	24	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	273 00
Do	Schooner Gen. Warren	Philadelphia	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	30	14	–	–	147	11	–	–	–	186	24	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	573 29
Sept., 1843	Brig Ellen Jenkenson	–	Liverpool	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	166	–	–	–	–	–	–	332	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	24	–	12	35	–	–	–	–	10	–	92	–	274	983 15
Do	Schooner Laura	–	–	–	Hamburg	–	–	245	99	179	–	480	483	–	37	50	67	40	–	–	90	–	–	287	313	–	342	24	–	441	–	35	–	55	–	140	80	–	–	619	–	63	–	378	174	–	531	5,352 57

Imports for the port of Marshall.

Nov. 1841	Schooner Emma	–	Liverpool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$43	$60	–	$167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$45	$82	–	–	–	–	–	–	$414	$391 68
Dec., 1841	Brig Delanoy	–	London	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36 00
Jan., 1842	Cutter Termagant	–	–	–	–	–	$6	–	$12	$28	$7	–	–	–	$24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	151 55
Do	Schooner Emma	–	Liverpool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	156	–	–	–	–	–	$53	$20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$7	–	–	8	264 72
March, 1842	Sloop Deby	–	–	–	Amsterdam	–	–	–	–	–	18	115	$8	–	9	–	$22	–	–	$4	–	$15	$17	$35	–	89	–	53	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	492 44
May, 1842	Brig Swiftsure	–	Liverpool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41 00
June, 1842	Brig Elmina	–	–	–	Amsterdam	–	–	–	–	–	–	154	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$29	–	5	–	–	$10	–	–	10	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	238 58
Aug., 1842	Schooner Nestor	–	Bristol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87 75
Sept., 1842	Brig Ellen Jenkenson	–	Liverpool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	1,934 45
Do	Brig Australia	–	London	–	–	$53	–	$12	–	–	–	456	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	105	81	137	99	146	60	69	–	$5	–	$28	$12	–	94	10	–	$55	94	281	–	–	$52	–	–	–	–	–	14	367 05
Feb., 1843	Brig Ranger	–	Do	–	–	–	–	–	15	30	3	118	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	$35	–	–	21	184 15
Sept., 1843	Brig Ellen Jenkenson	–	Liverpool	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	20	–	–	–	17	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	104	621 75

Imports for the ports of Edina and Bassa Cove.

Date.	Names of vessels.	Nation and port of clearance.				Boots, shoes, &c.	Pickled and dried fish.	Hats and bonnets.	Flour.	Beef and pork.	Butter and lard.	Satin stripes.	Sheeting and shirting.	Coffee.	Bread and corn meal.	Cotton and linen drill.	Wine and cordials.	Cigars.	Vinegar and molasses.	Hams and bacon.	Calico and furniture prints.	Crockery, stone, and glass ware.	Powder.	Iron, cutlery, and hardware.	Tobacco.	Copper and brass.	Romalls.	Ardent spirits.	Sugar.	Glasco danes and chilloes.	Pickles, preserves, &c.	Stockings and gloves.	Soap.	Furniture.	Beads.	Woollen fabrics.	Candles.	Furniture and apron checks.	Muskets and guns.	Blue and white hafts.	Lumber.	Naval stores.	Made clothing.	Medicines.	Tam coffees.	Porter, ale, and cider.	Tea and chocolate.	Sundries.	Total imports.
		American.	English.	French.	Dutch.																																											
Oct., 1841	Brig Atalanta	Philadelphia	–	–	–	$93	–	–	–	$120	–	–	$42	–	$186	–	–	–	$14	$62	–	–	–	–	$387	–	$143	–	$9	–	$29	–	$117	–	–	$86	$17	$67	–	$17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$1,542 57
Nov., 1841	Schooner Emma	–	Liverpool	–	–	32	–	$46	–	–	–	$142	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	117	$27	122	280	$159	24	–	–	$30	–	–	–	–	111	60	–	–	60	–	–	62	–	–	–	–	$84	1,795 71
Do	Barque Navarino	–	Bristol	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	133	–	–	–	–	$70	–	–	–	–	117	122	280	$159	24	–	–	$30	–	–	–	–	111	60	–	–	60	–	–	62	–	–	–	–	51	1,335 93
Dec., 1841	Barque Union	New Orleans	–	–	–	–	–	–	$195	42	–	15	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$93	34	6	101	246	93	18	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	–	292	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	1,297 31
Do	Ship Saluda	Norfolk	–	–	–	5	$22	18	90	64	–	–	225	$13	16	$37	2	–	5	10	–	109	–	62	312	–	69	–	39	–	70	–	6	$7	50	–	–	226	180	181	–	$67	68	$37	–	–	244	2,007 51
Jan., 1842	Brig Enterprise	–	London	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	364	400	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	–	–	$400	–	–	19	2,353 00
Feb., 1842	Brig Harriet	Baltimore	–	–	–	83	86	6	150	248	$67	–	5	66	77	–	–	–	72	508	–	–	–	18	421	–	–	–	137	–	–	–	60	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$18	78	1,974 71
Do	Schooner Herald	Boston	–	–	–	–	25	–	22	66	15	–	37	–	16	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	150	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	25	390 69
Do	Brig Grecian	Philadelphia	–	–	–	33	–	–	93	523	91	325	438	–	217	–	–	–	110	335	–	–	793	–	–	82	–	–	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	1494	172	606	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	153	5,745 53
April, 1842	Brig Pamelia	Salem	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	12	–	40	–	–	–	40	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57 27
July, 1842	Brig Elmina	–	–	–	Amsterdam	–	–	–	–	–	–	380	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	499 57
Aug., 1842	Schooner Nestor	–	Bristol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	234 75
Do	Brig Ranger	–	Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	120	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	381 10
Do	Brig Atalanta	Philadelphia	–	–	–	–	18	9	–	34	27	–	–	–	117	–	4	–	39	71	–	–	–	33	179	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	45	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	86	705 88
Sept., 1842	Brig Ellen Jenkenson	–	Liverpool	–	–	–	–	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	66	68	41	100	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	20	–	–	–	45	–	61	18	–	–	–	705	1,337 50
Oct., 1842	Schr. Edward Burley	Salem	–	–	–	13	20	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	131 38
Nov., 1842	Brig Telegraph	–	–	Marseilles	–	18	5	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	158 30
May, 1843	Brig Active	–	–	–	Bremen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	303	150	160	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	225	–	–	–	887 68
June, 1843	Brig Atalanta	New York	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	521	–	–	189	–	182	–	–	–	–	–	67	107	–	–	1041	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	21	–	129	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	792	3,067 07
July, 1843	Schooner Dolly Varden	–	Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	427	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	53	–	14	330	151	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	167	1,205 08
Aug., 1843	Brig Ellen Jenkenson	–	Liverpool	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	120	85	155	–	147	37	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	120	90	–	–	48	–	–	–	131	1,110 00
Do	Schooner Herald	Boston	–	–	–	2	–	–	50	22	25	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	159 00
Sept., 1843	Brig Vis. Canning	–	London	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	85	25	–	–	–	–	$17	–	–	–	100	35	50	–	–	115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	598 84

Exports for the port of Greenville.

Nov., 1841	Barque Union	New Orleans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$300	–	–	$100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$200	$600 00
Jan., 1842	Schooner Mary Carver	Cape Cod	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	250 00
May, 1842	Brig Swiftsure	–	Liverpool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$175	–	–	–	$50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	400 00
Do	Brig Harriet	Baltimore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$50	–	–	–	–	250	–	–	–	$25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	155	525 00
June, 1842	Brig St. Christopher	–	London	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	575 00
July, 1842	Schooner Nestor	–	Bristol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	330 00
Oct., 1842	Brig Englishman	–	Do	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	$75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$20	–	–	60	255 00
Do	Brig Ellen Jenkenson	–	Liverpool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$25	–	–	–	$50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	330 00
Dec., 1842	Brig Smithfield	Providence	–	–	–	–	–	–	$40	$80	–	–	$400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	720 00
July, 1843	Brig St. Christopher	–	London	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180	–	–	–	–	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	500	1,280 00
Do	Sch'r Edward Burley	Salem	–	–	–	–	–	$25	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	160	325 00
Aug., 1843	Brig St. Christopher	–	London	–	–	–	–	–	50	20	250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	75	–	$200	100	–	–	$150	–	–	–	–	$100	–	–	–	$50	120	–	–	–	$25	–	24	–	250	1,514 00
Sept., 1843	Brig Lady	–	Do	–	–	$35	–	32	–	–	–	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$80	–	100	108	–	60	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,105 00

Recapitulation of commercial report, showing the number of foreign vessels that have visited the colonies for the purpose of trade in the last two years, ending the 30th September, 1843, and the value of different articles imported during that time.

Number of American vessels	45	Value of cigars	$480
English vessels	43	vinegar and molasses	1,093
French vessels	5	hams and bacon	3,761
Dutch vessels	9	calicoes and furniture prints	4,525
Value of boots and shoes	$2,042	crockery, stone, and glass ware	3,982
pickled and dried fish	1,803	powder	7,984
hats and bonnets	1,137	iron, cutlery, and hardware	6,896
flour	6,086	tobacco	13,324
beef and pork	8,333	copper and brass	4,870
hutter and lard	2,363	romalls	4,289
satin stripes	11,370	ardent spirits	2,230
sheeting and shirting	4,111	sugar	3,546
coffee	751	Glasco danes and chilloes	1,451
navy and pilot bread and corn meal	2,253	pickles and preserved fruits	411
cotton and linen drill	1,420	stockings and gloves	345
wine and cordials	579	soap	1,655

Value of furniture	$986
beads	1,678
woollen fabrics	927
candles	$91
furniture and apron checks	3,324
muskets and guns	3,085
blue and white hafts	5,298
lumber	1,079
naval stores	1,287
clothing	1,122
medicines	272
tam coffees	2,887
porter, ale, and cider	1,198
tea and chocolate	919
sundry small articles not enumerated in the above	30,612
total imports	157,829

Exports from the port of Monrovia.

Vessels.	Date.	Camwood.				Palm oil.	Ivory.	Turtle shell.	Total exports.
		Tons.	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Barque Niger	October, 1841	2	5	0	15	271½	272	–	$435 97
Brigs Ganges and Atalanta	do	7	8	2	24	741	180	–	882 50
Barque Navarino	November, 1841	0	3	0	4	–	400	–	369 10
Brig William Luding	do	5	18	3	5	6,291	–	17	2,976 75
Barque Union	December, 1841			–		2,555	–	–	1,022 00
Ship Saluda	do	2	15	0	0	–	–	–	205 00
Schooner Kathleen	do	16	0	0	0	–	150	–	1,090 00
Schooner Herald	January, 1842	1	3	0	0	–	–	–	69 00
Brig Enterprise	do	5	0	0	0	–	–	–	300 00
Brig Mary Paulina	do	20	13	0	9	–	150¾	–	1,337 25
Schooner Mary Carver	do	4	14	2	0	180	1,194	–	1,292 90
Brig Herald	February, 1842	5	14	2	18	–	–	–	344 00
Schooner Edward Burley	do	7	13	1	15	–	314	–	774 15
Sloop Deby	do			–		800	–	–	320 00
Barque Cinge	March, 1842			–		–	350	–	310 00
Brig Pamelia	do			–		–	161	10	165 80
Brig Tom Cod	May, 1842	2	17	0	0	–	124	–	275 40
Brig Swiftsure	do	0	1	0	0	4,030	106	–	1,778 00
Brig Harriet	do	12	0	0	0	–	222	–	874 40
Brig Grecian	do	4	6	0	0	6,000	313	–	2,877 10
Brig St. Christopher	June, 1842	4	2	0	0	5,412	775	–	2,511 63
Brig Hope	do	42	1	2	0	18,475	–	–	10,284 00
Brig Elmina	do			–		–	–	–	Cash.
Brig Delanoy	do			–		361	–	–	144 40
Schooner Curinse	do			–		2,000	–	–	800 00
Schooner Nestor	July, 1842	4	8	1	9	11,781	–	–	4,979 90
Brig Atalanta	August, 1842	9	6	0	0	–	–	–	558 00
Barque Roderick Dhu	do	10	5	0	0	–	94	–	685 50
Schooner Royal Albert	September, 1842	2	0	0	0	–	–	–	120 00
Brig Englishman	October, 1842	11	12	0	0	250	1,485	5½	1,913 73
Brig Ellen Jenkenson	November, 1842	54	18	3	23	9,752	822	–	7,253 03

EXPORTS—Continued.

Vessels.	Date.	Camwood.				Palm oil.	Ivory.	Turtle shell.	Total exports.
		Tons.	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Barque Congo	November, 1842	4	11	0	0	1,194	–	–	$750 60
Schooner Active	December, 1842	10	19	0	0	1,862	2,835	28¼	3,497 05
Schooner Dolly Varden	do	4	10	0	0	–	–	–	270 00
Brig Smithfield	January, 1843	21	14	0	0	–	–	–	1,322 00
Brig St. Christopher	do	10	2	0	0	2,087	150	–	1,400 00
Barque Globe	February, 1843	29	0	0	0	–	–	–	1,740 00
Schooner Kathleen	do	35	0	0	0	1,200	275	–	2,730 00
Barque Roderick Dhu	March, 1843	11	11	3	24	–	–	–	695 91
Barque Reaper	do		–			–	–	–	Cash.
Brig Mary Paulina	April, 1843	9	17	2	1	–	21	–	592 50
Schooner Edward Burley	do	2	11	2	6	–	–	–	154 60
Barque Felicia	May, 1843		–			–	–	–	Cash.
Brig Oregon	do	13	14	3	20	–	–	–	824 75
Brig Active	do		–			6,546	640	–	2,781 33
Brig Atalanta	June, 1843	13	2	2	21	2,474	74	–	1,698 32
Brig William Garrison	do	22	12	3	20	313	–	–	1,572 76
Brigs St. Christopher and Robert	July, 1843	5	0	0	0	7,784	775	–	3,327 43
Schooners Herald and General Warren	July and August, 1843	13	1	3	9	–	–	–	789 50
Brig Ellen Jenkenson	September, 1843	3	6	0	0	3,660	–	–	1,314 30
Schooner Laura	do	20	0	0	0	9,254	264	–	4,967 63
Schooner Regulus, for Sierra Leone	do		–			7,000	–	–	2,800 00
		468	2	1	27	112,273½	12,146¾	60¾	80,148 21

RECAPITULATION.

Quantity of camwood	468 tons 2 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs.
Gallons of palm oil	112,273½
Pounds of ivory, prime, &c.	12,146¾
Pounds of turtle shell	60¾
Total amount of exports of African produce	$80,148 21

Exports from the port of Marshall.

Vessels.	Date.	Camwood.				Palm oil.	Ivory.	Turtle shell.	Total exports.
		Tons.	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Schooner Emma	November, 1841	14	16	2	18	–	–	–	$890 00
Brig Delanoy	December, 1841	5	3	0	0	–	–	–	315 00
Schooner Emma	January, 1842	13	8	3	22	–	–	–	806 85
Cutter Termagant	do	2	16	2	14	–	–	–	169 87
Sloop Deby	March, 1842		–			830	56	–	372 50
Brig Swiftsure	May, 1842	3	5	0	12	–	–	2	205 00
Brig Elmina	June, 1842	2	17	2	19	130	30	–	260 00
Schooner Nestor	August, 1842	1	6	2	18¾	–	–	–	80 00
Brig Ellen Jenkenson	September, 1842	20	12	0	0	957	–	–	1,582 80
Brig Australia	do	3	16	0	5	–	50	–	257 40
Brig Ranger	February, 1843	1	18	0	21	230	–	–	114 60
Brig Ellen Jenkenson	September, 1843	12	8	0	0	–	–	–	744 00
		82	8	3	17¾	2,147	136	2	5,798 04

RECAPITULATION.

Quantity of camwood	82 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 17¾ lbs.
Gallons of palm oil	2,147
Pounds of ivory, prime, &c.	136
Pounds of turtle shell	2
Total amount of exports of African produce	$5,798 04

Exports from the ports of Edina and Bassa Cove.

Vessels.	Date.	Camwood.				Palm oil.	Ivory.	Turtle shell.	Total exports.
		Tons.	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Brig Atalanta	October, 1841	9	3	2	0	3,000	162	–	$1,847 70
Schooner Emma	November, 1841	15	2	0	0	2,000	–	–	1,701 50
Barque Navarino	do	4	0	0	0	2,500	–	–	1,240 00
Barque Union	December, 1841		–			3,000	–	–	1,200 00
Ship Saluda	do		–			120	–	–	48 00
Brig Enterprise	January, 1842	2	5	1	0	5,000	–	–	2,135 75
Schooner Herald	February, 1842	5	0	0	0	–	–	–	300 00
Brig Harriet	do	12	16	2	18	4,000	84	–	2,419 50
Brig Grecian	do	31	4	2	14	6,000	–	–	4,273 87
Brig Pamelia	March, 1842	2	0	0	0	–	–	–	120 00
Brig Elmina	April, 1842		–			1,400	–	–	560 00
Schooner Nestor	August, 1842	2	16	3	0	100	–	–	210 25
Barque Jones	August, 1842	36	4	0	0	1,000	96	–	2,672 00
Brig Ranger	do	5	6	0	18	3,000	–	–	1,518 50
Brig Atalanta	do	5	6	0	18	3,000	–	–	1,518 50
Brig Ellen Jenkenson	September, 1842		–			2,000	–	–	800 00
Schooner Edward Burley	October, 1842		–			–	265	–	131 00
Brig Telegraph	November, 1842		–			–	140	6	120 75
Brig Active	May, 1843		–			2,000	–	–	800 00
Brig Atalanta	June, 1843	32	4	1	0	4,000	50	–	3,572 75
Schooner Dolly Varden	July, 1843	18	10	0	0	500	–	–	1,310 00
Brig Ellen Jenkenson	August, 1843	5	4	2	14	1,500	–	4	925 87½
Schooner Herald	do	2	6	0	0	–	–	–	138 00
Brig Viscountess Canning	do	8	3	3	19	2,000	–	–	1,291 75
		192	7	2	27	43,120	797	10	29,337 19½

RECAPITULATION.

Quantity of camwood	192 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lbs.
Gallons of palm oil	43,120
Pounds of ivory, prime, &c.	797
Pounds of turtle shell	10
Total amount of exports of African produce	$29,337 19½

Exports from the port of Greenville.

Vessels.	Date.	Camwood.				Palm oil.	Ivory.	Turtle shell.	Total exports.
		Tons.	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Barque Union	November, 1841		–			1,400	–	–	$560 00
Schooner Mary Carver	January, 1842	2	4	0	0	300	–	–	252 00
Brig Swiftsure	May, 1842		–			1,000	–	–	400 00
Brig Harriet	do	3	16	2	10	800	–	–	549 76
Brig St. Christopher	June, 1842		–			1,200	80	3	575 00
Schooner Nestor	July, 1842	1	4	0	18	600	–	–	312 00
Brig Englishman	October, 1842	2	0	0	0	200	160	–	280 00
Brig Ellen Jenkenson	do	1	2	3	9	600	–	4	328 50
Brig Smithfield	December, 1842	3	0	2	0	800	300	–	726 50
Brig St. Christopher	January, 1843		–			3,000	120	–	1,274 00
Schooner Edward Burley	do	1	4	0	18	–	420	–	320 50
Brig St. Christopher	August, 1843	2	1	2	0	4,000	–	–	1,723 75
Brig Lady	September, 1843	1	2	0	19	2,000	186	6	1,109 50
		17	15	3	18	15,900	1,266	13	8,411 51

RECAPITULATION.

Quantity of camwood	17 tons 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs.
Gallons of palm oil	15,900
Pounds of ivory, prime, &c.	1,266
Pounds of turtle shell	13
Total amount of exports of African produce	$8,411 51

Recapitulation table of exports.

Ports of entry and clearance.	Camwood.				Gallons of palm oil.	Pounds of ivory.	Pounds of turtle shell.	Exports for two years, ending September 30, 1843.
	Tons.	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*				
Monrovia, for the year ending September 30, 1842	182	8	0	15	59,147½	6,290¾	32½	$39,666 48
Marshall, for the year ending September 30, 1842	68	2	2	24	1,917	136	2	4,939 42
Edina and Bassa Cove, for the year ending September 30, 1842	125	18	3	22	33,120	607	–	21,178 07
Greenville, for the year ending September 30, 1842	10	7	2	9	6,100	240	7	3,257 26
Monrovia, for the year ending September 30, 1843	285	14	1	12	53,126	5,856	28¼	40,481 73
Marshall, for the year ending September 30, 1843	14	6	0	21	230	–	–	858 62
Edina and Bassa Cove, for the year ending September 30, 1843	66	8	3	5	10,000	190	10	8,149 12½
Greenville, for the year ending September 30, 1843	7	8	1	9	9,800	1,026	6	5,154 25
	760	15	0	5	173,434½	14,342¾	85¾	123,694 95½

Quantity of camwood exported in two years	760 tons 15 cwt. 0 qrs. 4 lbs.
Gallons of palm oil	173,434½
Pounds of ivory, prime, &c.	14,342¾
Pounds of turtle shell	85¾
Value, in dollars and cents	$123,694 95½

Teachers.	Where located.	No. of children 5 years and under 10.	No. of children 10 years and under 15.	No. of children 15 years and under 21.	No. of children in their first rudiments.	No. of children who can read and write.	No. of children studying the elements of English grammar and arithmetic.	No. of American children.	No. of African children.	No. of American males in each school.	No. of American females in each school.	No. of African males in each school.	No. of African females in each school.	Total number attending school.	By whom supported.
F. Burns	Monrovia	11	28	10	9	26	14	45	4	18	27	1	3	49	Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
James Eden	Do	22	32	11	40	13	12	62	3	32	30	2	1	65	Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.
W. W. Stewart	Do	4	6	2	5	7	–	12	–	8	4	–	–	12	Private.
A. Herring	New Georgia	12	30	13	18	37	–	36	19	14	22	7	12	55	Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Martha Harris	Caldwell	10	29	8	26	21	–	41	6	16	25	3	3	47	Do do do do.
J. B. Gripon	White Plains	8	12	20	15	17	8	21	19	4	17	18	1	40	Do do do do.
Eunice Moore	Millsburg	10	8	6	19	5	–	22	2	4	20	1	1	24	Do do do do.
Ann Wilkins	Do	15	6	4	8	12	5	21	4	2	23	1	3	25	Do do do do.
E. Johnson	Robertsville	–	6	28	29	5	–	–	34	–	–	34	–	34	Do do do do.
J. Dennis	Heddington	6	8	14	24	4	–	–	28	–	–	24	4	28	Do do do do.
J. H. Stephens	Marshall	8	4	2	10	4	–	12	2	8	4	2	–	14	Do do do do.
Ivory Clark	Edina	12	42	18	26	38	8	36	36	16	20	24	12	72	Missionary Society of the Baptist Church.
James S. Payne	Edina, B. C.	6	8	4	8	6	4	14	4	6	8	3	1	18	Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
W. Johnson	Fact'y Island	–	8	12	–	9	11	20	–	20	–	–	–	20	Ladies' Liberia S. A., Philadelphia.
John Day	Bexley	8	21	15	12	30	2	16	28	6	10	18	10	44	Missionary Society of the Baptist Church.
A. F. Russel	Greenville	5	6	4	6	6	3	12	3	7	5	3	–	15	Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
		137	254	171	255	240	67	370	192	161	207	141	51	562	

RECAPITULATION.

Children 5 years and under 10	137
Children 10 years and under 15	254
Children 15 years and under 21	171
Children in their first rudiments	255
Children who can read and write	240
Children that have commenced the elements	67
Children born of American parents	370
Children born of African parents	192
Number of American male children	161
Number of American female children	207
Number of African male children	141
Number of African female children	51
Total number of children attending school	562

Institutions for religious improvement.

Denominations.	Location.	Description of buildings.	Number of communicants.			
			Americans.	Captured Africans.	Converted heathen.	Total.
Baptist -	Monrovia -	Stone, 40 ft. square, shingled roof	196	6	15	217
Presbyterian -	Monrovia -	Stone, 50 by 30 ft., shingled roof	12	4	–	16
Methodist -	Monrovia -	Stone, 60 by 40 ft., shingled roof	212	8	18	238
Methodist -	Monrovia -	Thatch, 20 ft. sq., native chapel	–	–	9	9
Baptist -	New Georgia -	Frame, (wooden,) shingled roof	20	46	8	74
Methodist -	New Georgia -	Frame, (wooden,) shingled roof	12	31	4	47
Baptist -	Lower Caldwell -	Frame, 30 feet square - -	20	–	–	20
Methodist -	Lower Caldwell -	Frame, 30 feet square - -	48	2	3	53
Baptist -	Millsburg -	Frame, 30 feet square - -	22	3	–	25
Methodist -	Upper Caldwell -	Frame, 25 feet square - -	39	–	2	41
Methodist -	Millsburg -	Frame, 40 feet square - -	46	–	12	58
Methodist -	Heddington -	Frame, 40 feet square - -	2	–	54	56
Methodist -	Robertsville -	Frame, 35 feet square - -	2	–	170	172
Baptist -	Marshall -	Thatch, 20 feet square - -	12	4	2	18
Methodist -	Marshall -	Frame, 40 feet square - -	24	5	4	33
Baptist -	Edina -	Frame, 40 feet square - -	105	–	15	120
Methodist -	Edina -	Frame, 40 feet square - -	96	–	8	104
Presbyterian -	Edina -	Private house - - -	8	–	–	8
Baptist -	Bassa Cove -	Frame, 30 ft. sq., shingled roof	38	2	4	44
Methodist -	Bassa Cove -	Frame, 30 ft. sq , shingled roof	41	3	5	49
Baptist -	Bexley -	Frame, 20 ft. sq., shingled roof	18	2	16	36
Methodist -	Bexley -	Frame, 30 ft. sq., shingled roof	19	–	4	23
Methodist -	Greenville -	Frame, 40 ft. sq , shingled roof	23	–	–	23
Total -	- - -	- - - - -	1014	116	353	1474

RECAPITULATION.

Number of American communicants - - - -	1,014
Number of captured African communicants - - -	116
Number of converted heathen communicants - - -	353
Total number of communicants in the Commonwealth -	1,474

Statement of crime in the colony.

Names of culprits.	Whether American settlers, captured Africans, or of the contiguous tribes.	Crime committed.	No. guilty of murder.	No. guilty of kidnapping.	No. guilty of burglary.	No. guilty of grand larceny.	No. guilty of petit larceny.	No. guilty of other offences.	Court before which they were tried.	Punishment awarded.	Date of conviction.
James Williams	Captured African	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	1	-	Justice's court	Fined $4	April, 1828.
Venus Peal	American	Murder in 2d degree	1	-	-	-	-	-	Court quarter sessions	3 years imprisonment	May, 1828.
Deeby and Joe	Natives	Burglary and robbery	-	-	2	-	-	-	do	2 years imprisonment	do.
John Lawrence	American	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	Banishment	do.
Jack and Williams	Natives	Kidnapping	-	2	-	-	-	-	do	2 years imprisonment	July, 1828.
Peter and 6 others	do	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	7	-	Justice's court	2 months imprisonment	do.
Tom Toby and T. Davis	do	Grand larceny	-	-	-	2	-	-	Court quarter sessions	3 months imprisonment	May, 1829.
Esses Peal	American	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	do do	June, 1829.
Zoda	Native	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	25 lashes and 3 months imprisonment.	August, 1829.
Charles and George	Natives	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	3 months imprisonment	Sept., 1829.
James Parker	American	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	39 lashes and 3 months imprisonment.	October, 1829.
Ben Coff and Sandy	Kroomen	Grand larceny	-	-	-	2	-	-	do	1 year imprisonment	December, 1829.
Charles and Dick	do	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	2 months imprisonment	do.
Chana Young	American	Stabbing	-	-	-	-	-	1	do	6 months imprisonment	January, 1830.
Bob, Willo, and Tom	Natives	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	3	-	do	2 months imprisonment	February, 1830.
Jack Master	Native	do	-	-	-	-	1	-	do	do do	April, 1830.
Boatswain	Captured African	do	-	-	-	-	1	-	do	3 months imprisonment	July, 1830.
Tippo and 3 others	Natives	Grand larceny	-	-	-	4	-	-	do	do do	Sept., 1830.
Jack Bowe	Native	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	25 lashes and 4 months imprisonment.	December, 1830.
R. Newport and E. Smith	Americans	do	-	-	-	2	-	-	do	31 lashes	January, 1831.
William Smith	Native	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	1	-	do	2 months imprisonment	February, 1831.

Priscilla Taylor	American	Grand larceny					1			do	do	4 months imprisonment	May, 1831.
Santipede	Native	do					1			do	do	12 months imprisonment	July, 1831.
Will, Jack, and Toby	Natives	Petit larceny						3		do	do	4 months imprisonment	October, 1831.
J. Parker and R. Peal	Americans	Lewdness							2	do	do	Fined $22	Nov., 1831.
Jenkins	Native	Kidnapping			1					do	do	Fined $1,000 & 12 months imprisonment.	February, 1832.
Peter Williams	do	Petit larceny						1		Justice's court		2 months imprisonment	April, 1832.
Tony and 4 others	Captured Africans	Grand larceny					5			Court quarter sessions		39 lashes	August, 1832.
James Parker	American	do					1			do	do	39 lashes and 12 months imprisonment	do.
Willo and Dick	Natives	Petit larceny						1		do	do	10 lashes	October, 1832.
J. Master, York, and Jim	do	do						3		do	do	15 lashes and 1 month imprisonment.	December, 1832.
J. White and W. Rix	Americans	Grand larceny					2			do	do	3 months imprisonment	January, 1833.
Bob and Jerry	Natives	Petit larceny						2		do	do	12 lashes and 2 months imprisonment.	March, 1833.
Burwell Barbour	American	Murder in 2d degree	1							do	do	2 years imprisonment	May, 1833.
Edward Curtis	do	Burglary and robbery			1					do	do	do do	June, 1833.
Jack and Kie	Natives	Petit larceny						2		do	do	15 lashes	August, 1833.
Edward Richardson	American	do						1		do	do	3 months imprisonment	Nov., 1833.
Tom, Will, and Zoda	Natives	do						2		do	do	2 months imprisonment	December, 1833.
Zilla Howard	American	do						1		do	do	20 lashes	January, 1834.
Daniel Thomas	do	Grand larceny				1				do	do	3 months imprisonment	Feb., 1834.
Ben and J. Savey	Natives	Burglary and robbery			2					do	do	20 lashes and 12 months imprisonment.	March, 1834.
Lewis Taylor	American	do				1				do	do	4 years imprisonment	May, 1834.
Major Smith	Captured African	Grand larceny					1			do	do	3 months imprisonment	July, 1834.
Ned Corman	Native	do					1			do	do	10 lashes and 12 months imprisonment.	do.
Lydia White	American	Perjury							1	do	do	6 months imprisonment	do.
Julian White	do	High misdemeanor							1	do	do	8 months imprisonment	August, 1834.
Jack Tobin	Native	Petit larceny						1		do	do	2 months imprisonment	do.
J. Cuff and D. Richardson	Americans	Grand larceny					2			do	do	12 lashes and fined $10	do.
J. and W. Bibbs	do	Petit larceny						2		do	do	Public farm	Sept., 1834.
Willis Scott	American	Resisting officer							1	do	do	1 month imprisonment	do.
Daniel Stokes	do	Grand larceny					1			do	do	9 months imprisonment	Nov., 1834.
James Parker	do	Burglary and robbery			1					do	do	7 years imprisonment	January, 1835.
Edward Curtis	do	do do			1					do	do	4 years imprisonment	do.
Boki and Peter	Natives	do do			2					do	do	1 year imprisonment	April, 1835.
Mary Curtis	American	Receiv'g stolen goods							1	do	do	2 months imprisonment	May, 1835.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of culprits.	Whether American settlers, captured Africans, or of the contiguous tribes.	Crime committed.	No. guilty of murder.	No. guilty of kidnapping.	No. guilty of burglary.	No. guilty of grand larceny.	No. guilty of petit larceny.	No. guilty of other offences.	Court before which they were tried.	Punishment awarded.	Date of conviction.
Thomas Brother - -	Native - -	Grand larceny -	-	-	-	1	-	-	Court quarter sessions -	12 months imprisonment -	June, 1835.
J. Rix and A. Banks -	Americans - -	do - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	do do -	39 lashes and 2 years imprisonment.	July, 1835.
B. Brown - -	American - -	Accessary - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	do do -	25 lashes and 6 months imprisonment,	do.
Nancy Green - -	do -	Grand larceny -	-	-	-	1	-	-	do do -	5 lashes and 2 months imprisonment.	Sept., 1835.
Will and Ben - -	Natives - -	Petit larceny -	-	-	-	-	2	-	do do -	4 months imprisonment -	Nov., 1835.
Freeborn - -	Native - -	Grand larceny -	-	-	-	1	-	-	do do -	5 months imprisonment -	January, 1836.
Black Master - -	do - -	do - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	do do -	6 months imprisonment -	March, 1836.
Jack, Willo, and Murdo	Natives - -	Burglary and robbery	-	-	3	-	-	-	do do -	39 lashes and 12 months imprisonment.	May, 1836.
J. Andrew and Freeman -	do - -	do do -	-	-	2	-	-	-	do do -	25 lashes and 12 months imprisonment.	June, 1836.
Andrew Williams -	Captured African -	Loosing prisoners -	-	-	-	-	-	1	do do -	6 months imprisonment	July, 1836.
Jim Doe - -	Native - -	Grand larceny -	-	-	-	1	-	-	do do -	15 lashes and 12 months imprisonment.	do.
J. Benny and V. Walburg	Captured Africans -	Murder - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	do do -	Executed - - -	do.
Cicero Stewart - -	Native - -	Grand larceny -	-	-	-	1	-	-	do do -	10 months imprisonment -	Sept., 1836.
Arthur Catney - -	American - -	do - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	do do -	12 months imprisonment -	October, 1836.
Tar - -	Native - -	Kidnapping -	-	1	-	-	-	-	do do -	39 lashes and 12 months imprisonment.	Nov., 1836.
Glasco Smith - -	Captured African -	Petit larceny -	-	-	-	-	1	-	do do -	3 months imprisonment -	January, 1837.
Peter and Jack - -	Natives - -	Rioting - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	do do -	do do -	Feb., 1837.

Bonaparte and Bony	do	Grand larceny	-	-	-	2	-	-	do	do	9 months imprisonment	April, 1837.
George and Isaiah Rann	Americans	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	do	3 months imprisonment	do.
Barfarrow	Native	Kidnapping	-	1	-	-	-	-	do	do	2 years imprisonment	May, 1837.
Moses Bright	American	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	do	6 months imprisonment	June, 1837.
John Williams	do	Maiming	-	-	-	-	-	1	do	do	2 months imprisonment	do.
B. Brown	do	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	do	10 months imprisonment	July, 1837.
Joe Lewis	Captured African	Murder	-	1	-	-	-	-	do	do	Executed	August, 1837.
Peter, Joe, and Jack	Kroomen	Petit larceny	-	-	-	3	-	-	do	do	10 months imprisonment	Nov., 1837.
Joe, Bob, and Will	do	do	-	-	-	3	-	-	do	do	2 years imprisonment	do.
Waller and Jack	do	Attempt to release prisoners.	-	-	-	-	-	2	do	do	Fined $15	December, 1837.
Five Kroomen	do	Grand larceny	-	-	-	5	-	-	do	do	20 lashes and 6 months imprisonment.	do.
Freeman and Willo	do	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	do	4 months imprisonment	do.
Francis Clark	American	Disturbing religious congregation.	-	-	-	-	-	1	do	do	6 months imprisonment	January, 1838.
A. Williams and Joe	Captured Africans	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	do	2 months imprisonment	Feb., 1838.
Smith, Tom, and Jack	Natives	do	-	-	-	-	3	-	do	do	3 months imprisonment	March, 1838.
Six Kroomen	do	do	-	-	-	-	6	-	do	do	10 lashes and 15 days imprisonment.	April, 1838.
Isaac Davis	Captured African	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	do	6 months imprisonment	May, 1838.
M. Sturges and two sons	Americans	do	-	-	-	3	-	-	do	do	12 months imprisonment	do.
J. Dinsley and S. Demery	Captured Africans	do	-	-	-	2	-	-	do	do	2 years imprisonment	June, 1838.
J. Preston and Yorick	Natives	do	-	-	-	2	-	-	do	do	do do	do.
P. Smith and Charles	do	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	do	2 months imprisonment	July, 1838.
Four, names unknown	do	do	-	-	-	-	4	-	do	do	3 months imprisonment	do.
Andrew Green	American	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	do	12 months imprisonment	do.
G. McQuin	Captured African	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	do	18 months imprisonment	August, 1838.
David Coleman	American	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	do	do do	do.
Diver Fletcher	do	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	do	9 months imprisonment	do.
Will, Dow, and Tom	Natives	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	3	-	do	do	3 months imprisonment	do.
Miles and Andrew	do	do	-	-	-	-	3	-	do	do	2 months imprisonment	do.
Jim and six others	do	Grand larceny	-	-	-	7	-	-	do	do	12 months imprisonment	Sept., 1838.
William Batter	American	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	do	15 months imprisonment	do.
Five Kroomen	Natives	do	-	-	-	5	-	-	do	do	12 months imprisonment	do.
Jim and Tony	do	Highway robbery	-	-	-	2	-	-	do	do	2 years imprisonment	October, 1838.
Four, names unknown	do	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	4	-	do	do	2 months imprisonment	do.
Eight, names unknown	do	do	-	-	-	-	8	-	do	do	3 months imprisonment	do.
Wily Brown	American	do	-	-	-	-	1	-	do	do	5 months imprisonment	Nov., 1838.
Jack and Sam	Natives	do	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	do	3 months imprisonment	do.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of culprits.	Whether American settlers, captured Africans, or of the contiguous tribes.	Crime committed.	No. guilty of murder.	No. guilty of kidnapping.	No. guilty of burglary.	No. guilty of grand la ceny.	No. guilty of pet.t larceny.	No. guilty of other offences	Court before which they were tried.	Punishment awarded.	Date of conviction.
Ben, Tom, and Will	Natives	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	3	-	Court quarter sessions	2 months imprisonment	Nov., 1838.
Baptr ce	Native	Kidnapping	-	1	-	-	-	-	do	10 years imprisonment	December, 1838.
Two Mandigoes	Natives	Accessaries	-	2	-	-	-	-	do	10 years imprisonment	do.
Tom	Native	do	-	1	-	-	-	-	do	10 years imprisonment	do.
Kipah and Joe	Natives	Kidnapping	-	2	-	-	-	-	do	2 years imprisonment	January, 1839.
Jim, Ben, and Joe	do	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	3	-	do	2 months imprisonment	February, 1839.
Peter and Sam	do	do	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	3 months imprisonment	March, 1839.
Sam Paul	Captured African	do	-	-	-	-	1	-	do	2 months imprisonment	do.
Dan'l and Caroline Banks	Americans	do	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	2 months imprisonment	May, 1839.
Godfry Smith	do	do	-	-	-	-	1	-	do	3 months imprisonment	do.
Farguay	Native	Maiming	-	-	-	-	-	1	do	Fined $35 and 4 months imprisonment.	July, 1839.
Alfred Richardson	American	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	3 years imprisonment	Sept., 1839.
Daniel Hunt	do	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	4 years imprisonment	October, 1839.
A. Richardson	do	Forging	-	-	-	-	-	1	do	5 years imprisonment	do.
Willo, Toby, and Sam	Natives	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	3	-	do	6 months imprisonment	do.
Mito and Whiskey	do	do	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	2 months imprisonment	Nov., 1839.
Simon Jones	American	do	-	-	-	-	1	-	do	3 months imprisonment	do.
Tom Freeman	Native	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	12 months imprisonment	do.
Harry and Tom Smith	Natives	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	4 months imprisonment	December, 1839.
Sam Paul and Sandy	do	do	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	3 months imprisonment	do.
Peter Hardy	Native	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	9 months imprisonment	January, 1840.
George McGee	Captured African	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	Superior court	9 months imprisonment	April, 1840.
Eliza Delson	American	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	1	-	do	1 month imprisonment	October, 1840.

S. Rahhahman	do	Burglary and robbery	-	-	1	-	-	-	do	18 months imprisonment	do.
Quiggs	Native	do	-	-	1	-	-	-	do	12 months imprisonment	April, 1841
Sixteen cases	Natives	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	16	-	Justice's court	All imprisoned	do.
Billy Williams	Captured African	Murder 2d degree	1	-	-	-	-	-	Superior court	3 years imprisonment	do.
Jack Saby	Krooman	Murder 1st degree	1	-	-	-	-	-	do	Executed	do.
James Brander	American	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	7 months imprisonment	October, 1841.
D. Fletcher	do	Stabbing	-	-	-	-	-	1	do	12 months imprisonment	do.
John Lewis	Captured African	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	6 months imprisonment	do.
Daniel Hunt	American	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	3 months imprisonment	do.
James Brawner	do	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	6 months imprisonment	do.
Daniel Hunt	do	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	6 months imprisonment	do.
Sandy Williams	Native	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	4 months imprisonment	April, 1842.
H. Leiper and E. Liles	Americans	Rioting	-	-	-	-	-	2	do	Fined $5	May, 1842.
John and Peter	Natives	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	2	-	Justice's court	6 months imprisonment	do.
Frank and Judy Davis	Americans	Grand larceny	-	-	-	2	-	-	Superior court	4 months imprisonment	do.
A. Husband and J. Harvey	do	do	-	-	-	2	-	-	do	9 months imprisonment	do.
H. and Maria Duncan	do	Rioting	-	-	-	-	-	2	do	Fined $20	do.
J. Alexander Wesley Harland N. Gordon Prudence Gordon T. and O. Carothers C. and M. Toliver E. Brown	Americans	Resisting the lawful authorities	-	-	-	-	-	11	do	Fined in the total sum of $75	do.
Andrew Toliver Mary Badshaw Sylon Majors John Williams Wesley Harland N. Gordon Leach Beard	Americans	Rioting	-	-	-	-	-	7	do	Fined, total $63	do.
12 cases	Americans	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	12	-	Justice's court	All imprisoned	From April to October.
22 cases	Natives	do	-	-	-	-	22	-	do	16 fined and 6 imprisoned	do.
Sarah Harvey	American	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	Superior court	4 months imprisonment	do.
Charles Davis	Native	do	-	-	-	2	-	-	do	8 months imprisonment	do.
Joe and Ben	do	do	-	-	-	2	-	-	do	6 months imprisonment	do.
8 cases	Natives	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	8	-	Justice's court	5 fined and 3 imprisoned	To Jan'y, 1843.
2 cases	Americans	do	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	1 fined and 1 imprisoned	do.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of culprits.	Whether American settlers, captured Africans, or of the contiguous tribes.	Crime committed.	No. guilty of murder.	No guilty of kidnapping.	No. guilty of burglary	No guilty of grand larceny.	No. guilty of petit larceny.	No. guilty of other offences.	Court before which they were tried.	Punishment awarded.	Date of conviction.
Willo and Sam	Natives	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	2	-	Justice's court	2 months imprisonment	February, 1843.
Charles Davis	do	do	-	-	-	-	1	-	do	3 months imprisonment	do.
Willo and Toby	do	do	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	2 months imprisonment	March, 1843.
M. Smith	Captured African	do	-	-	-	-	1	-	do	1 month imprisonment	do.
A. Richardson	American	do	-	-	-	-	1	-	do	Fined $4	do.
William Jones	do	Grand larceny	-	-	-	1	-	-	Superior court	4 months imprisonment	April, 1843.
Tom, Will, and Jack	Natives	Rape	-	-	-	-	-	3	do	2 years imprisonment	May, 1843.
Willo and Pedro	do	Grand larceny	-	-	-	2	-	-	do	6 months imprisonment	do.
George Wilson	American	do	-	-	-	1	-	-	do	9 months imprisonment	do.
Sandy and Eliza	do	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	2	-	Justice's court	Fined $10	June, 1843.
Freeman and Willo	Natives	do	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	2 months imprisonment	do.
Tom Smith	Captured African	do	-	-	-	-	1	-	do	1 month imprisonment	do.
Jack and Davis	Natives	Rioting	-	-	-	-	-	2	do	2 months imprisonment	July, 1843.
Johnson and J. Master	do	Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	2	-	do	1 month imprisonment	August, 1843.
Jim, Toby, and Ned	do	do	-	-	-	-	3	-	do	2 months imprisonment	do.
Saucy Jack	do	Rioting	-	-	-	-	-	1	do	Fined $5	Sept., 1843.
Ben and Tom	do	do	-	-	-	-	-	2	do	Fined $2	do.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of cases of murder	7	Number of cases of grand larceny	107
Number of cases of kidnapping	11	Number of cases of petit larceny	184
Number of cases of burglary and robbery	17	Number of cases of other offences	47

MAP OF

LIBERIA.

Compiled, from data on file in the office of the

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

under the direction of the

REV^d W. M^cLAIN, SEC^y

by

R. COYLE.

1845.

5 10 20 50 70 80 English Miles

Lith. by E. Weber & Co. Baltimore

The Society owns from Digby to Tobacconee and from Tasroo to Blue Barre extending back from 20 to 50 miles from the coast, and wishes to purchase from Digby to Cape Mount, from Tobacconee to Tasroo and from Blue Barre to Rock Town

The Maryland Society owns from Rock Town to Grand Cavally River and back as is shewn on the Map by the broken line

The Society has Treaties of Friendship and Commerce with various tribes extending back from 60 to 70 miles

ATLANTIC OCEAN

SNOWY MOUNTAINS

C. MOUNT

C. MESURADO

MESURADO COUNTY

JUNK COUNTY

BASSA COUNTY

SINOU COUNTY

SADDLE MT.

CONE MT.

TOBACCO MT.

Waw Country

Sah po Country, represented as very large and populous. The hills abound in iron ore. Seven large towns are engaged in the manufacture of iron

See King Capital of Sah po Country

King Peters

Island of Palm Trees

Cammwood Island

Gebbys or Barlows

King Vandas

Ballahondahs

Ballahondahs 1st Town

Bays Town

Barkers Camp

Zumas

Ashmun's T

Captain Sam's

Santees

Gatoombays

Cape Mount or Fesson River

Cambia

Bogos

Alcomy R

Sulyma R

Galloway R

Palm Bloom Factories

Sulyma

Bonglobonthas King Willis

Queen Peters King Boatsters

King Peters

King Bob

King Tom

Old Cape Mount

New Cape Mount River

Bolloway River R

Old Cape Mount

Bolloway

White Plains

Heddington

New Settlement

Caldwell

Hammy T

New Georgia

Bibbs

King Boy T

Junk River

Junk

Farmington

Princes T

Burgamy

Fishtown

Little Bassa

Bexley

Cohen's

King Joe Harris Town

Grand Bassa

Fifth Kings

Tobbyannee

New Sesters

Tradetown

Princes Town

Parrehs Town

Princes Sub T.

Little Cullah

Grand Cullah

Tramba

Monna

Kings Barraca

Kings Village

Grand Sesters R.

Dan Jeabourns Town

Buck Settlers

Basso R.

Sinou R.

Sangwin

Baffoo

Baffoo Bay

Little Bonbo

Grand Bonbo

Rock Town

Grand Settlers

Little Settlers

Grand Settlers

Tom Gramboo T.

Pardoo or Four R.

Bromanny Station

Bayrahpo

Grand Sesters

King William T.

King Wallace T.

Grand Scenes T.

Scenes Peak

Mount able

Little Scenes

Grand Scenes

Scenes R.

Southern R.

Grand Bonbo T.

Setra Kroo T.

Setra Kroo

Mount Barclay

Mount Vaughan

Mount Tubman

Mount Warner

Mount Russwurm

Mount Ashmun

Mount Benson

Mount Gurley

Mount Wilson

Mount Lowther

Mount Lafayette

Mount Clay

Mount Crawford

Mount Randolph

Mount Carey

Mount Mercer

Mount Gibson

Mount Finley

CONTENTS.

CENSUS, &c.

Monrovia - - - - - - - - - - 308
New Georgia - - - - - - - - - - 333
Caldwell - - - - - - - - - - 341
Millsburg - - - - - - - - - - 350
Marshall - - - - - - - - - - 356
Edina - - - - - - - - - - 360
Bassa Cove - - - - - - - - - - 366
Sinoe, or Greenville - - - - - - - - - - 369
Bexley - - - - - - - - - - 373
Recapitulation table, showing the number living in the colony this day that have arrived in each year since 1820, number of children now living born of American parents, number born of American and native parents, and number of native children included in the census - - - - - - - - - - - 376
Recapitulation.—Names of heads of families, occupation, classification of age and sex, number of idiots and paupers in the colony - - - - - - 377
Agricultural report.—Names of farmers, description and number of buildings on each farm, description of crops, where located, quantity of land owned and number of acres under cultivation, number of cattle and other live stock, with an estimate of the value of each estate - - - - - - - - - - 390
Commercial report.—Names of merchants and traders, description of buildings they own, number of vessels owned, their tonnage, colonial or foreign built, amount of stock employed in trade, amount of commission business for the year ending 30th August, 1843, an estimate of the value of property owned by merchants - - - - - 395
Commercial report continued.—Showing the number of foreign vessels that have visited the different settlements during the two years ending 30th September, 1843, the kind and amount of merchandise imported into the colony by each vessel, viz:
For the port of Monrovia - - - - - - - - 396 *a*
For the port of Marshall - - - - - - - - 396 *a*
For the ports of Edina and Bassa Cove - - - - - - - 396 *b*
For the port of Greenville - - - - - - - - 396 *b*
Recapitulation table.—Showing the number of American, English, French, and Dutch vessels that have visited the colony during the last two years, the amount of different articles of merchandise purchased by the colonists during that time - - - 396 *b*
Commercial report continued.—Showing the quantity of African produce exported from the different ports for the two years ending 30th September, 1843, viz:
For the port of Monrovia - - - - - - - - 397
For the port of Marshall - - - - - - - - 399
For the ports of Edina and Bassa Cove - - - - - - - 400
For the port of Greenville - - - - - - - - 401
Recapitulation table of exports.—Showing the quantity of produce shipped from the different ports in each year - - - - - - - - 402

School report.—Names of teachers, where located, number of children of each sex, distinguishing between American and native, and by whom supported - - - 403
Institutions for religious improvement.—Showing the number of churches in the colony, the location, description of buildings, number of American and native communicants - 405
Statement of crime in the colony.—Names of culprits, whether Americans, captured Africans, or belonging to some of the contiguous tribes, crime committed, number guilty of murder, kidnapping, burglary, grand larceny, petit larceny, &c., court before which they were tried, punishment awarded, and time of trial - - - - 406
Map of Liberia.